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# some history of St. Landry Parish

from the 1690s

Published as a special supplement of the DAILY (2) world Thursday, Nov. 3, 1955.

Oak Allee at Grand Coteau, photographed about 1930 by Jules Dagarry. 509

### The Authors

measure to Mrs. Ruth Robertson Fontenot (Mrs. L. Austin Fontenot, Jr.), who wrote virtually the entire contents. Our staff compiled a few articles, such as the old police jury ordinances, the Opelousas ordinances, and the like.

Mrs. Suc Lyles Fakin of Bunkin herself

Mrs. Sue Lyles Eakin of Bunkie, herself descendent of an early Central Louisiana family, wrote the history of the northern part of St. Landry Parish -- Melville, Palmetto, LeBeau, Rosa, etc., and we believe you will agree that she did it well.

Another Fontenot, Mary Alice (Mrs. Sidney), wrote the Eunice history. She at first demurred on the basis that Eunice is a "new" city, which it is, of course, there being a few people still living who can remember the time when there was nothing the party of the course of the course with the course of the course with the course of the co ber the time when there was nothing there but prairie. But there's a history to everything, and once Mary Alice got to digging into Eunice history she found it as fascinating as everybody finds history, and the results of her efforts are apparent herein.

We are grateful to those who made loans of their treasured pictures, and especially because they were willing to wait so long

to get them back.
Ruth Fontenot was remarkably well equipped in background and inclination for the task. She is the daughter of the late beloved W. A. (Mr. Alex) Robertson, attorney and studious gentleman who was keenly interested in the history of this section, and would drop his regular pursuits at any time to delve into some historic data. In fact, some of the pictures herein were his, and some of the translations from French were done by him.

Mrs. Fontenot's mother is the former Miss Lelle Dupre. Thus, the author is a descendent of one of the outstanding pioneer families of the region, for the Dupres have been leaders in this area through its development --- lawyers, judges, bankers and plantation operators. In fact, her history is of her ancestors. Mrs. Fontenot is descended, for instance, from Fuselier de la Claire, one of the first commanders of the Poste

de Attakapas. So are many others here.
In addition to her writing abilities, with
which you will become familiar, Mrs. Fontenot is an artist of considerable talent. Her oils, water colors and sketches grace many a home here. You will find some of her

work herein.

A tireless worker, Mrs. Fontenot waded through the voluminous records at St. Landry's Catholic Church, the old court house records, and many private family records.
(She cautioned us when the church gra-

(She cautioned us when the church graciously allowed us to reproduce a page from an early baptism record book to choose the page carefully. In the early days it was not at all unusual that people had baptised their illegitimate children. One man, one day in the early 1800s brought in four children at one time for baptising, two legitimate and two not. Somebody might well have been embarraged you see embarrassed, you see).

It is unfortunate that the earliest settlers kept few

records, and that there was no church in St. Landry parish until 1777. We do not know, for instance, exactly when Opelousas was first settled. There is evidence that white people were living here prior to 1700.

Both Mrs. Fontenot and the editors know that there are gaps in this effort, which we regret. We should have ---



RUTH ROBERTSON FONTENOT

but somehow couldn't find the time --- spent hours in Cabildo in New Orleans going through early records. So family histories we'd have liked to include weren't ava able. And much historic information simply can't be for

anyplace.
For that we are sorry.
But we believe that you will agree with us that both
But we believe that you will agree with us that both
Easternot and also Mrs. Eakin have done excell Mmes, Fontenot and also Mrs. Eakin have done excelled work, and we thank them for their conscientious hours research and writing.

-THE EDITORS.

#### INDEX

A manufactilla Manager of	17
Arnaudville history of	.4
Baptist Church, first	. 9
Baptists, Negro	. 9
Barry family	18
Bellevue Grant	22
Big Cane, history of	
Boagni family	
Bourque family	
Bowden, Mrs. Fannie	
Bowie, James	. 7
Camp Hamilton	
County Manuation	

Krotz Springs
LaFleur, doctor family
LeBeau, history of
Lemoyne, history of
Lastrapes family
Lazaro family
Letters Confederate soldier 214
Lewis family
Lewisburg
Littell, doctor family94
Littell, doctor family
Mamou, birth of
Masonic Lodge, history of
Mayer family
Melville, history of
Methodist Church, First
Morgan, Dr. Gordon
Morrow history of

Northern St. Landry Parish, History of .. 141

Olivian family
Olivier family
Opelousas, early ordinances
Palmetto, history of
Pavy family
Perrodin, Jules
Police Jury, early history
Port Barre, history of
Presbyterian Church, First
Prescott Place, Washington
Prescott, W.B
Ray family
Residents, early (1765-1805)
Rosa, history of
St. Landry Catholic Church
St. Landry Parish, early days
St. Landry Parish, history of
Second Lake
Index Con't on page 224

# astrapes Home, Oak

the earliest settlers in St. Landry Parish were Jean Henri Lastrapes, native of udery, Languedoc, France, and his wife, Celeste Genevievé Boisdore, born in France Oct, 18, 1753, and came to America in 1789. The following year, 1790 he was married in New Orleans, His wife was born in New Orleans, July

thy when they built their home in St. Landry parish is not known, but an addition do on it and the date recorded by a carving on the bricks; on one-brick is written 1, 1801; on another brick, Lastrapes, These inscribed bricks are part of a pattern worked with vari-colored bricks in a geometric design.





house is at present in a dilapidated condition, parts of it having been removed or way. It is one of the few remaining examples in this section of the earliest known actions of the Opelousas settlers. Only a few of this type remain in the entire State stana. It is of the 'postea dobe' type, hand hewn cypress posts cross-braced, with ce filled in by mud daubed and dried, the mud being mixed with moss for binding, lying the mud was painted white with a plaster, ior of the house showed nice cornices and trim of wood probably added later. Battoors and windows have very oldhinges and hooks. The house is raised several feer the ground. Wings and sections added later show slight differences in construction, ills of brick. The ceilings have open beams; the roof of hand hewn cypress shingles set gone.

st gone.
If owned by the Lastrapes family, it presently belongs to the heirs of Leon Last, a direct descendant of the first Lastrapes. Thus the house has remained in the family for six generations.



union of interest as the house is the massive oak that stands on the grounds in froat, has seven distinct trunks, several of which have fallen to the ground. There is a that goes with the tree.

The the union of Jean Henri Lastrapes and his wife were ten children, seven of them one day Lastrapes sent his slave into the woods and ordered them to bring him live oaks from the nearby woods, ... one for each son. These were brought in late a evening and he had them set in a single hole in the yard, intending to transplant on the morrow.

It interfered with his plan no one knows, but the trees grew up together into a giant are. Each of his sons lived and grew to manhood, all of them married but one. The of each one is another story, each of them married a daughters of other early some remained here, others moved a way. One son married a daughter of Comard Gabriel Fuselier; one wed a daughter of General Garrigues de Flaugeac; one led his granddaughter; one wed a daughter of Judge Henry Adams Bullard; another is de Feloise Poiret, One son, Andre, never married.



AN HENRI LASTRAPES and his wife, Celeste Genevieve Boisdore, from original cra-trawing, now considerably faded.

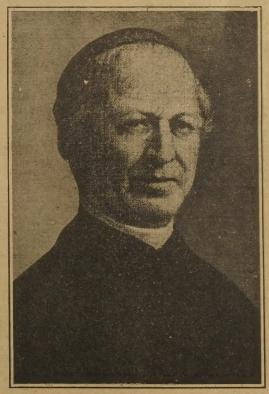
the portraits of the first Lastrapes show them in dress of the period-she wears cut Empire gown, while he is in a high-buttoned waistcoat with ruffling at the among the souvenirs that have come down in the family from these early days is large copper kettle, beaten out by hand from a single sheet of the heavy metal. It is reminders of early days stands the ancient oak and still more ancient house.



WHAT WAS LEFT in 1940 as one of the oldest structures standing in St. Landry parisnthe home of Jean Henri Lastrapes, built in the 1700s——was photographed as above by the
late William Alex Robertson of Opelousas. Front view is at left, in shade. An addition on
the left side had been torn down and the house abandoned and in a bad state of dilapidation.
View of the rear of the house is in center, and of the south side at right. Exact date of construction is not known, but the house was built prior to 1800, and there was an addition
made to it in 1801, from dates inscribed on bricks.



ST. LANDRY STATE BANK in 1909 was housed in this building, still standing although now remodelled, at Main and Landry sts. This photo was in an advertisement in a booklet published here in 1909. Bank capital was \$50,000, and surplus and undivided profits were \$240,000. The building, now owned by the J. P. Barnett family, presently houses the Winsberg's store in its lower floor. At the time this was taken, and for 40 years, all told, the upstairs floor housed the local telephone central office.



FATHER GILBERT RAYMOND

FATHER GILBERT RAYMOND was an energetic pastor of St. Laniry's Church here about a century ago, during the middle 1800s. He enlarged the then church, built in 1828, and he had the first perochial school here, and organized the first Negro Catholic school. It was during his stay here, and with his encouragement, that the Marianites of the Holy Cross came to Opelouses and founded the school for girls that exists today as the Academy of the Immaculate Conception.

# St. Landry Students 'Secede'

When the War Between the States broke out there was a group of red-blooded Louisiana students attending the University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill. Four of them were from St. Landry Parish. These were:

Alcee Dupre, Albert G. Moore, Alex Dejean and Adolphe Lastrapes.

The Louisiana group held a formal meeting and adopted a fiery resolution to "take up the sword".

mg and autopete rivery resonants to an anomalies we are indebted to Mr. Henry Carland of Opelanas for this document. Beloved and venerable Mr. Garland was visited in 1954 by James W. Parton, director of the Southern Historical Collection at Chapel Hill, and Mr. Parton, who came to see Mr. Garland's fabulous book collection, sent the document here upon his return to North Carolina. Here is the resolution adopted by Louisiana students at the University of North Carolina, unformately undated:

"At a meeting of all the students from Louisiana, at the University of North Carolina, A. G. Thomson of Franklin being called to the chair and T. B. Davidson of DeSoto being appointed secretary of the meeting, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"RESOLVED; That We, Students, from the Sour Pate of Louislana, at the University of North and guide hearting and or of His Execution."

"MERCAS, fanatics at the north after years of tollsome and untiring labor, to wrest from the South her most cherished MerrHes, have at last gained an influenced power, which, if not promptly resisted, must soon subvert her rights, as FREE, and reduce her to the mean condition of a dependency upon the North.

"Louislana, feeling this, has found the necessity of resuming again her soverign gowers, and dares to act in an independent sovereign capacity, and protect the rights of her citizens; feeling conscious in the justice of her cause, the Power that shapes events and guides the destinies of nations will find to forsake her in the hour of trouble, but guide her safely through the stortus of political agitation: Therefore:

"RESOLVED; That We, Students, from the State of Louislana, at the University of North-Carolina, heartily approve the prompt, and decided action of His Excellency Gov. Moore, in seizing and occupying with State Troops the Forts and other Federal property within the limits of our State, which, being erected for our protection, might by delay, or awavering policy on the part of the Governor, have become Strongholds for our enemies, to wage a bloody warfare on these, they were designed to protect.

"RESOLVED, That being deeply impres-

to protect.

"RESOLVED, That being deeply impressed with sentiments of patriotism for the nonor of our beloved state; we are ready to forsake the peaceful duties of a college life, and take up the sword, in defence of that sacred Liberty we have been taught to cherish from our earliest Childhood; and in defence of that institution, at once our pride and the source of all our health and prosperity.

"RESOLVED, That we tender our services to the State, through His Excellency Jov. Moore, who, when she needs them, may inform us by Telegraph, in order that we may immediately set out for the scene of action.

"RESOLVED, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Governor of Louisiana; and copies also sent to the New Orleans Daily "Delta" and "Crescent" for Signers were (addresses by parishes): A. G. Thompson of Franklin, president. Frank Garrett, Ouachita; Jesse G. Ross, DeSoto; Simon H. Taylor, Avoyelles; T. B. Davidson, DeSoto, members of the committee, and Wm. C. Michie, Morehouse; Ovide Dupre, St. Martin; Alcee Dupre, Albert G. Moore, Alex Dejean and Adolphe Lastrapes, St. Landry; H. H. Price and H. H. Bryan Jr., New Orleans, and H. A. Kennedy and W. L. Quarles, Claiborne.

STEAMBOAT CAPTAIN

GustaveLouaillier of Opelous as took command of the "fine steamboat RED RIVER" in December 1853, The Opelous as Courier reported, and was awaiting the first rise of water to enter the Courtableau for his first voyage to Washington.

LUCIUS J. DUPRE was district judge and AUGUSTE DEJEAN was deputy clerk of court of St. Landry parish in 1852.

SCHOOL CHILDREN, 1854
There were 2,632 school children in St.
Landry parish in March 1854, according to
an account rendered by the parish school
treasurer, Robert Bengiarel. There were
19 "free public school districts" in the parish at that time. The state funds apportioned
to the parish for 1953 totaled slightly more
than \$10,000.



GRAVE of Napoleon's General Garrigues de Flaujeac is in the historic cemetery of St. Landry's Catholic Church in Opelousas. His name is carved on top of the marble "table". (Daily World Photo by Deville).



FIREMAN'S UNIFORM of the 1870s, as FIREMAN'S UNIFORM of the 1870s, as worn by Opelousas firsmen, is shown in this illustration from a catalogue on file at Hope Hook & Ladder Co. No. 1. The year of the catalog was 1876, it's a book from Wanamaker & Brown of Philadelphia. Early, fire companies took great pride in their uniforms and equipment, and there was continuous rivalry between companies when there was more than one volunteer company here.

#### Sheriff's Sale:

STATE OF LOUISIANA. Joel M. Bell tutor &c. Thomas A. Cook.

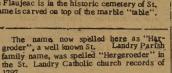
Thomas A. Cook.

No. 4201.

If Y virtue of a writ of plu fi. fa., issued in the control of the above entitled suit, by the District Court, in and for the Parish of St. Landry, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, for Cach, at the Court House of this Parish, on Saturday, the first day of January 1853, commoncing at the boar of 110 clock. A. M. and from day to day if the sight title, Interest and demand. of The A. Cook, in and to the following property, etc., deep district point of the boar of the West by Rayon Tesson 14 ARISON ROGERS, Sheriff.

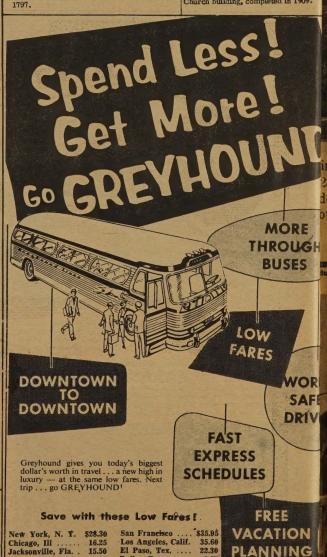
Shorth's affice by Landry, 1872.

Shorth's affice by Landry, 1872.

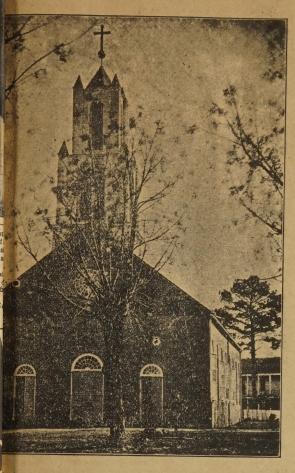




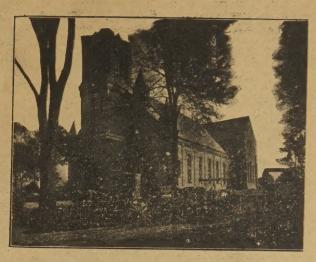
DR. J. P. SAIZAN was a prominent lousas physician and banker, member of prominent French family of the parts first practiced in Port Barre, then ca Opelousas. He was president of the Bank & Trust Co. in the early decath is century, and was a noted fancier thorses. This picture is reproduced hooket issued commemorating the cation of the present St. Landry C. Church building, completed in 1909.



#### THE HISTORY OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN OPELOUSAS



int Landry Catholic Church erected in 28 by Rev. Father Ross. Demolished in der that new church might occupy same ot.



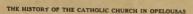
SAINT LANDRY CATHOLIC CHURCH Erected in 1908-1909 by Very Rev. J. Engberink.

When the congregation of St. Landry's Catholic Church outgrew the edifice which had been erected in 1828 by Father Rossi, and enlarged by Rev. Father Gilbert Raymond, there was a unanimous request from the parishioners that the new church occupy the site of the old building, and that the material in the old building be used in the construction of the new edifice. The desire of the members of the congregation was respected and the foundation of the present building was made from the bricks of the old church.



AND FOURTH (present) St. Landry Catholic church buildings are shown here, fitteed from a booklet published at the time the present church was dedicated. The

first church was built in Washington in 1777. The second was built herogen the size of the present church, in 1798.



to be awakened by the noises made by some one falling over the benches in the schoolrom or to tremble like ashen leaves at the attempt which these loiters made at forcing the doors of the convent.

School opened at last on the 15th of

School opened at last on the 15th of September, with a very slim attendance 15 day scholars and 3 boarders. Later of the number increased to 24 externs an 9 boarders. The old chivalric spirit of the school of the

Opelousas, however, came to the assist ance of the struggling nuns. Gentlemer of influence and ladies of high standing came to the rescue. By dint of hard work the Sisters succeeded in placing the institution upon a solid footing.

Thus the years rolled by Althouse

Thus the years rolled by. Although the pupils became more numerous, still their number remained far below what could be expected from such a populou

parish. The academy received a hard blow through the tragic death of its founder and constant benefactor, the Rev. Dr. Gilbert Raymond. The chronicles speak in high terms of this rious priest, and deeply deplore the untimely death of the friend and spiritual farther of the

During the twelve years, since the re



OPELOUSAS POSTOFFICE hasn't changed a bit since 1909, as this photo, taken a published in a booklet of the time, shows. Note what were probably two of the smobiles here.



THE ACADEMY OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION

THE ACADEMY OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION, as photographed early in the century and reproduced in a booklet --- this copy owned by Mrs. Alex F. Watkins Jr. --- commemorating the dedication of the presentSt. Landry Catholic Church bulkling. These bulldings were abandoned two years ago with the completion of the present modern school structure, and are being torn down.

# Gradenigo's Island -- Home of a Noble Venetian

Out on the Prairie Ronde is a thick grove of trees known as Gradenigo's Is-land--a dark shadow that rises up from the prairie, like a distant island on a sea of grass it must have been to those first settlers, for the trees on the prairie have been planted except for those few and the trees that cluster near to the bayous, when about ten years ago search was made for the exact location of the St. Landry Church of ancient times, a map of the Gradeniao land was brought to light, which showed the exact location of the Church at Opelousas.

Gradenico land was brought to light, which showed the exact location of the Church at Opelousas.

The map was from a survey by William Darby, in 1805. In referring to the map, william Alex. Robertson, late Opelousas attorney who did much of the research of 1 and matters, said "The Gradenigo claim comprises what is now known as Gradenigo's Island, in other words the Bertinot plantation, and the Gradenigo home was probably what is now called one of the Old Dupre or Lastrapes homes," Since that time several of these old homes have been demolished, and the exact location of the Gradenigos' house was never established. Don Juan de Gradenigo, sa he is listed in the church registers by Father Barriere, was a native of Venice, scion of a distinguished family whose record so interested the old priest that he gave an account of it on the side of the register. An incle of John Grandenigo was a Canon of St. Mark's Cathedral. On his father's side many men of the family had served the Republic of Venice as Senators and Ambassadors, One was a doge in 1356.

When a young man, John had wanderlust, and began to travel all over the world. On a voyage to North America he met and

married Marguerite Krebs, daughter of a wealthy Mobile merchant. They moved to Opelousas: and bought the large tract of land that is shown on the map-tic comprises several thousand acres, being a mile and a half from north to south and three miles from east to west.

One of the sons of the Gradenigos was sent to Europe for his education, and ran away from the family home in venuce to join Napoleon in Egypt, it is believed that he lost his life there, for he was never heard from again.

Many residents of Opelousas are descended from the noble Gradenigos, who had eight children—four boys and four girls. Gradenigo was "Major-domo" of the Margillers (trustees) of the Church of the Immaculate Conception (as the St. Landry Church was then called). His position was an important one at the time, as during the colonial period the temporal affairs of the parish were handled by this group of laymen, which was known as the "fabrique de la paroisse".

The missionaries of that time were Capuchins, Franciscan Friars who had made the wow of poverty and were not allowed to receive and disburse money. This system was changed by bishops of lateryears. The Major-domo was appointed by the Bishop, with approval of the Governor.

The Gradenigo name seems to have died out, but the island of trees still stands, and carries the name that brings an echo of Venice-boats gliding over canal while a romantic melody is softly sung.

The water that surrounds the "island" is now planted with many acres of rice, and combines harvest rich grain in the fields that waved with grass in the long years ago.

as lumbies - have appraised the follow The Hantower Chow galage are, would forty acres from the Board are, the the fore who love, the tally seens from a thirty free back Notices at One hegro Man, therity Cite hand Charles 800 1000 000 330 100 15 and grind stone -Sundry Farm ing & carpenles Look, is 22

INVENTORY OF THE ESTATE OF JOHN (Jean) GRADENIEGO, a document today so brown that the paper is almost as brown as the ink, is on file on the St. Landry parish court house. The above is the first of two

"One Mullatto man, twenty years,
Lewis
"One Negress, aged forty, Jeanette 400
"One ditto, twenty five, Mary Jean 700
"One ditto, twenty seven, Mary Lewis 1,000
"One Mullatto woman, fifty five, Jean. 300
"One Mullatto girl, nineteen, Mary 900
"One Mullatto boy, fourteen, Honore 700
"One Negro boy, seven, Zeno 350
"Four horses (broken) estimated at 100
Four plows.
Une ox cart.
One grind stone.
TWO DALLOWS.
SHBOLA 181 HILIK SHO CAT better )
"Twenty five sheep estimated at 37 Total \$8,463
"NOTE: There is a considerable stock of
cartle belonging to the estate but the princi-

cattle belonging to the strate out the princi-ple part are in the Swamp, so that it appears impossible to form a true estimate of them at this time,
"Appraised by:

(3) Jacques Dupre

"Appraised by: (s) Jacques Dupre
(s) Poiret
(s) Joseph Roy
"I hereby certify that the above subscribed

F. Poiret, Joseph Roy and Jacques Dupre were duly qualified and that the within inventory is a true return of their said appraisment, Given under my hand.

Opelousas, March 20, 1809

(Signature cannot be made out)

"We the undersigned heirs of the Estate of the said John Gradenigo, Esq., do hereby

AFTER THE DEATH of John (or Jean) Gradniego, Opelousas Judge George March 18, 1809, issued the above order, appointing Aaron Reeder to swear in the ers of the Gradniego estate. Gradniego had come here from Venice and acquired tied a large plantation north-west of Opelousas (beyond the airport), and the secalled Gradniego's Island--a name applied to a grove of trees rising up in the it is now misprounced "Gradnev's Island." accord with the within appraisement also relinquish the household and furniture to the Relict of the dead our hand this 20th day of Marci (Signatures were of three Graden Pontenot, one Carriere, one Voor one Delamourandier.

Au nam de Dieu Moy Soupigne Som Gradeni natifile venire, & habitant aux Op delas me trous an de memoire & parfaite conneisone proposed a tous intermenting, no Seeke as I heur Oo Le more Becken qui les toujours professed La Redigio Catholique, apostolique of many de quella je vant mouris A le Vent fre toutes oner Datter Legitimes of just wayles, Hace offeton trouvers inclus to i mor to testiment lache is one i ote se 4 stippe de me main, a La quelle on loit de me course I storal de me maior, a la quelle on loit de re soiter sono la sono a sono cherie Carrige Marquint horats, a ne so lette shouter de prespance en antimo de restant las lines que cal desent pa vispant de troubles par la sola via morant pour la sono mas la prince de troubles par la sono pour alle sono mante la trubes secret sono sono de la sono antido loron for el domonio de eti en parter tems una sono este sono mone per la sono en la sono antido mone la tense sono sono per el domonio la contra pour de la parte avende consentement se sono soto forma la sono en la parte de parte avende consentement se sono soto forma la sono en la parte de parte de sono forma en la parte de parte la garda de sono en la sono en Que epres de most tie lit sien krets pore de ma famme here Somme l'argent appearson ent a Sa part l'hus " cast of ag Dit argent tens L'achat live muletrepe nomme perme et various per out finalier Tale claim, for consequentiation of Jes la fort, K. Les Sustites negratory apportions on proper mon the Grouge Comme in him the Patrimoine, ayant fait (Verlantion) pour constitue in cas I avenument, ce qui apportion progress at a dite famme -, -Item je constitue pour mer Experitary testamentine The cherk Grouge marqueite Krabs, mes briens Streph

NOBLEMAN JRAN GRADENIGO, a native of Venice who settled early in St. Lar ish, made his last will and testament, in his own land, in French, on Septembe His will was filed on March 20, 1809, following his death, (Will is reduced in ill to about two-thirds size), it is one of many of its era on file in the court house, or random because of the name. He wrote:

"Au nom de Dieu moy soufrigne Jean Gradenigo, natif de Venice, et habitant a ousas me trouvant sain de memoire et parfaite connaisance pour mettre orde affairs et faire ce present testement ecrit de ma propre main, et pour prevent inconvenient ne sachant pas I heure de la moue je declare que j'ai toujours proreligion Catholique, Apostolique et Romaine dans la quelle je veut mourir..." it (The handwriting is archaic and we've probally misspelled some of the words." He left to his "chere epouze Marguarite Krebs" all of his goods, and he be children and kin to have full regard for her, for she was "en tout tems une bonne mere..."

Saron Reeder is hereby authorises & appo to apministre the necessary oaths to the ap of the estate of the late John Gradniso I to superintins taking the invintory of said. Given under my hand in the Panish of Mas this 18th day of elland 180

# Camp Hamilton

OLD LOG CABIN FORTWAS REMOD-ELED AND USED AS PLANTATION HOME BY JUDGE SETH LEWS (Described by a granddaughter who visit-ed in 1832) Described by a granddaughter of Judge

Oescribed by a granddaughter who visited in 1832)
Described by a granddaughter of Judge Lewis in a fascinating document that she wrote in her old age as a "Reminiscence-1832 - On a Louisiana Plantation," the home I Judge Lewis near Opelousas was once a log cabin fort that had been used in wars with the Indians.
Quoting directly from the script of the document written by Mrs. Amelia Watts, who was born in 1826 and was 6 years old at the time of her visit in 1832, we give you an excerpt from her description of her grandfather's lantation home.

"When my grandfather bought his Louisiana jantation there was on it a large double log house which had been a fort during the war with the Indians, and it was called Camp Hamilton.

with the Indians, and it was called Camp Hamilton.

"He retained the name, and as the house was built of strong magnolia logs and was almost indestructible, he had the old building enclosed by a wood casing and added to it at the back; so that when I first saw it, a was a large old-fashioned double house, hree rooms deep, and with a wide hall in the center and porches at the back and front, "The upper floor was in two great rooms, with dormer windows on each side. There was some beautiful old Chippendale furniture with spindle legs, and there was a wine cooler in the dining room which was a beauty, it was of fine old mahogany, octagon in shape, with a wide brass band around the middle, and a heavy brass ring in the center of the cover; a stood on claw feet. It was lined with zinc with a space between the zinc and the wood, as ice chests are made now."

An interesting description of the workings of the plantation is given:

"The negro men who were too old to work in the fields could work in the garden, or drive the mules in the gin house, or make split hicropy baskets for picking cotton, or chairs for the cabins or the porches.

"The cotton gin was run by horse power, the gin house being two stories high, and the

e cabins or the porches,
"The cotton gin was run by horse power,
e gin house being two stories high, and the
wer floor looked like a circus ring. There
is a boxed-in screw in the center and a long
rong beam extending to the outside of the

and a man walked and drove these mules all day. The gin was on the second floor, and the cotton was fed into it by hand; and as the seeds were separated from the cotton they slid down a trough to the ground outside; while through a glass case as large as a cotton bale, the cotton fed like snow; and when enough had fallen to make a bale it was compressed by a screw, also run by horse power; then tied by ropes and sewed into a cover of bagging."

She then describes the buildings around the place and their uses:

"In the great yard there were houses for different purposes, in one of these women sat and carded the cotton into long rolls, and other women spun these rolls into thread. Then there was a loom house where a woman sat and wove the cloth for the clothing of all the Negroes on the plantation. Some of the threads were died blue or brown, and when woven into checks or stripes, it looked like heavy gingham.

"There was a large storehouse where rows of ham and sholders hung from beams overhead, and there were rows of tubs holding pickled pork and corned beef, and long rows of nine-pound loaves of white sugar sent by the commission merchant from New Orleans; with sundry boxes and cases, harrels of flour, cases of olive oil and wines, brandy and other things withoux number, so that there seemed provisions to feed an army.

"Then there was a house where women cut out and sewed all that was needed for the Negroes, so many suits for winter and so many for summer, for every man, woman and child; all this was under the supervision of the mistress of the plantation.

"On this particular morning we went first to the storehouse, where women waited with large wooden trays for the different supplies of the day. The cook for the hiter care while the mothers were in the fleids; and the cook for those who were sick. All these supplies thad to be weighed out and distributed.

"Then we went to the kitchen, about fifty feet hack of the main house, where winter and summer the enormous open fireplace with its huge back log and its

and summer the enormous open fireplace with its huge back log and its cranes ready for the iron pots awaited Mum Jinny, who presided with an iron rule over her three



NOW IN OUR 19TH YEAR

Business founded by the late Mr. George S. Schiff, Now owned and opera-

Business founded by the late Mr. George S. Schiff. Now owned and operated by Mrs. George Schiff and Vernon A. Schiff.

Our company purchases scrap iron and metals in all forms. Classed as a light mafufacturing industrial business all material is prepared to exacting specifications for direct shipment to steel mills and foundrys and smelters of ferrous and non-ferrous metals. Every modern facility for the handling and generating of this material is now employed by the Opelousas Scrap Material Co., such as dragline crane with electric magnet, large shears, hydraulic baling press, warehouse lift trucks and registering type beam Fairbanks Morse scales. Warehouse facilities in excess of 11,000 square feet with grounds covering two city blocks and excellent railroad siding for loading and unloading.

Members of the Institute of Scrap Iron and Steel in good standing with a reputation in the industry of high quality steel and and Metal shipments.

OPELOUSAS SCRAP MATERIAL

**Phone 2674** 

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Seasonal Office: WARREN. ARK. (Marmet Mkt.)

vegetables at a long table and another was picking chickens."

vegetables at a long table and another was picking chickens,"

She describes the house servants:
"At the time of which I am writing the house servants wore dresses of the blue and white cotton homespum made on the place, and always a gaily colored head handkerchief which they arranged with much skill, and which had a very picturesque effect. All negro women wore these head handkerchiefs, They were all imported from Madras, and one of them was always a welcome present. They were of very fine cotton, woven in plaids of gay colors, and never faded in washing.

"There were several servants who waited on the tabe, and my grandfather's body servant, Uncle Lea always stood back of his chair and poured the wine, Claret was always drunk with an equal quantry of water. Uncle Lea had special care of his master, and always accompanied him when he held court in other parishes. They always went on horse-back, and Uncle Lea packed the saddle bags, took care of the horses, shaved his master, took care of the horses, shaved his master, took care of the horses, and it was hard to say which had more personal dignity.

"On all plantations, as soon as the crop was made, the negroes had a grandfeast; the table was loaded with turkeys, pigs and chickens, with quantities of custards and cakes; and a the head of this table Uncle Lea presided, and for that evening was addressed as Judge Lewis.

"He grew old in my grandfather's service,

the head of this table Uncle Lea presided, and for that evening was addressed as JudgeLewis.

"He grew old in my grandfather's service, and by his will was set free, with a good house to live in, on the place; and he made enough money in his old age to bu; his wife, to whom he had been faithful for years, and they lived together for some years before Uncle Lea died. All the Lewis family respected and loved Uncle Lea."

In the same year that little Amelia was in Opelousas there was a cholera epidemic'in New Orleans, and then cases of it in Opelousas a daughter of Mrs. Seth Lewis was stricken with cholera, and the mother went oher, and contracted the dread disease, and died in the span of two days.

This fascinating accoumt of Amelia Watts' visit to Opelousas is part of a series of reminiscences of her life that she wrote in later years. She was a highly educated woman for that time; and during the Civil War when her husband was away she raugh private classes to young ladies at the various places that she stayed with her children.

Her stories are told with candor and charm, and give an unforgetta he picture of the past as may be seem from these few excerpts which we have selected as of particular local in-

# Edmond Dejean



EDMOND DEJEAN-His great-grandchild-ren are the sixth generation of Dejeans in St. Landry. Son of Felix Dejean and Azelie Louallier, he marriedLiseGarrigues, grand-daughter of Gen. Garrigues de Flaugeac. This old portrait is owned by his daughter, Scrath.

We were privileged to have been allowed to print them through the generosity of SethLewis, direct descendant of Judge Seth Lewis, who was appointed the first District Judge of Louisiana, serving the Fifth District, by Gov. W. C. C. Claiborne, in 1812, A brief profile of Judge Lewis is given elsewhere in this history.

The old "Camp Hamilton" was to the north of the present overseer's house on the Camp Hamilton plantation, which is est of Opelousas, looking north from the railroad overpass on the new road to Port Barre, one can see the overseer's house.

This plantation is now owned by Dr. and Mrs. S.J. Rozas.

Two things that go together Coke and



Opelousas Coca-Cola Bottling Co., Inc.

5c in 1805 And in 1955

1955

1946

**9 Years Of Progress** Our contribution to the progress of **Opelousas and St. Landry Parish** 



"Old Store"



Opened in 1952 "New Store"

**Bourque & Walker** 

304 West Landry

Opelousas, La.





DRS. A. J. PERRAULT and JAMES A. SHAW were prominent dentists here during the dedication of the St. Landry Catholic Church building, just completed then. Dr. Perrault was mayor of the city for a time, active in governmental, civic and fraternal affairs, and a public-spirited citizen of the community. He died only recently.

J. J. PERRODIN was an early banker here. At the time this was taken, and reproduced in a booklet marking the Jedication of the present St. Landry Catholic Church building, he was cashier of the Union Bank & Trust Co., which was located where the present Planters bank is housed.



DANIEL SHEURLE Tailleur Fashionable,

list toujours prêt à extentes tem erdres concernintate métier, lans la dernier goût, pondre au temps qui court,



# LOUISIANA GOLDEN YAMS

Shipped - To Leading Markets Packed -



The above Yams have been washed and are in the grading process. The U. S. No. 2's are being graded out and the U. S. No. 1's are continuing on the conveyor into the waxing machine.

Oscar J. Cormier, packer, shipper and grower of Louisiana Yams at Opelousas, La., started in the Yam shipping business in 1935. At the beginning of his shipping history he moved 35 cars of Yams compared to 175 cars the past season. In addition to his potato shed he owns and operates a farm four miles from Opelousas. He grows Yams on 45 acres of this land, although he lives in town.

Oscar J. Cormier Potato Shed **462 East Chaney Phone 2739** Opelousas, La.



These Yams have now gone through the waxing machine. They were highly waxed and are going into the containers.



Pictured above is Mr. Cormier with his fa mous "St. Landry Beauties," "Lucky Boy," "Sweet Magnolia" and "Oscar" brands are packed by Oscar J. Cormier and being shipped to all leading markets.



The Yams are now loaded and ready for departure to Northern market as truck driver K. D. Calvert stands by.

# Oscar Cormier

Packer and Shipper Opelousas, La.





Champ Motor Sales - Opelousas, La.

**766 East Landry Street** 

**Phone 3503** 

Seaman Glasscock, authorized Studebaker dealer for Opelousas and Lafayette, moved to Opelousas from Marksville in 1929.

In 1939, Mr. Glaccsock opened the agency for this popular automobile and truck at the corner of East Landry and Academy Streets. In 1940, he opened the Studebaker agency in Lafayette and seven years later he constructed a new building for this concern on College Avenue in Lafayette — the Opelousas-Lafayette highway.

In 1949, a new and modern all brick, glass and steel building was erected across the street from the old location in Opelousas. The old location is now being used for a storage building. A large used-car lot adjoins the present home of Champ Auto Sales in Opelousas and directly back of this is the service department. Plans are now being drawn for the construction of a new and modern service station, which will be connected with the motor company and should be completed in the near future.

Mr. Glasscock is area chairman of the National Auto Dealers Association and is also a director of the Louisiana Auto Dealers Association. He has been very active in both organizations and was recently commended for his efforts on behalf of the former.

Mr. Glasscock is being assisted in his operations by his son, Seeman, Jr. Two other sons, Wilfred and Carroll, are presently serving in the armed forces, but will join the organization on being released. A continued rapid and steady growth of this progressive firm is anticipated.



Champ Motors - Lafayette, La.

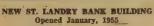


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J. P. BARNETT, Senior Vice-Pres.
O. A. Lahaye, Vice-Pres.
R. S. TOMLINSON, Exec. Vice-Pres.
VERNON LACOUR, Vice-Pres.
N. M. CHILDS, Cashier
C. J. BUDD, Asst. Cashier
L. E. CASTILLE, Asst. Cashier,
ELMER GUILLORY, Asst. Cashier
B. ZERANGUE, Asst. Cashier



**Directors:** 

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SIDNEY BERTHEAUD
AVIE BORDELON
CHAS. BOURQUE, JR.
ALLEN DEZAUCHE
J. F. DEZAUCHE, JR.
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O. J. SANDERS
DR. J. J. STAGG
R. S. TOMLINSON
DR. DAVID WEINSTEIN





NEW DRIVE IN BANK OPENED JULY, 1948



Pictured above is the present home of the Planters Trust and Savings Bank of Opelousas. Constructed in 1912, and a landmark in this parish, it has been the home of the Planters Bank since 1929 with an addition and two

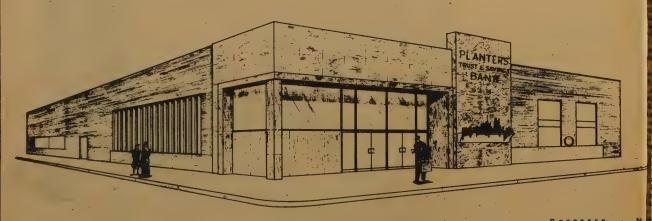
# Planters Trust & Savings Bank

**Of Opelousas** 1929

OFFICERS:
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M. J. PULFORD, Vice-President
L. J. LARCADE, JR., Vice-President
FRED GUIDRY, Cashier
KENNETH G. DURIO, Ass't. Cashier
H. L. McCLELLAND, Ass't. Cashier

Anthony Abdalla Charles F. Boagni, Jr. Osie Bordelon Frank Daly
L. J. Larcade
L. J. Larcade, Jr.
M. J. Pulford
Lawrence Thistlethwaite

The figures above show the history of the progress of this parish and this bank. We are proud of our part in this history. As partners in the future progress of this great parish we offer all of our facilities of a sound Commercial Bank.



PLANTERS TRUST & S

The above picture is of the new Bank Building now under construction. Our new bank and location is an effort to meet the growth and present needs of modern banking facilities. It will have all modern facilities, including a drive in window and parking lot.

### Buggy on the Prairie



BUGGY ON THE PRAIRIE--Snapped at Prairie Ronde near Graduatgo's laland, one the picturesque sights that abound in St.Landry-a horse and buggy, Sold for many ars in Opelousas at J. B. Sandoz, Fred Sandoz, and other stores, the old Haydock

buggles are well cared for and still remain on the scene, pulled by old-time trottles horses, many of the Ethan Allen strain. A familiar sight on country roads, they still venture to town and never fail to interest the passerby. (Daily World Photo by Deville).



RUNGROSE Plantation house at Opelousas (old Prudhomme place), (Daily World Photo Poville).

# Ringrose Plantation House

One of the old homes of this section is the

One of the old homes of this section is the Ringrose," which carries the name of the Ringrose family, who owned the house for yout fifty years, Prior to this it was owned diprobably built by the Prudhomme family, no owned the land at the end of the beginning the nineteenth century. It had been in the outenot family, who were given a Spanish and grant to the large plantation, which was lacent to the old French fort.

Micel Prudhomme was a native of Strassing, and was married to Marie Snayler, the history of the Catholic Church in St. andry his name is prominent, as he donated several occasions large portions and small pokes of land to the church. He also gave mber and other building materials for the cond Catholic Church in the Poste of Opelousas, in 1798. He was buried under foundations of the first brick church, which is built during the time of Flavius Rev. seph Rossie, in 1828. The body of Michel undhomme still rests under the present undations of St. Landry Church.

In the church records in 1798 Father Barter noted "During his year the present under the was moved from the baillou (bayou) the locality called the "Pointe à la M. sson," Mr. Michel Prud'homme a native of neighborhood and near to Strassbourg in heace, donated grantitously three arpents land by forty in length, and M. Tesson, a tive of Xaintongue, gave one." Actually dame Tesson had given one arpent wide fourteen in length, as was noted by later ests.

te old home is a typical plantation type, lower floor of exposed brick, and clap-

boarded top floor. The hipped roof has a dormer on each of the four sides, Many of the original battened doors and shutters remain, and the interior has had few alternations. The walls are plastered, with all ceilings having exposed beams of hand-hewn cypress. The lower floor has round brick pillars supporting the second floor gallery, which has stender cypress posts.

In front of the house are two pigeonnieres, with poster-adobe construction. Several old buildings on the grounds are also of great age, with hewn timbers pegged together or of mortised construction.

Many members of the Prudhomme family reside in Opelousas, Michel Prudhomme had two sons - Michel, Jr. and William Louis, is remembered by many as "Six Shooter Bill" Prudhomme, who died recently. He was chief of police for many years in Opelousas, and also served on the Sheriff's force. He always carried a pair of six-shooters, from whence he received his nickname, His widow is the former Mary Ella Hamilton, who comes from some of the old St. Landry Parish families - the Courtableaus, Richards, and Chacheres.

Mrs. Prudhomme and a number of her children reside in Opelousas. Inez (Mrs. Leo Burleigh), Sadie (Mrs. M.L., Nicholson), Bonnie, (Mrs. Herbert Amy), Louise (Mrs. Charles Burleigh), Marjorie (Mrs. Sidney Siegel) and Willie Mae (Mrs. Harry Thomas), Gilbert is the only son.

The old Prudhomme place is now the residence of Mrs. and Mrs. L. Austin Foutenot, Jr. and family.

## 'Live Oak' - Powers Place





Near Opelousas, off the road to VIIIe Platte, is one of the loveliest plantation homes in the section - the old Powers place, now owned by Harvey Phillips, Built in the typical "River Plantation" style, with lower floor of brick and weather-boarded upper floor, fronted by a double gallery, the home is built in a grove of magazinent live oaks, from which the name of plantation was derived. A long avenue of oast leads to the house adding to the setting.

Brick pillars on the lower floor support theupper gallery, with its slender cypress columns. There are several homes to the immediate vicinity of Opelousas of this same type of construction.

The original battened shutters with their hand-wrought iron hardware add to the general beauty of this old home. Thehouse was at one time occupied, and had fallen into a state of considerable disrepair, but has since been gradually repaired by the present owners, who are restoring it to its original condition.

# 1916 View of Ford Garage | Inside Blackshear's Store



BORDELON'S GARAGE taken shortly after remodeling form a grocery store, in 1916. Note the iron balcony rail on top of the gallery.

# History of 'Ford Garage'

Each old home or building has a colorful history of its own. As we search into the hackgrounds of these old landmarks there are who kep the Ford agency, other brothers have so many interesting memories that are brought back and every place has a story to tell.

The St. Landry Supply co, building, on the corner of Main and North was built by Christopher Dietlein 'round the turn of the nineteenth century, It was a wholesale and retail grocery establishment, the Dietlein's also having large warehouses, Many older people still remember Dietlein's grocery as, the family largest of its kind in this area -- everything largest of its kind in this area -- everything largest of its kind in this area -- everything large ware houses, Many older people share family, and was run as a grocery by "P. T. Blackshear and Sons'. An interior view taken at this time shows the typical store of the period, with articles suspended over the ornane counters, and elegant china for sale, Mr. and Mrs. Blackshear and sons. Wayne, Chies in the photograph are unidentified.

In 1916 the store was bought by Joe Bordelon Motor Co, had an elevator, for ransporting heavy equipment upstairs, it was one of the period, with articles suspended over the ornane counters, and elegant china for sale, Mr. and Mrs. Blackshear and sons. Wayne, Chies in the photograph are unidentified.

In 1916 the store was bought by Joe Bordelon Motor Co, bad an elevator, for ransporting heavy equipment upstairs, it was one of the first of its kind in Opelousas, At the cocasion of the Ford Day Paradeand Cotton Carnival, the members of the royal Enrolement of the first of its kind in Opelousas, At many of the ford Motor Co, building, which was an open allery with wrought iron balustrades.

Willis Roy was King and. Youne Dejean was Queen, There were Dukes and Duchesses in graind manner -- this was a forerunner of the small proposed to the second floor and viewed the parade from the balcony of the Ford Motor Co, building, which was an open allery with wrought iron balustrades.



FANCY AND STAPLE groceries were sold here in the early twentieth century, by the sales force pictured - standing at the left against a glass showcase, Miss Lizzie Blackshear; opposite her, garbed in black, her mother, Mrs. P. T. Blackshear, Mr. P. T. Blackshear, and a son, Wayne, Notice the ele-

gant showcases, and handsome continua-columns supporting the upper floor. This we one of the finest stores in the regio The original building has been alter through the years, but its structure is basic ally the same. Now known as "St, Land Supply" it is part of the Bordelon Ford block

Old-Timers in 'Fancy' Fore



# New-Timers in Old Ford



TURNING UP for a Yambilee Parade - a 1906 Model Ford with a Flower Show in the Showroom in the background, Passengers in the car, left to right, front seai, "Pete" Bernard (former shop foreman) at the wheel, and, Martin Bordelon Sr. Back seat, Martin Bordelon, Jr., Warren, and Delaurence Collingsworth, The latter was an old-timer from the Ford factory who saw the old car

when it was being towed in to Borde after Martin Bordelon purchased it. He towed it to its destination, and applied if job of purting it into repair he had hake models of this type, So he stayed Bordelon's, putting the old Ford back intuing condition; and taking a real crafts pride in tuning up the museum-piece (Butts Studio Photo)

# 1925 Model T Sales Force



ACH IN FRONT of a shiny new roadster, McClelland. It is interesting to note alter-1925 Ford sales force here poses for a ations that were made on the building through ure, left to right, Osie Bordelon, H. H., the years,

### Rellevue

The term "Bellevue" as applied to the rich farming section and ridge area south and southeast of Opelousas is generally thought to be simply a descriptive term, meaning a

southeast of Opelousas is generally thought to be simply a descriptive term, meaning a beautiful view.

Records in the St. Landry Catholic church there show, however, that in the 1700s there was at least one family here named Bellevue. It may well be that these peo, le named Belle-

vue listed in the church records settled in that region and that from them came the name applied to the area.

In Baptismal Book 1, Page 229, in archives of the St. Landry Catholic church, was haptised Joseph Bellevue. He was the son of Simon Bellevue and Louisa Moreau.

Simon Bellevue's paternal ancestors were Pedro Bellevue and Louisa Doucet. Louisa Moreau's parents were Valentin Moreau and Juana LaRos.

The "Ninaine" (godmother) was Louisa La-Casa, and the "Parain" was Joseph Moreau.

# **Chachere Family Record**

EDITOR'S NOTE — The first couple, No. 1 below, Louis Chachere and Catherine Vauchere, are the original couple in America. Nos. 2 through 10 in the compilation are the nine of their 10 children who were maried, and their children.

(1) LOUIS CHACHERE (Died 1827) Married 1786 (Died 1825) CATHERINE VAUCHERE CHILDREN:

1. Louis Chachere
2. Veilland Chachere
3. Constant Chachere (Born about 1807, minor in 1827)
4. Hermance Chachere (Minor in 1827)
5. Louise Chachere
6. Lisle Chachere (Living in 1894)
7. Beaurepaire Chachere
8. Jacinthe Chachere
9. Emelie Melite Chachere
10. Manette Chachere
11. Manette Chachere
12. Antoine Boutte

(2) VEILLAND CHACHERE

CHILDREN:

CRILDREN:

L. Veilland Chachere (Sheriff 1856-58, Clerk 1866-7)

(Q.M., 7th.La. Cavalry)

Louisa Chachere

Fellx Chachere

Joseph Chachere (Co. F., 8th La. Cavalry)

Dr. Theogene Chachere (Surgeon, Co. F., 8th La. Cav.)

Celina Chachere

Calestine Chachere

Calestine Chachere

Sam Députy

Sam Députy

Sam Députy

Sam Députy

Calestine Chachere

3) CONSTANT CHACHERE

CHILDREN:

4) HERMANCE CHACHERE

) POUPONNE LOUISE CHACHERE

CHILDREN:

1. Leontine Boutte
2. Ameline Botte
3. Myrtile Boutte

4. Estelle Boutte 5. Leopold Boutte (Co. F., 8 La. Cav.)

LISLE CHACHERE

CHILDREN:

1. Colastie Chachere
2. Rodolphe Chachere (Comy, Trans-Mississippi)
3. Lastenin Chachere
4. Ameline (Mimi) Chachere
5. Jules L., Chachere (Dy., Cik., 1879) (Pecot's Co.)
6. Adolphe Chachere

BEAUREPAIRE CHACHERE

CHILDREN:

1. Bleonore Chachere 2. Theodore Chachere (Comy. Trans-Mississip, i) 3. Irma Chachere 4. Alex B. Chachere (Co. F., 8 La. Cav.) 5. Louise Chachere

JACINTHE CHACHERE

CHILDREN:

1. Alfred Bacon 2. Philemon J. Bacon

**Emelie Melite Chachere** 

Bugene Martel
 Bulantel (Judge-1857)
 Balthazar Martel (Attorney)
 Bulthazar Martel
 Constance Martel
 Bugenie Martel

HELOISE LAVERGNE

Born, Feb. 24, 1805 Died, April 23, 1879

TO WHOM MARRIED:

6, Cetina Chachere
7, Celestine Chachere
8, Anaise Chachere
9, Susan Chachere
10, Leocadle Chachere
11, James O. Chachere (Co. F., 7th La. Cav.) (Recorder)
12, Henry Chachere (Co. F., 7th La. Cavalry)
13, Ida Chachere

CELESTINE LAVERGNE

TO WHOM MARRIED:

1. Theodose C. Chachere (B. 1839, D. 1909) (1) Perina Young (2) Mary Gil Grandpre
2. Catherine Chachere
3. Blizabeth Chachere
4. Anatole Chachere (Died in Civil War)
5. Cora Chachere
6. Louisa Chachere
7. Clementine Chachere
8. Louis Chachere
9. Alice Chachere
10. Emelie Chachere
10. Emelie Chachere
10. Emelie Chachere
10. Emelie Chachere
11. Theodose (Alice Chachere)
12. Theodose (Alice Chachere)
13. Theodose (Alice Chachere)
14. Theodose (Alice Chachere)
15. Theodose (Alice Chachere)
16. Theodose (Alice Chachere)
17. Theodose (Alice Chachere)
18. Theodose (Alice Chachere)
19. Theodose (Alice Chach Louis Bacon Joseph P. Lavergne W. Frank Brooks Never Married Marshall H. Hundley Alex. Richard

(Assessor 1874) DOMINIQUE C. SITTIG

CHILDREN:

I. Mathilde Sittig

2. Emelie Sittig

3. Victor Sittig (Co. F., 8 La. Cav.)

4. Jules Sittig

5. Rudolphe Sittig

6. Alice Sittig

7. Lucia Sittig

8. Mary Sittig

9. Ernestine Sittig

10. Gilbert Prudhomme; (2) More.

9. Ernestine Sittig

10. Blanche Sittig

11. Nathalie Sittig

12. Louis B. Sandoz (attorney?)

6. Alice Sittig

13. Louis B. Sandoz (attorney?)

14. Louis B. Sandoz (attorney?)

15. Louis B. Sandoz (attorney?)

16. Alice Sittig

17. Lucia Sittig

18. J. Bertrand; (2) More.

Camille Roos

Louis Besmarais (Dv. Clk.)

LEON BOUTTE

TO WHOM MARIED:

George Benguerelle William Gil (Attorney?) Elizida Boutte

EMERANTHE DAVID

TO WHOM MARRIED:

John Milstead Louise Chachere Dave Lyons Joe E. Boutte Irma Richard Never Married

EUGENIE LAVERGNE

TO WHOM MARRIED:

Judge B.A. Martel Clementine Benguerelle Bennett Clarke Josephine Compton Rodolphe Chachere

JACK BACON

TO WHOM MARRIED:

Eliza Daigle Emelia Savant

B, MARTEL (Attorney)

TO WHOM MARRIED:

Mathilde Boutte Eleonore Chachere Hermina Boudlet Never Married Dulinot Verret August Perrault



THE OLD VEILLAND CHACHERE home stood where the Lupo residence now stands on the Old Port Barre road, identified in the picture are, standing, left to right, old Veilland Chachere, his wife and their son, Louis Veilland Chachere. Others cannot be identified because of the faded condition of the picture.



RARE CHACHERE FAMILY PHOTO-GRAPHS WERE PRESERVED BY Joseph D. Chachere, son of Dr. Theogene Chachere, OLDEST in generation of the photographs of the Chachere family is the charmling one above of old Veilland Chachere, son of Louis Chachere (first of the family to settle here) and Catherine Vauchere, and his wife, Heloise LaVergne, They noth lived to a great age—he was 94 at the time of his death. Several of his grandchildren are living, and one in Opelousas—Mrs. Lee Gil, who was Maud Chachere, daughter of Henry Chachere—says that old Veilland Chachere was called "Pap" b, all of his grandchildren. Five of their sons were members of the Confederate Army, On son, Louis Veilland Chachere was long a Sheriff on St. Landry parish.



LEOCADIE CHACHERE, DAUGHTER OF VeilLand Chachers, Loudderfer Or Veilland Chachere, Leocadie died young, This photograph of her is particularly interesting in the costuming and coffure. Note the long ringlets.



LOUS VEILLAND CHACHERE, Longtime

Seriff of St. Landry Parish—
Louis Veilland Chachere, famous figure in
St. Landry politics, was the first son of old
Veilland Chachere. He served in the Confederate army as quartermaster of the 7th Louisiana Cavalry, and later became a celebrated figure in St. Landry parish, serving as
Sheriff for many years, and to his death
a prominent figure in St. Landry politics. He
was married to Emma Boutte.



JAMES O. CHACHERE, "Mr. Jim" to his

friends—
Mr. James O. Chachere was the eleventh child of Veilland Chachere and Heloise Lavergne. He was married to Mary C. Beauchamp. Mr. Jim served as Clerk of Court of St. Landry Parish for a number of years, and was the member of the Chachere family who with the late William J. Sandoz compiled a record of the Chachere family. He was born Feb. S. 1845. This photograph of Mr. Jim was taken when he was eighty-three. He served in the Confederate army, Company F. 7th Louisiana Cavalry.

During his lifetime he was one of the leaders of the annual "St. Louis" the family reunien of this large and interesting family.

(10) MANETTE CHACHERE

CHULDREN:

Vauchere Boutte (GGF)
 Alcide Boutte
 Albert Boutte
 Mathilde Boutte
 Angelina Boutte

ANTOINE BOUTTE

TO WHOM MARRIED:

Aniza Lavergne Sophie Arnaud Eugenie Bourque Eugene Martel Joseph Bacon

# Louis Chachere a Mystery

FATHER OF LARGE CHACHERE
FAMILY WAS SAID TO BE FRENCH
NOBLE WHO ESCAPED FROM
REVOLUTION.

Long shrouded in mystery, the origin of
Louis Chachere has for many years been a
subject of speculation in St. Landry Parish.
From research into many old and obscure documents that we have brought to
light, it is certain that he was in Opelousas as a resident of the Poste in 1790.
On the twenty-fifth day of November of that
year he gave his power of attorney-"procuration"—to Sieur Pierre Camur, a resident of the poste of Natchez, and in this
same document it is stated that Louis, Chachere was a former resident of the poste
of Natchez, Further research may shed
light on the date of his artival at Natchez,
From stories handed down from generation to generation, the history of Louis Chachere is always identical, so we can assume that it is founded on fact,
A noble of the Bourbon line, he escaped
in the early days of the Revolution with a
brother, and they arrived in North America,
landing at Canada, It is presumed that the
brother either disappeared or took another
name unlike that of Chachere, for this was
not the family name.
Our subject was not surnamed Louis, He
took the name of Louis after the name of
fis cousin, the then King Louis XVI of France.
The name—he was said to be of the de
Charette family, who were celebrated in
French history as leaders of the Vendee,
the French counter-revolution, One of those
intrepid leaders was the Baron de Charette
de la Courrie.
On his arrival at Opelousas Louis Chachere brought with him his wife, whose name
as given in old records in Catherine
Vauchere.

Louis Chachere had an office on the corner where now stands the "Planters Bank";
once the old "Union Bank," at Court and
Bellevue streets.

His first home was near Grand Coteau, in
Bellevue, Later he lived closer to Opelousas, on a plantation in West Bellevue,
The names and marriages of all of his
children were compiled in a family tree by
the late Willie Sandoz and "Jim" Chachere, born
1796, As at that time the p

chachere. Paternal grandparents were listed as Luis Chachere. Paternal grandparents were listed as Luis Chacheresse and Maria Catherine Damond (later spellings were "Vancherez" and "Dumont"). Maternal grandparents were listed as Juan Baptisa Boseral and Marguerita Lestage. Godparents of the child were Don Julien le Sassier and Genevieve Boisdore (wife of Jean Henry Lastrapes). Other children are noted in the same book, and the spelling of the family names varies as different priests wrote them. Father Don Pedro de Zamoro recorded the earliest baptism (of Julian).

In later records by Father Louis Buhot (who was an ardent French Royalist), the names were spelled Chachere and Vauchere, Lestages and Dumont, Theother booksfunerals, weddings-all have data on the family as was recorded through the years. Births, weddings and baptisms, and deaths, carry the family on down, in only the records of Father Zamora arp the grandparents given, and this is of great value to one trying to trace back to the very early settlers.

Many of the descendants of Louis Chachere (or de Charette as some of his old friends called him) recall incidents that added to the mystery that surrounded him, Several of his grandchildren lived to be of great age ("Mr. Henry"-"Mr. Jim"- and "Mr. Bob" Chachere all lived into this twentieth century) and they remembered many odd facts that added to the stories about him.

It was told that he had regular visits from a "Mystery" man, whose name no-one knew. But sometimes in their conversations, which were always held in seclusion away from other members of the family and friends, Louis was reported by various people to have been (A) a brother of Louis XVI and heir to the French throne (B) a Contu (C) a Baron, Whatever his orgin, he certainly founded a dynasty of the new mame that he adopted, for the Chacheres are now legion. To a student of history of of art (or both) a definite likeness to the Bourbons may be seen in the many descendents, whall carry a mark of their prepotentancestor.

Veilland Chachere,

AND CHACHERE 25. 1801 1895 AVERGNE CHACHERE

GRAVE of Veilland Chachere (1801-95) and his wife, Heloise Lavergne (1805-79) poses in St. Landry's Cambolic cemetery in Opelousas. (Daily World Photo by De-

Var devante Your son down de Millar Nieuterrand Dinfanterie, Comm - Dans Civil es militaire par interind du fo View down Chartere vy- desant es remains ence forte; leg Son bongre, propre mouvement et da meilleure foruse que le droit le requiert fait, crices Constitué pour Son frouver General et Special la personne du Sien Siene Camer Mabitant dewit forto de exatines auquel il donine pouvoir de puy - dance de pour lui exen Son nom, le metta envontiewed place, droit raisons toucher et recevoir de qui il apparts - dra tout ægui peut hii être dû da touter Ses Offairer generalement aw refus du payement par les debiteur

LOUIS CHACHERE, the founder of the prominent Chachere family of St. Landry and Southwest Louisiana, having moved to Opelousas from Natchez, executed a po attorney of which the first page is reproduced above, to settle his affairs and take his property in Natchez.

The document, signed November 20, 1790, gave Chachere's power of attorney wi gard to his Natchez, property to Piere Camar (it may be Camur), a resident of the de Natchez.

The reproduction above is reduced to three counter size).

de Natchez.

(The reproduction above is reduced to three-quarter size).

Chachere signed the document in the presence of the then commander of the Po Otelousas, Lt. Louis DeVillars. Witness who signed with Chachere were François and Philipe Boutte.

Chachere gave Camar full legal authority to liquidate his affairs in Natchez. The ment is on file in the archives of the St. Landry arish clerk of court.



JUDGE B. A. MARTEL, ST. LANDRY PARBITOF FCIAL—One of the famous St. Landry parish was Judge Martel, son of Emelite Melite Chachere and B. Martel his cousin Eleonore Chachere, and lafer after her death and the death Veilland Chachere he married the widow of The St. Landry Shertif.

A prominent political figure of St. Landry Parish politics for many years, he able jurist, described by everyone who knew him as a distinguished and honorable.



DR. THEOGENE CHACHERE AND SON JOSEPH — A real old-fashioned Southern gen-tleman was Dr. Theogene Chachere, and all who knew him speak of his good hamor and wit. He is photographed with his son, Jaseph, who is dressed in an elegant Lord Fauntle-roy suit of velvet. Dr. Chachere lived withson "Jose" in his old age, and it is to him that we are indebted for these priceless old photographs of the Chachere family, which he pre-served.



OR. THEOGENE CHACHERE and wife Mary taking a buggy ride.



MARTIN CARRON, born Nov. 11, 1836, and his wife Blizabeth Chachere, daughter Constant Chachere and Celestine LaVergne. The Carron family owned large acreage in Landry in the eighteenth century, and Bayou Carron was named for the first pioneer that family. Constant Chachere was a son of Veilland Chachere.



Dr. Russell Chachere, a member of a pioneer family of the Opelousas territory, bought is old place in 1922 from the St. Landry bank, which had acquired it from the St. Cyr mily, Prior to that it was owned by Horace White, of Alexandria.

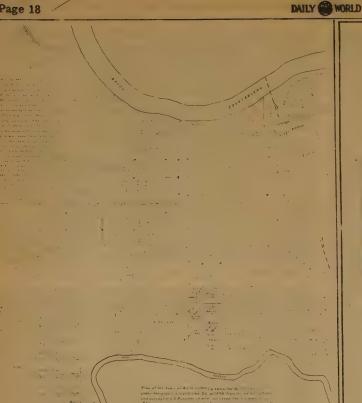
At one time, it was said to have been the original site of the Opelousas Fernale Institute, College, which opened by Mrs. M, M, Hayes, who was a member of the White family, and prominent in Rapides parish. The Opelousas Fernale College was incorporated by tof Legislaurie in 1861, although organized some years earlier. The Hayes family were trly settlers in the Pine Prairie and Chicot section of the country. The Chachere home was part of a plantation at the edge of town. It has been considerable and the very large section of the country. The Chachere home was part of a plantation at the edge of town. It has been considerable and Mrs. Allie B, Carriere. Mrs. Carriere is the former June Chachere, daughter Dr. Russell Chachere and his wife, Ethel Edwards, both of whom died in recent years. The old home is lovely in its setting of live oaks. At one side was once a very large can grove, some of the earliest commercial plantings of pecan trees in this parish.

CAMP AT ATTAKAPAS NAMED FOR CAPT. "BEAU SOLEIL" JOSEPH BROUSSARD

CAMP AT ATTAKAPAS NAMED FOR CAPT, "BEAU SOLEIL" JOSEPH BROUSSARD Inong the many odd and interesting facts light to light by Mrs. Edgar Hull in her arch on the Fuseller family in St. Marville was a fact recorded in a "Funeral" of Book of the old St. Martin Church of the 25th of November, 1765, there was dat the Attakapas poste "Joseph Broud dit Beau Soleil Capitaine Commandant headiens des Attakapas au Camp. Appelle a Soleil." He was buried by Jean Fransa Capuchin missionary "apostolique de al Nouvelle Acadia." "Beau Soleil" Broussard was a legendary personality of whom many tales are told. He was nicknamed "Beau Soleil" because of a brilliant and winning smile, One of the most opular of the early soldiers of the poste, was founder of a large and prominent French family of this state. Whether he was solely in commande of the Acadian (possibly one himself) or a soldier under command of the King would be an interesting fact to ascertain.

Undoubtedly he was buried with all religious and military honors at a camp that was named for him.





MAP OF WASHINGTON, with all property owners, was made in 1896 by civil engineers by John Dinsmore Jr., and four subseduent surveys by other engineers. Above cut shows map, now owned by Registrar of Voters, reduced to one-quarter its full size. Original survey in 1835 included only the first 28 squares in the town. They were the first six blocks south from Bayou Courtableau, and two blocks west and three block east of Main's Treet.

(Some were not numbered, accounting for the difference in the totals. That is, the original aurvey of the town covered from Water Street, or the street along the bayou, from Corso Street on the west to Bridge Street on the east --names on this map--and as far south as Moundville Street.

Lettering at top left on this 1896 map reads:

"The original town of Washington, blocks with the was about the bayous, from Corso Mountville Street.

Lettering at top left on this 1896 map reads:

"The original town of Washington, blocks with the was about the bayous, the surveying chain which was about three inches too long.

"Resurveys have concentrated this excess in a north and south direction in the blocks between Dejean and Carrlet streets, and on the wast to be property distributed, and as this distribution of the east of Main street in row 18-19-28-8-9. That west of Main street in row 18-19-28-8-9. That west of Main street in row 18-19-28-8-9. That west of Main street in row 18-19-28-8-9. The lettering at the bottom of the map explains the conditions which this property map

The lettering at the bottom of the map explains the conditions which this property map was ordered, as follows:

"Plan of the town of Washington, La., compiled for the corporation under the provisions of Act No. 53 of 1896, from the existing maps and surveys of L. E. Banchovich, who surveyed the western corporation line. Compiled by L. E. Littell, C. E. Ira W. Sylvester, C. E. Ira W. Sylvester, C. E.

# Washington in 1896

Washington was, at the turn of thecentury, uthe "the" place to live. It was a bustling, tively, prosperous community. The town grew during the era of the steamboat, when goods from most of the vast area of Imperial St. Landry Parish moved through its warehouse and over its docks.

By 1896 the Scuthern Pacific railroad had supplanted the bayou as the frieght-passenger artery, but it was still at that time one of the principal communities of the state. The accompanying map, property of Registrar of Voters George C. Blanchard, himself a Washington resident, wasmade in 1896. It shows all property owners in the town. A journey along the Washington streets of 1896, listing the property owners as we go, will provide an interesting compilation of the people of means and property of that time. Some of the old family names survive; many have moved on, or the lines have died out. The original own of Washington was built upon property owned by the St. Landry Catholic Church. This original grant from the French government consisted of a frontage of about eight arpents along Bayou Courtableau, beginning three blocks west of now Main street and extending three blocks was the original church was near the bayou. Curtableau to Bayou Carron. The town was originally named "Church Landing."

After the church was moved in to Opelousas — where a successor stands today on the original re-located site — the congregation, then based in Opelousas, gradually sold its Washington holdings. The church re-

tained the lots on Moundville street on which the present Catholic church stands in Washington, but all of its other land had long been sold by the time the accompanying 1896 survey was made.

To make a property-owning tour of Washington in 1896:
Beginning on Main street at Bayou Courtableau and driving south along Main, the triangular lot west of the bridge, or the right, between the bayou and was owned by Wilkins. The next full black south, by Boagni, and that on the east side, by C. Wolff, Trapina and Mayer each owned half of the next block, west side, and J. Plonsky the full block on the east (where the town hall now stands).

Continuing south on Main street from this

block on the east (where the town hall now stands).

Continuing south on Main street from this corner, noting owners only along the west side, we find them, in order:

Baillio, Plonsky and Lynch (Joint), S.M.
Doyle and J.J. and M.R. Winkler (Joint), M. Klaus (where the Klaus store stands today), Mrs. M.D. Kavanaugh, F.P. Boudreau, Doyle and Comb, Mrs. Braster, Gardner, Mrs. Velllion, Leon Wolff, Est. of G. Carriere, J.D. Haggerty, Dr. Rogers, and Dr. D.L. Todd owned a long lot extending down to Bayou Carron, the south town limit.

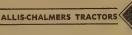
Going back to the present town hall corner and again down Main, this time looking to the east, or left, property owners in 1896 were:

C. Wolff, Claude, J. Cloude, Sam Haas, Dubuisson, Hummel (where the Hummel bakery stood for many years), McNicolls, Leon Wolff, A.L., Winkler, Miss M. Wartelle, Alice Lalanne, L.P. Carriere, Felicien Pitre, Lice Lalanne, L.P. Carriere, Felicien Pitre, Lice Luiss James, and the final block to the east had

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OPELOUSAS, LOUISIANA



CITY HALL, WASHINGTON, LA.

Washington was incorporated prior to 1836. It is located in the center St. Landry Parish between Bayou Courtableau and Bayou Carron. The pollution is 1300, and the people are proud of their municipally owned Natur

Officials of the Town of Washington, La.

Julian E. Wolff, Mayor; Armand Deshotels, Mayor Pro-Tem. Alderma Armand Deshotels, Thaddeus "Cap" Ehrhardt, Mason Darbonne, Howard Mitin. Kermit Soileau. Robert Moseley, Chief of Police; Arthur Kimball, spedice; J. R. Wartelle, Clerk; Oliver E. Blanchard, Treasurer; L. J. Mull manager Gas System; Larris Soileau, ass't. manager Gas System. Kenne Deshotels, City Attorney.

# DIESI'S

On Highway 190 & 71
At Krotz Springs, La.

Phone 3333

Serving St. Landry Parish and tourists from the United States, Canada, Europe and from all over the world

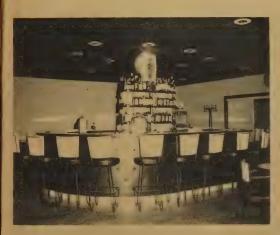
**SINCE 1941** 



Diesi's beautiful new restaurant is a mecca for the thousands of tourists daily traveling Highways 190 and 71. It has just been completely remodeled and enlarged for the fourth time in its 14 years of business. Facilities include, besides the restaurant, bar and lounge, private dining room, and service station.

The attractive main dining room offers table, booth and counter service. Original seating capacity of 50 people has been enlarged through the years until today is capable of handling 300 customers at one time. Approximately 2,000 daily are served Diesi's famous steaks, chicken, seafood, Pizza pie and Gumbos.

Diesi's Bar and Lounge features a circular bar which is one of the most attractive in South Louisiana. Luxuriously appointed it is completely stocked with fine liquors, beer and liqueurs. Just the place for quick refreshment or an evening of quiet relaxation.



Diesi's private dining room can accommodate 150 people and is in large demand for group banquets. It has been the scene of many political gatherings and flood control meetings.

Prior to the opening of Diesi's Restaurant in 1941, Owner-Manager Frank Diesi operated a general store at Woodside, a bar at Melville and a farm at Woodside. He still has the farm which produces cotton, corn, sweet and Irish potatoes. He also raises cattle.





an mit him untrouve to diseptive from in on programme in Cyselou fine agen les publications recinario de ser de la ser la la la Ingola-ry ch uebedo. dago de familharies que hado, es mil-huit unto oure le oure quiller je Sousprigne

SIGNATURE OF Laclaire Fuselier, second commandant for France and also during part of the Spanish regime (Spain kept the French commanders) of the Postes des Attalapas et Opelousas, appears on this marriage record from the files of the St. Landry Catholic Church. This was a marriage between Josef Angelo and Adelaide Quebedo

(contrary to popular thought, the present name Quebedeaux was in some instanc Spanish origin), This was signed June 26, 1811, The priest was Father Louis B The bride signed with her mark.

### Fuselier de la Claire

COMMANDANT POUR LE ROI ET IUGE AU QUARTIERS DES ATE TAKAPAS ET OPELOUSAS

Cabriel Fuselier de La Claire-second commandant at the postes of Opelousas and Attakapas, and founder of St. Martin-ville-was born at Lyons, France, Aug. 27, 1722, and was the son of Captain Pierre Fuselier de La Claire and Dame Lidevine Chaufaran, of Lyons.

He came to St. Martinsville about 1760, as commandant, and apparently was the first settler of the district, He purchased a large tract of land to the west of the nown from Rinemo, Indian chief of an Attakapas tribe who had their village close by He served as commander under French rule, and from 1769 under Spanish rule until he was replaced by Chevalier Alexandre de Clouet in 1787.

Interesting documents are in the archives of the old court house at St. Martinsville, and among them is a list of instructions to the commandant in 1797, showing how the early settlers obtained their land grants. The document was signed by Governor Manuel de Lenos, and gave the specifications under which a colonist might obtain land.

A bachelor colonist must prove he was

A bachelor colonist must prove he was successful in the tillage of land for four years before he could secure title to homesteaded grants. If recommended by some honorable planter whose daughter would begiven in marriage to the colonist, the land was

in marriage to the colonist, the land was granted sooner.

Catholics were preferred as colonists, but others were accepted who were of "great personality." No Protestant preachers were

personality." No Protestant preachers were to receive grants.

To all colonists who were approved by the commandant 200 acres were granted, and an additional 50 acres for each child born. Other provisions granted an additional 20 acres for each slave owned. All grants stipulated that at least 10 acres had to be cultivated within a year.

Indigo was the staple crop, with experiments made in flax, hemp, silkworm cultivation. The raising of cartle soon became of prime importance.

refugees of the French Revolution

settled in St. Martinsville which was the "Petit Paris" of Louisiana, George Cable's "True Strange Storles of Louisiana" quotes from an old diary written in 1795 by Francoise Bossier, who told of visiting at balls where the minuet was danced by ladies and gentlemen in court costumes glittering with precious jewels, grand parties, and nights of grandeur when lavish performances of "The Barber of Seville" were presented at the village theatre.

precious jewels, grand parties, and nights of grandeur when lavish performances of "The Barber of Seville" were presented at the village theatre.

And there were smugglers who operated from the small bayous thatran into the Teche, to Butte a La Rose on the Atchafalaya, and Petit Manchac on the Vermilion.

Fuselier de la Claire has a descendant, Mrs. Edgar Hull of New Orleans (Dr. Hull is director of the Charity Hospital there, who is much interested in genealogy and history, and she has traced a complete record of the children of Fuselier de la Claire by two wives, and she states that she has recently had occasion to believe that he may have had a third, Mrs. Hull has traced not only her direct line, which we give, but also each line as far down as possible.

The first wife of Fuselier de la Claire was Jeanne Roman, of New Orleans. One of their children was Agricole, who in June 20, 1786, married Christine Berard,—"daughter of J. G. Berard, a native of Grenoble, Dauphine, France, and Ann Broussard of Arcadia.

(A large portrait of Agricole Fuselier is in the home in Opelousas of Mrs. Charlotte Frere Thistlethwaite, a descendant).

Their son, Agricole "Fis," marted Felicite Armant (b. Feb. 8, 1805-d. 1823.), daughter of J. B. Armant and Rose Carmalite Cantrelle.

Of their three children, Coralie married St. Mark Darby, Aspaste married Adrien Frere, and Aimee married John Chastant, Arsene Chastant, daughter of the latter, married Maj, Guilbert Mallory, a West Point graduate who shed his Union unifrom to wear the Confederate grey, Malre Aimee Mallory, their daughter, married Frank R. S. Warren, and their daughter Mallory, Paige Warren married Dr. Edgar Hull. The have a son, Edgar Warren, and their daughter Mallory Paige Warren married Dr. Edgar Hull. The have a son, Edgar Warren, and their daughter Mallory Paige Warren married Dr. Edgar Hull. The have a son, Edgar Warren parties Dr. Edgar Hull. The have a son, Edgar Warren marriege br. Louise, by a previous marriage to Louise Parham.

The bride signed with her mark.

It is interesting to note that of the two other girls who are descended from Agricole "fils", both married families that are living in this parish.

The Darbys are a well known family of St. Landry in the Arnaudville area; the Freres settled for a time in Washington (they came from Franklin), and Mrs. Charlotte Frere Thistlwthwaite, widow of the late John Thistelthwaite, prominent lumberman, has a portrait of Agricole Fuselier which we have included in this history. A second wife of Gabriel Fuselier de la Claire was tjelene (also spelled Elena, Magdelena, Helen in old records) Soileau, Some of the children of Helen Solleau and Gabriel Fuselier de la Claire were baptisted at the Opelousas poste, their births record-

ed in Baptismal book 1, St, Landry Catholic Church, Helene Soileau was the daughter of St. Noel Soileau, commandant at Natchez and Marie Joseph Richard.

Their son Gabriel Fueslier de la Clair married to Basilie Ternant, daughter of Viscount Vincent Ternant and Constanc LaCour, Fuselier pere died in Lyons, where he had returned home prior to his deat in about 1812.

One of the daughters of Aspasie Gabrie Fuselier married a son-Etienne-of Alexandr Chevalier de Clouet, Some of the grand children married into the Lastrapes family. The third baptism on record in Baptisms Book 1 of the St, Landry Catholic Churc is that of "Josefina Fuselier-daughter of Senor Fuselier and Magdalena Soileau.



OLD DeBAILLION HOUSE, taken more than a half-century ago. The family on the porch is that of Edmond Sylvester, seated on porch, and Mrs. Sylvester, standing at left. Children seated on the steps are the Sylvester children. The boy front right on the steps is Wilfred Sylvester, son of Edmond, who is 67 years old, and is the father of the Rev. Father Wilfred Sylvester, assistant pastor at St. Landry's Church, Jules was the oldest boy, then Lee, the Edmonda, who is Mrs. Henry Dominique; Stella, who is Mrs. Giles Deshotels; among other

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New-York

the no envelope, the letter being folded neatly and the address written on the center of the fold. It was postmarked March 23, 1839.

Ohelousas La 22? March 1809 = Being in New orleans a few days ago my friend bot. Isaac J. Grestin hut-into my do your letter to him of the 14th, Febry requested me to attend to it's contents, as the land you mention hies in this part of the States and outiely out of the limits of his practices. oreston was the purchases of the regrette men timed in your letter. It is have no. A. Overton who purchases y who has since sold the land to er. Thomas Abook of this place yet o now is in propersion of it. I have seen both there gentlemen to-day a have converse with their about this business . . Oudge mention, I have no doubt, purchased the requette in good faith, believing it to be the moheth of wither states of your sec. hother States to thete a for was at great trouble & expense in here curing the confirmation of the title and break tion of the land; which is not worth any thing like the sum you suppose. Judge Overton has sole it us. I am informed, til ten dollars per aspent at a credit of one, two of three years ?

My ohimion is that the heirs of your father, who have not harter with their hights, earn recover their portions of this land, by hirving 1th What this requester belonged to your father I that they are really his children others, amp to do this they must each be identified, as the acknowledged children of the same Stephen Tiplett who obtained the reguette.

I take this to be, at present, about it's value.

This knoop is generally difficult to be made in a country for distant from the place where the ancestor lines and chiefs, particularly after the lapse of many years.

after the laper of many years.

The parties opposed to you in this case ap =
pear dishored to make a reasonable combro =
mise; and perhads this would be the best
comes for you to presure - a submit it hours
ever to your judgment whether you will une
ever take to make out the necessary proof
ands risk a lawsent to recover your portions
of the land, that much take several years to
detirmine of cost much money; or whether your
will agree to a fair comprimes.

I would actorise the latter course, but an willing to take either you man, diest, pro- vides we can agree upon the terms after you shall have divided upon the course to he

pursuep. Of you decide upon a combismice it will be necessary for you of the other hais to want me for whoever you may select a house of attorne, to execute such att as may be necessary. It will also be necessary to his that sum you will be writing to take as a compositions but the should be dine in a letter of instructions but the should be willing to take a certain hant fund sum as might be received as a confirming, but would not like to take hant of the land as a fee for image for it in kind; include the land as a fee for image for it in kind; include the is income of col. Preston, by a image the house time of inches an apportions as Ithought further having, with such suggestions as Ithought profess on the accasion.

They replie tally you at such a company.

A PROSPECTIVE CLIENT in Geneva, N. Y., was sent the letter above and in the column at left, more than 116 years ago by attorney Thomas H. Lewis of Opelousas. Although slightly reduced in size, we hove that it is legible. The matter concerns ownership of property in this vicinity.



# Church Archives Yield Marriage-Birth-Death Data

records that he found existing in the parish — entries made by Father's Louis, Grumeau, and Grefotin — all in the French language.

The records of Father Valentine as pastor at Opelousas were found, although he is known by other records to have been here on and off for several stays. He was considered the first resident pastor at Opelousas.

Father de Zamora came to Louisiana with the Marquis de Casa Calvo, and remained in Opelousas for twleve years. In 1804 he was assigned to a Louisiana regiment of 5 panish soldiers on their way to Pensacola. He was succeeded by Father Louis Buhot, and Father Michel Barriere.

Some of the early marriages noted in the Marriage Book One are as follows: 1-william Collins to Hortense Le Sassier, Wimesses who signed were Luke Collins, Etienne de la Morandiere, Dr. Julien le Sassier, Theophilus Collins, Many of these names are written in Spanish - William is Guillermo - Hortense is Hortensia, etc. Father Joseph de Arazena was the priest.

The second marriage was that of George Desmarest to Maria Silvestre.

Third marriage in the book was that of Roberta Brasile and Constancia Margotan.

Fourth was that of Miguel Blanchette to Angell la Pinet.

Other names that follow include that of ore of the commanders of the fort, whose name we have run across a number of times - Eduardo Forstall, certainly an English name in the midst of French and Spanish.

Forstall, certainly an English name in the midst of French and Spanish.

Many familiar names follow — Pedro Ric-

hardson, and Maria Josepha Dugas; Miguel Stuts and Juliana Prudhomme, Don Juan Alexandro Gadoin and Gatalina Beilo, Miguel Bordelon and Maria Josepha Garron.

A good Spanish name that still has descendants in New Orleans is that of "Maria Constancia Quinteros."

Lastrapes, Boourdereau and LeDoux.
Hebert, DeVilliers, LaCombe, Posey, Fontenau, Rougeau, Vidrine, Boutte, Huspeth, Montgomery, Joachim Ortego and Marie Joseph Brignac, Joseph Manuel Ortega and Marie Denise Vidrine. Jean Joseph Loueillier and Celisse Carriere, Francois Christophe LaCombe and Chalotte Bok, Maria Caroline Matte DeClouet (daughter of Alexandre Chevalier de Clouet and Louise Favrot).

Most of the names could be found in any telephone book in St. Landry Parish. The following are extracted from Baptism Book One, which is dated from 1777.

Bello, Maureau, Nezat, Prevot, Fuselier, Soileau, Gilbau, Roye, LaLande, Jeansonne, Brasseux, delaMirande, Bolsdore, LaCasse, Fontenot, Gradenigo, Silvestre, Brinac, Moudoin, Doucet, desMarrett, Tesson, Socie, L'Angolos, Barre, Vidrine, Miller, Stely, Thibaudeaux, Joubert, Richard, Boullon, Cormier, Guidry, LaFleur, Roman, Comaut, Trahan, Mayeux, Guilory, Bervique (Berwick) LaMott, Leleune, Primesu, Ortolan, Saunier, Jubert, Istre, Mils, Latiolais, Gretien, Vige, Derbonne, JeBlanc, Savois, Brossard, Brown, Hollier, Bertrand, Odom, Figueron, Duralde, Meche, Olivier, Grange, Soileau, Prud'homme, Deshautels, Carriere, Mayeux, Dousset, Bossie, Babin, Bouligny, Grevemberg, Montaz, Martin, Breau, Dejean, Vidal, Dugas, Gebert, Lopez, Fuselier delaClaire, LeBleu, Guidri, Santaigo, Beaulleu, Ory, Vaille, Godeau, Boudique, del Torres, Brunet, Vasseur, Burratta, Poiret, Robin, Chatelain, Quintero, de la Fosse, Manuel, Hanchette, Blausergent, Andrus, Bim, McDaniel, Gallahan, Taler (Taylor), Benoit, Veillon.

Many of the early marriages were witnessed by soldiers from the post, and after one has been working through the civil and church records of years back, the names grow familiar and you soon have a feeling that some

Old Jack Compton Plac



PLANTATION HOME of Jack Compton, once a prominent planter of \$t\$, Le situated in the East Bellevue section of \$t\$, Landry, near Opelousas, on the croad, it is now owned by Isaac Lewis who is pictured standing on the gallery. The lower floor of brick supports the upper living quarters, as is typical of this period. Once a lovely home, it has finely panelled sections on the galle woodwork and nicely turned railings on the central staircase of the exterior Slender cypress pillars support the upper gallery; the lower pilasters are squared brick. It is situated on a slight, rise, and once had an avenue of oaks in it, traces of which are still standing, (Daily World Photo by Deville).

scarcely has time to get into all of them in old and rich in history one could s the span of half a year --- in a parish this [ind for a lifetime.

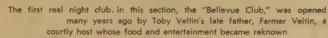


TOBY VELTE



# **TOBY VELTIN**

Known From Coast to Coast for Fine Foods



Toby opened Cedar Lane Club in 1929 . . . After the outbreak of World War II, Toby moved to Lake Charles and opened another famous night spot, "The Palms," which quickly became the most famed

eating place in that section . .

Toby opened Club Hill Top just south of Lafayette in 1942,

and in 1945 opened the now-famed Toby's Oak Grove in Lafayette, finest dining-dancing establishment in

this section . . .



1912 — "MIGHTY TOBE VELTIN" is how the St. Landry Clarion of July 27, 1912, captioned this picture of Toby Selin, at that time Opelousas' Veltin, at that time Opelousas' Veltin, at that date of the season Toby had pitched and won 8 games, fanned a total of 33 men, 8 games, fanned a total of 33 men, and, said the Clarion, "his work at and, said the Clarion, "his work at and the stick has broken up many the stick has broken up many the stick has broken up many and the stick has broken up many and the stick has broken up many the stick has broken the Open the State of the Open the State of the State



1939 — TOBY'S CEDAR LANE CLUB, known as the beauty spot of the Southland. "Palm trees in swing time." Insert, Toby, genial not to famous club goers, who came to Cedar Lane from all over host to famous club goers, who came to Cedar Louisiana and, indeed, the South.



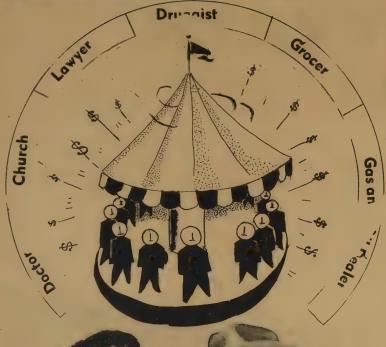
With a solid reputation as a genial host of 26 years in the entertainment world, supplying the finest in name bands, in food and in entertainment, Toby is known from coast to coast, especially for food. Particularly distinguished

are his Shrimp Remoulade, his barebqued crabs, and his steakks.

1955 - TOBY'S OAK GROVE, Lafayette, La., where Toby's famous foods and excellent service attract gourmets from coast to coast.

Toby recently enlarged the Oak Grove and completely redecorated the interior, creating one of the most beautiful dinner clubs in the state.

# Millions To Mr. Farmer



# FOR THE MERRY - GO - ROUND

Yes Sir. Even though we have been here in St. Landry arish for only eight years, we have already paid out MILLIONS to Mr. Farmer for his produce; yams, Irish potatoes, cabbage and shallots.



Since Mr. Farmer is one of our main sources of income, every one benefits indirectly including you, me, the doctor, lawyer, grocer, gas and oil dealer, fertilizer manufacturer, truck dealer, druggist, builders and what have you.

Yes Sir, Mr. Farmer is an important man. He helps the Merry-go

round go around and around. This picture shows one of the partners, A. J. Dupuis, handing a check to one of our oldest customers, Mr. Alex Guillory, RFD Opelousas, for his yams.

We trust that when St. Landry is celebrating its 300th anniversary, our firm will still be paying millions out to the farmers of St. Landry.

# STEVEN DUPUIS & BROS

Buyers and Shippers of Produce
600 N. Court Phone 6581



VIEW of Bayou Callahan, in the Bellevue Grant southeast of Opelousas. (Daily World

# Officer of Napoleon

throughout the state.

Of one of them we have little information, but he has a great many of his descendants living in Ville Platte and St. Landry. This is Charles LeBas.

Charles LeBas,
LeBas was born in Paris, France, and was
Chief of Marines under Napoleon. He was at
Toulon, and helped transport the Army of
Napoleon to Egypt, He married Appoline
Stagg, who was born in West Virginia, and
whose parents came from Duchess County,
New York.
The LeBas and Stagg families have been
prominent in St. Landry parish for many
years, numbered among them have been some
of the celebrated lawyers and Doctors of Imperial St. Landry, Atthis time there are many

Among the early settlers of St. Landry were several men who were officers in Napoleon's army, who came and resided in Louislana. They have many descendants here and throughout the state.

Of one of them we have little information, but he has a great many of his descendants living in Ville Platte and St. Landry. This is Charles LeBas.

LeBas was harn in Paris France and was.

Charles LeBas married Ann Helend.

book in the court house.

Charles Joseph LeBas married Ann Helend Patric Stage (her name was really Ellen Patrick, according to other records, but was Francosized for the church record).

He was born in Luc, in France, Department of Vas,, son of Charles Joseph LeBas and Therese Christina Ferier.

Ellen Stagg was born in New Orleans, daughter of Henry Stagg and Josephine Fuselier.

Father Rossi was the priest here who performed the marriage ceremony.

# MORNHINVEG & SON

110 S. Main St.

Eugene J. Chachere, Owner "Your Jewelers Since 1873 - That's Your Guarantee" Opelousas, La.

Phone 3411

R. Mornhinveg & Son was established March 10, 1873 by Remi Mornhinveg and was originally called "Mornhinveg Jewelry Emporium." Dr. Lorenzo Mornhinveg, son of the founder, became a partner and "R. Mornhinveg & Son" was the new name choser. Dr. Mornhinveg attended watch making school for two years in Canada after learning the business from his father.

Gene Chachere, who began working as an employee of the firm when a young boy, learned the watch business from Mr. Remi and Dr. Lorenzo. He became manager, eventially a partner, and now is sole owner.

Mr. Chachere, who is sometimes called "Mr. Mornhinveg," is proud to point out that R. Mornhinveg & Son has served the public for four generations. He has been with the firm 48 years.









# Road Contract Baton Rouge-Here, Signed 1811

Sort of Common Public Roads in the Parish of Saint Landry. for 1859.

North-East Division, to the Parish of Avoyelles,
By Washington, Mountville and both sides of the Bayou Bourf.

No-	EXTENT OF ROAD.	MILES.	OVERSEERS.
t	From the Town of Opelousas to the Town of Washington,		Clina . Indies
2	From the Town of Washington to Bridge over Crocodile—and from  the lane at Wartelle's to reme time of Ver Benoust Vanhille,		S. A Seribner Comer Soires
	From and including bridge over Croco dile to Atom Blooms Down		John & Edwards
1	From the form of Alex. Biles to Parish line,		Heckour
5 :	Including Draw Bridge on Bayou Bouf, to speed line of Gree Hudgerth,		Leves a Micho,
3	From apper line of Goo. Hadeposts to proceed where of Sours Sorkeon	-	Thericas Cook
	From Source In of Soins Sollean to Lower line of & Fogleman		J. A. Mic Cours
	From Hoper line of Gardina Plante, to Parish line,		4 Figleman
	From Bridge over Chard Marriesto half she Bridge over B. Potite Passe,		
	From love the of the transfer and from half		1 -
-	the bridge over Bayou Petite Passe to road near Lafleur's, 7 /	2	from I Fontener
2	home Commanghams point to Lower land of olex Biles		Charles Sursier
3	11 18 mile Bost on Boons by B. Rouge to Pouch home.		William Norton
1	in E Millande to move at 305 Millands		JE Calletian
	hom Scotto. B Rouge to Scace Hours up poetite prairie, many mond in monito Matrie to operformas y		James Hannan.
/3	road in raine Raisance passing augustin Guiller)	a	ngustin Gullory.

North Division, to the Parish of Rapides, By Flat Town and Bayou Chicot.

No.	EXTENT OF ROAD.	MILES.	OVERSEERS.
1	The lane between Prudhomme and Donatte, to and including bridge		Sucuis of Dupo
2	From Pines Thyon to half of Bridge at J. M. Debaillon,		y Valade-
3	From half of Debaillon's bridge to half of Bridge over Grand Marais,		Soms chapman
į	From half of Grand Marais bridge to 23d mile post,		John Teal
Ś	From 23d mile post to South edge of Pine Prairie, (Al the jametrum of the Alexandrum and North lethor read)		Elisha Whitting toni
В	From lower edge of Pine Prairie to White Street on Crocodile,		Houmon Hibert.
7	From the forks of road near 200 mile past, to half the bridge on black lake,	i	Sohn c Griffish
8	From lower edge of Pine Prairie to Fs. Hebert's Crocodile, Scherry 5 pm	ngs	Alm Fear.
9	From The Case at Bayon Chicot to the Black lake		
231789 1123	from Jamaner Bridge to Washington!  1. Mm Carris to Bridge at Evaluate B Toutener  1. Otherwood's Stone to Houses and find  1. Sub to Fi House Mentingtons  1. Ville plate the Cypnin Nobelet E feely overtey pigue  1. Mar road sucar my Nonvernderg's to this beld  1. Bange on the Cayou a love beld  1. Jeachem Sander staur to B Non-pigue  1. The Deadern Creek Bridge to Parach line last allend from  1. From Derokingth to the wage to the last last allend from  1. From Derokingth of the wage to the mounts of  1. Sayon Saure on Neet sail of B Crocodile  1. Bayon Saure on Neet sail of B Crocodile		Vapeleon Tranchibois Engine young Soils Froit in John of Markin Auguste Boroldon Thomas B Chancy Augusten Sosysh Judlory August Degui Selmodre Gullory ohn Gullory.

A ROAD CONTRACT that is probably one of the earliest such documents in Louisiana, was unearthed in cierk of court records by Herbert J. Castille, Opelousas abstractor, Reproduced above, it is an agreement between the judges of St. Landry and Pointee Coupee parishes and William B. Jackson, contractor, signed Dec. 5, 1811, By its terms, a road was to be laid out between Opelousas and Baton Rouge, and Jackson was awarded the contract to "trace" that portion "from the House of Charley Barre on the Bayou Courtableau

to Baton Rouge by the shortest and highest route." The road was to be erected, Jackson's to baton Rouge by the shortest and highest route." The road was to be 10 feet wide, with a tree marked at every mile or, if notrees present, a milepost was to be erected, Jackson's price was \$1,000. The judges were Judge George King of St. Landry and William Wikoff of Baton Rouge. Witness to the signatures were Benjamin John and Jos. W. Hayes.

# A History of St. Landry Parish from 1690

By RUTH ROBERTSON FONTENOT

One hundred and fifty years ago April 10, 1805, St. Landry Parish was officially established by an act of legislature. In 1690 the first white man is believed to have settled in Opelousas, which is the parish seat, thus making Opelousas one of the oldest settlements in these United States, The name of the first settler has not come down to us, but he was

doubtedly a Frenchman. The Attakapas Indians were here - this was their land. They had chosen for their

Indoubtedly a Frenchman.

The Attakapas indians were here - this was their land. They had chosen for their campling grounds the site of the city of Opelousas, because of its location on high land above the flood level. From legends comes the story of how Opelousas was named.

The Attakapas were a cannabalistic tribe, fierce and warlike, and they preved upon the neighboring tribes who dwelled along the high bluff that we call the Grand Coteau ridge. There were three tribes - the Opelousas, the Choctaws, and the Alabamans. They held a counsel and decided to try and wipe out the Attakapas, who were constantly making war with them. So together the three tribes waged war upon the Attakapas and finally succeeded in driving them from their lands, destroying almost the entire tribe of Attakapas Indians. The few who escaped with their lives flew to the south, and made their camping-grounds in the regions of what is now St, Martin parish.

The three tribes then made a pact and gave the land of the Attakapas to the Opelousas Indians, and thereafter the territory was called 'Opelousas', as the land below it was called 'Attakapas'.

For their main campsite the Opelousas tribe chose the high land on which the present city of Opelousas is located. The exact spot has by tradition been established as the grounds of the old Academy of the Immaculate Conception, on the north end of town. Some years past there was here a small mound with a pine tree standing on it, and this was said to be the lookout post. Many arrowheads have been turned up on lands nearby, and also near this same spot are some very old springs.

The name 'Opelousas' has been given many meanings, but the one most commonly accepted is 'Blackleg' -- possibly the tribe painted their legs a dark color. Other translation is 'Sait water'. Which alludes to the fact that from here south the land lowers to the Gulf of Mextoo and 'Saitwater'.

The history of Opelousas has changed through the years with the successive changes of povernment.

The recorded history of Louisian

The history of Opelousas has changed through the years with the successive changes of pvernment.

The recorded history of Louisiana begins in 1519, when Alverez de Pineda explored the fulf Coast and reported the discovery of a great river. In 1528 Avar Numez Cabeza deVaca hade a journey along the Gulf Coast, in 1541-2 Hernando DeSoto explored the northern part of the state, andon May 21, 1542 he was buried in the great river that he was exploring. He was buried in the Mississippi river near the mouth of the Red river. After its death survivors of his expedition made their way down the Mississippi to the Gulf of dexico, with the leadership of Luis de Moscoso, They were the first Europeans to descend to the mouth of the Mississippi. In 1553 Marcos de Mena was shipwrecked off the Gulf of east, and traveled through Louisiana to Mexico.

In 1682 Robert Cavelier, Sieur de La Salle descended the Mississippi from the mouth of the Illinois to the Gulf of Mexico, and at the mouth of the river he erecred a cross and column, claiming the territory in the name of Louis IV, for whom it is named Louisiana.

(1) From 1682 to 1812 it was claimed by France, (2) Granted to Crozat in 1712, it remained under his jurisdiction until 1717, (3) It was next under the administration of the Western Company, until the surrender of their grant in 1732, (4) Under the direct authority of the King of France until the final delivery of the province to Spain, 1769, at the treaty of Paris, (5) Under the government of the treaty of Spain until the treaty of cession in 1803, (6) A possession of the United States, first as a territory, and the as a state.

In 1803 Louisiana was divided into the Territory of Orleans ( south of latitude 33) and the District of Louisiana (north of 33), W.C.C. Claiborne was appointed Governor.] In 1812 Louisiana was admitted to the Union.

and men as a state, in 1803 Louisiana was divided into the Territory of Orleans (south of latitude 33) and the District of Louisiana morth of 33), w.C.C. Claiborne was appointed Governoral in 1812 Louisiana was admitted to the Unjon. The first permanent settlement in Louisiana was established at Natchitoches by Louis uchereau de St. Denis, and it was named Fort St. Jean Baptiste. It was started in the year 114, and was built on a high bluff at the southern end of the Great Raft in Red River. In 1718 New Orleans was founded by Steur de Bienville, and it was named in honor of the eigent of France, the Duc d'Orleans.

IRADING POST

As early as 1720 definite mention was made of the trading post at Opelousas, and Govroor Perrier was requested to send French traders to the lands of the Attakapas and the pelousas. During the administration of Bienville, in 1735, the request was again restated, Old documents reveal that a few men actually signed contracts to wist the Attakapas and Opelousas territory to trade with the Indians, but a greater number of the traders ere a class of men almost unique in history. They were called "coureurs des bois." The Opelousas tribe was a friendly one, and as the "coureurs des bois." began to stablish a regular trade here, a small village soon sprang up at the site of the Indian Illage. Rude dwellings of logs, daubed with mud and laced with interwoven branches, ere the first settlers' homes. They used moss to bind the adobe together, and there estill standing today a few buildings that have some of this elementary construction. Articles of trade were furs, bear grease, tallow, hides, horses, indigo, sassafras and their products.

One of the earliest traders was Joseph Lekintrek (also known as Dupont). Others were

One of the earliest traders was Joseph LeKintrek (also known as Dupont). Others were been Blanpin, Gerard Pery, Alexandre Portier, and Fabry de le Bruyere. Joseph eKintrek apparently settled here, for his daughter married one of the early colonists the Opelousas territory.

OURTABLEAU CAME EARLY

the Opelousas territory.

OURTABLEAU CAME EARLY

Jacques Courtableau was one of the earliest known colonists, rie obtained a large grant land and settled near the bayou which bears his name. He appears to have been the first flicial of the Opelousas territory, which extends from the Atchafalaya River to the abine; north to the southern boundaries of Rapides and Vernon, and south to the borders I Lafayette and St. Martin Parish.

Sieur Jacques Courtableau, first commandant of the "Poste de Opelousas", held the die of "Capitaine du Quartiere de Opelousas". For decades his home was a center of e Opelousas area, and was used as a church, since there was none in this vast wilder; e was married in 1765 at his home to Marguerite LeKintrek, daughter of the fur trader, ather Valentin performed the ceremony.

PRST CHURCH IN HOME

Spiritual jurisdiction over the Opelousas territory was held by the Bishop of Quebec, who 1765 granted permission for celebration of Mass and other religious services such as putsms, marriages and the like to be held at the Courtableau home. The first priest esiding here was Father Jacques Didier, who stayed a month and then moved on to the takapas territory. His visit was recorded on June 5, 1765. Thus the Courtableau home hay be considered the first church in the Opelousas territory.

French settlers were coming in to the territory at this time, and some of the earliest mes on record are;

Jacques Guillaume Courtableau, Louis Pellerin, Antoine and Pierre Mallet, Valentin Moreau. Finenne Robert de le Morandiere, Joseph Moreau, Francois Lemelle, Carron,

mes on record are:
Jacques Guillaume Courtableau, Louis Pellerin, Antoine and Pierre Mallet, Valentin Moreau, Etienne Robert de le Morandiere. Joseph Moreau, Francois Lemelle, Carron, Donat, Antoine Langlois, Louis Fontenot, Mondon, Louis Bigue, Jean Ortalon, Boisdore, Chretten, Boyez, Philippe Deplesaint, Jacques Saintinont, Anne Judith Chenai, En-nemond Melelon, Tesson, Charles Lucas, Joseph Cormier, Marcantel, Augustin Solleau, and Bertrand Auret.
Louis Pellerin was one of the officers of the now well-established fort and military vrison, erected at the site of the Indian village near the present Catholic Church, He san officer of the colonial troops, who had evidently decided to stay on. He was granted concession of 126 acres by 63 arpents at the Opelousas post to establish a settlement, is was on July 9, 1764, and is thought to be the beginnings of the acrual town of relousas.

Between 1763 and 1765 Acadian refugees came into the Attakapas section, increasing number of colonists in the Opelousas post, Some of the soldiers who had been stationed the garrison had settled after their period of enlistment was over, and had obtained auts of land from the French commandant, Many 8t the early settlers now had herds of the and horses, established on large plantations. A census taken by Galvez in 1785 bws Opelousas with a population of 1211.

The second commandant at the Poste de Opelousas was Sieur Gabriel Fuselier de la lire, who has many descendants still residing in this section.

following Gabriel Fusilier de la Claire as commandant of El Poste de Opelousas was



OPELOUSAS, a recent aerial view of the center of the business district. Court house is roughly in center. View is looking toward the northeast, Note bare lot beyond court house on which construction is soon to start on new Planters bank building, (Daily World Photo by Bourdier).

Chevalier Alexandre De Clouet, who was a French noble belonging to the order of St. Louis. He was a "Capitaine d'infanterie, commandant civil et militaire du Poste des Opelousas et des Attakapas". DeClouet made his home near St. Martinsville, and was buried near the church. Some of his descendants live in Lafayette.

Other prominent officials and pioneers of the times were Robert de - la Morandiere, Province de la Louistane et commandant actual de ce poste; Don Juan Lamelle, "Capitaine d'infanterie"; Etienne de la Morandiere "capitaine de milices de ce poste"; Nicholas Rousseau, "officer de cavalrie au service de sa Majeste Catholique"; Francisco Robin "medicin du poste".

Prominent landowners at this time were JuanGrademigo, Lambert du Flaugeac, de Brinac, Duplessis, de la Morandiere, LaCase, Boudreaux, Favron, Devilliers, Pruchomme Lejeune, Roy, Bienvenu, Hollier, Sandoz, and many others.

J.J. Louillier is thought to have been one of the first merchants.
Other names as noted on records and grants are Francois Neda, Pierre Wartelle, Another Charles.

### BRILEY'S

Courts - Restaurant - Service Station 2 miles from downtown Opelousas on the **Washington Road** 



Photo above shows part of the addition of new Briley's Courts. Be in



BRILEY'S MODERN COURTS
Phone 3276
Opelousas-2 Miles North Route #5

MODERN CONVENIENCES — Air Conditioned, Beauty Rest Mattresses, Private Hot and Cold Showers, Tile Floors, Always neat and clean, Home Cooked Meals, Short Orders. For reservation Dial 3276, Opelousas, La.



Like J.P. SAIZAN, in his buggy, had tine teams of upropred proung norses. Right arry 1900 view of Landry Street, looking east. Court house square is at left. These



surous cource here, published in co tion with the completion of the present church.

toine King, William Moore and John Merimond. SPANISH RULE

SPANISH RULE

In 1769 at the treaty of Paris the Louisina territory changed hands from French to Spanish rule, and one of the early records of Spanish rule show that General O'Reilly, the Spanish commissioner who took over Louisiana from the French, requested a statement of the condition of the church in the colony. The report showed that there was no priest or church at the Opelousas Poste, which was now called "Puesto de Opelousas."

By this time great herds of cattle were being moved across the vast Opelousas prairie which extended to the Sabine river. They were moved through the Opelousas prairie which extended to the Sabine river. They were moved through the Opelousas prairie which extended to the Sabine river. They were moved through the Opelousas post to the site of the present town of Washington, where they were loaded on boats for New Orleans. Others were driven down the Old Spanish Trail. Some came from the distant ranges of Texas, and so made thousands of miles before they reached the final point of embarkation.

How well the Spanish were received in the community that was now predominently French, we can only guess. Some of the Spanish soldiers remained and settled here as did their French predecessors, for we have their names in the community to this day. Among them are Castille, Hidalgo, Ortego, Hernandez, Lopez.

The Spanish authorities made many land grants in Iavor of the original settlers, a number of which are still preserved. Persons who acquired deeds of land from the Spanish at the post of Opelousas numbered 800.

FIRST CHURCH BULLT

at the nost of Opelousas numbered 800.

FIRST CHURCH BUILT

A series of land disputes gave a chie to the beginning of the first church in the Opelousas territory, which was exected at or near the landing on Bayou Courtableau. Governor Unzago, successor to Orkeilly, designated the site for a church and Antoine Mallet was summoned by Fuselier delaClaire, commandant of the poste, He was ordered to erect a bridge to permit the hauling of lumber to build a church, in the year 1874. This is clearly shown on the old map, which was found in Spanish records of the time which had been preserved at the Cabildo in New Orleans.

Names of property owners were studied by the late William A, Robertson and by Roy D, Edwards, both experts on land matters. By comparing and locating various tracts in the map, which shows the meanderings of a bayou designated merely as "Le bayou", they found that on the Lemelle tract, which is now owned in part by William Elter and Mrs. Walter Smith, was the location of the old bridge, a short distance east of the present bridge over Bayou Carron at Washington, on the Smith tract. The church was built away from the woods (Bois), probably on the high ground between Carron and Courtableau.

WASHINGTON SETTLED

MASHINGTON SETTLED
When the Spanish authorities took over the post they visited at the home of "Don Santiago Courableau" at Opelousas, as this was the name of the entire area then, After the erection of the church 'La Iglesia Paroquial de Immaculada Conception del Puesto de Opelousas", what is the present town of Washington began to be settled, It was soon called "Church Landing".

Father Valentin became its first pastor, and he was followed by Father Louis Dubourg de St. Sepulchre, a Capuchin.

Father Valentin was a missionary who traveled over the entire territory while he was pastor at Natchitoches, He was also a Capuchin of the Champagne Province. He died in 1783, and for two years there was no resident pastor. DeClouet, commandant of the post, was left to handle all affairs, and for several years Father Grefotin, a Dominican friar at the Poste des Attakapas, had to extend his missionary work to Opelousas.

In 1785 a Capuchin Friar arrived from Spain, Father Jose de Arzena, but proved unproular with the French-speaking settlers. He was followed by Father Pedre de Zamora, who was a determined and energetic man. Upon his arrival at the Poste he noted and criticized many existing conditions, and it was he who pointed out that the growing Poste was a more suitable place for the church than "Church Landing". In 1795 he petitioned Governor Carondelet for permission to make the change of location, and his request was cranted.

cranted.

CHURCH MOVED TO OPELOUSAS

At the public assembly May 31, 1796, Michel Prudhomme, a native of the environs of Strasbourg and a resident of Opelousas promised to rebuild the church if it were established at the post, and to donate land for the site, he also promised to give the necessary cypress lumber from his forests for the church building, the priest's house, the jail, and the fences around the property and the cemetery. The act of donation was dated jail, and military commandant at the Poste.

The land donated by Prudhomme measured three arpents front by a depth of forty arpents. Added to this was a donation by Sieur Tesson, also of the Opelousas Poste. The new church was erected at the site of the present parish church, it was named "St. Landry's Ghurch".

Landry's Church".

In March 1803 Pierre Laussat arrived in New Orleans as Colonial Prefect, amouncing the transfer of Louisiana from Spain to France.

LOUISIANA PURCHASE
April 30, 1803 Louisiana was purchased from France by the United States for the sum of \$15,000,000.

December 20, 1803 William C.C. Claiborne and General James Wilkinson took over December 20, 1803 William C.C. and was appointed governor the following year.

1303, following the Louisiana Purchase, Opelousas was made the seat of the "county

In 1803, following the Louisiana Purchase, Opelousas was made the seat of the "county of Opelousas".

On April 10, 1805, the country was officially named St. Landry Parish, the name of the Parish being derived from the church.

At this time the first formal grant was made, with an official description of the city. It was described as "a tract of land containing 178,75 acres, and modeled according to the approved field note of William J. McCulloh, deputy surveyor." The plat accompanying the formal grant shows that Opelousas included the section between Bayou Tesson on the west, the section line on the east, and between Grolee street on the north and a line to the south that was common with the north line of section 75.

Existing streets in the town today are named in this description, and show that by the turn of the eighteenth century Opelousas was a well-laid-out town.

OPELOUSAS INCORPORATED IN 1825

In 1822 Opelousas was formally incorporated by act of legislature. This included all land within a half-mile radius of the parish courthouse.

In 1812, the first Baptist Church established west of the Mississippi was organized by Joseph Willis, Mulatto-minister. It was built at Bayou Chicot, in what was then St. Landry Parish, and was named the "Bayou Chicot Calvary Church".

The first Protestant minister in Opelousas was Elisha Bowman, Methodist, who came here after a visit to New Orleans in 1805. He arrived in Opelousas in 1806. Steres from him describe the country. . "it is entirley level, and I suppose three-fourths prairie. The people are rich in cattle, They have from one to two or three thousand

head of cattle to a farmer; and, notwithstanding their large stocks, you might with ease carry on your back all that you could find in many of their houses,

"About eighty miles from here, I am informed, there is a considerable settlement of American people; but I cannot get to them at this time, as the swamps are swimming for miles; but as soon as the waters fall, I intend to visit them. I have great difficulties in this country, as there are no laws to suppress vice of any kind, so the Sabbath is spent in frolicking and gambling."

He describes the people, "I find the people very much dissatisfied with the American government, and we have a constant talk of war. The Spaniards are fortifying themselves all around the coast; and three-fourths of the people hope they will get this country again. This I hope will never be the case.

"Three-fourths of the inhabitants of this country, I suppose, are French."

The first Protestant church in Opelowsas was built in 1825 and was non-sectarian. It was used by all Protestant denominations.

The first Methodist Episcopal Church was built in 1845 on the site of the present building, by Warren Meginly and Hezekiah Hayes. In 1866 additional work was done on the building.

CERCUIT RIDERS'

ing, by Warren Meginly and Hezekiah Hayes. In 1866 additional work was done on the building.

'CIRCUIT RIDERS'

One of the earliest Methodistfamilies in Opelousas was the Seth Lewis family, and their home was always open to itinerant preachers, the "circuit riders" so aptly described by Dr. Robert Henry Harper in his book "Louisiana Methodism".

Seth Lewis was a native of Massachusetts, and his family sented in Mississippi. After the death of his parents and his elder brother he went to Nashville and studied law. He stayed in Natchez for some years and became Chief Justice of the Mississippi Territory. Andrew Jackson was his friend.

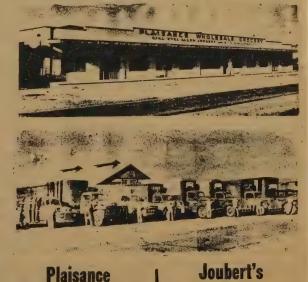
Shortly after moving to Opelousas he became parish judge, (1810) and three years later he began a term of twenty-seven years as judge of the Fifth Judicial District.

A portrait of Judge Seth Lewis hangs in the parish court house, where his descendant and namesake, Seth Lewis, follows the practice of law, Several members of the family have served as parish judge, themajority of the Lewis family having continued in the same profession as their distinguished ancestor.

A description of the first Methodist Church building in the Attakapas country was



Serving St. Landry, Rapides, Evangeline, Point Coupee, Avoyelles & Iberville parishes



Wholesale Grocery Hardware, Feeds, **Notions, Groceries** Drugs

**Farmer's Exchange** Packers & Shippers of Irish and Sweet **Potatoes and Louis**iana produce

**Opelousas-Ville Platte Highway** 



"A GROUP OF ST. LANDRY BEAUTIES" on the cover of the St. Landry Trade Review of December 1886, a copy of which belongs to Will Nicholson of Washington, They are, 1, Mamie Lastrapes; 2, Ada Sandoz; 3, Olumpia Laas; 4, Mattye Curtis and 5, Lucille La-Combe. (Mrs. Jno. W. Lewis, Sr.)

given by Daniel DeVinne, one of the pioneer Methodists who served this area, in 1820 he writes: "During my two years on the west of the Mississippi, we built a church in Plaquemine Brulee, the first Protestant edifice in the beautiful country of Opelousas, it was about twenty-four by thirty-six feet, and on the Spanish model; roof largely projecting, and walls of wattle and plaster, whitewashed on both sides; the outer walls of which gave the church, at a distance, a very fine appearance."

The exact location of this church is not known, but Dr. Harper, minister and methodist historian, points out that a "mug schoolhouse" is said to have stood within the bounds of fir anch cemetery, north of Rayne, "which is about the spot that might have been the site of this historic building.

"Another history of the Opelousas Methodist Church, compiled by Algy Rose, will be ound elsewhere in this edition).

Erasmis Strickland was appointed to Opelousas, 1841, and it was he who built the first Methodist Church in the town of Opelousas.

Shortly after the erection of the church, in Jan. 1847, the General Conference was held, the session was held in the Courthouse until the last day, on which the new church was used. Bishop Joshua Soule was entertained in the home of William Lewis, son of Judge Seth Lewis. Robert J. Harp was the next minister.

The second time that a Conference was held in Opelousas was Dec. 12-17, 1877, with J. Billingsley the host.

J. Billingsley the host.

J. Billingsley the host.

J. Billingsley the host.

Jan. 6, 1947, a century after the first session, a Special Centennial session was held in Opelousas. This was a most impressive affair, with members attired in cosumes of the Church. Plans were made at this time to build a new church in celebration of the Hundredth Anniversery, and these are still being formulated and completed at the present time of writing, bringing to a fitting close the amiversery occasion. Thus through the



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Grade 'A' Pasteurizea MIIK "We Help Build The Strength Of The Parish's Greatest Resource... IT'S CITIZENS!"

WILSON'S DAIRY

SOUTH UNION OPELOUSAS, LA.





SANDOZ OPERA HOUSE. (Photo by Threlkeld

OLD SANDOZ OPERA HOUSE stood in Main Street and was "one of the finest Opera Houses in the State outside of New Orleans," said the St. Landry Trade Reviewin 1896. Proprietor was Leonce Sandoz, and Adolph Jacobs was manager then.

pages of history are edifices built, and when they have been outgrown by the increasing population new buildings take their place.

One of the early institutions of learning in Opelousas, The Opelousas Female institute, was organized by the Methodist Church and Conference of this town at the middle of the intercent century, and as mentioned elsewhere in these pages, it was conducted by Mrs. W.H. Hayes, an aunt of the late H.H. White of Alexandria, who was a prominent member of the Methodist Church.

Private schools were the only means of instruction, except private untoring, which was beyond the means of the general public. Many plantations had their own governesses and mors in these days, and many children of the well-to-do planters were sent to colleges abroad: The university of New Orleans was incorporated by lexislative act in 1922.

leges abroad. The university of New Orleans was incorporated by legislative act in 1873, several decades after its first opening.

Public schools did not come into existence until after the Civil War.

It was not until 1893 that the first public high school graduation took place in the parish, in the town of Opelousas.

FIRST NEWSPAPER

The first Opelousas newspaper was the Opelousas Gazette, begin in Sept. 1827, and continuing until 1852. The editors were: George W. Addison and Joel Sandoz. Andre





## **Opelousas Production Credit Association** Opelousas, La.

Serves any good farmer with short term credit needs in parishes of St. Landry, Evangeline, St. Martin, Lafayette and Iberia.

Was organized December 29, 1933 with farmer capital of \$45.00. 1934 loans amounted to \$232,000.

Net worth now exceeds \$500,000 and it is completely farmer owned, 1954 loans were \$3,900,000

O. L. POLLINGUE					
O. L. POLLIN	GUE		President		
D. W. WILSON	N		Vice-President		
CLARENCE C	D. HARN	10N, JR	Secretary-Treasurer		
J. D. JOHNSO	N				
A L MILLER			Ass't Treasurer		

# DELTA **Butane Company**

Tallulah, La.

Cutsie Bailey, owner (formerly of Opelousas) congratulates Opelousas and St. Landry Parish on their history and progress.

**Delta Lights the Flame** of Progress... For Home and **Business Use** 





OFF FOR A HUNT - so dressed up? But
"Bee" Boagni and Arthur Comeau are posed
with a prized hunting dog - and firearms
aplenty note the pistols in shoulder hoisters.

Meynier founded the Opelousas Courier, which continued until 1910, except for the period of the Civil War. Later editors were William Spencer, Leonce and L.A., Sandoz. The St. Landry Whig was established in 1844 with John E., King as editor, followed by E. North Cullom and E.D. Estilette. In 1855 the Whig was succeeded by the Opelousas Patriot, which ceased to publish at the outset of the war. It was established by Albert DeJean, Cyrus Thompson and Alfred Livingston. It was later owned by Charles N. Ealer. In 1867 a Republican paper was formed, with Michel Vidal Casimier Edme Durand and Emerson Bentley as editors. Incendiary articles from this publication started a riot in St. Landry, and the press was destroyed by local citizens and thrown into Bayou Tesson.

son.

After the war the Southern sentinel was begun by T.G. Compton, with J.W. Jackson added to the staff later. Jackson also edited the Journal, which succeeded the Sentinel. In 1890 the Clarion was established, with Raymond Breaux as Editor. A. Andrepont followed Breaux.

The St. Lander, Compression of the Compression of the St. Lander, Compression of the St. Lander,

The St. Landry Commoner was begun by John W. Lewis in 1910, and was published until 1919.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS WERE FIRST

The history of education in the parish began with the foundation in 1821 of the Academy of the Sacred Heart at Grand Coteau, it was begun by Mother Eugenie Aude, who had come to this country with Blessed Philippine Duchesne, the pioneer foundress of many of the first schools in the United States. The present building was erected in 1823 on land donated by Mrs. Charles Smith. The original three-story structure is of brick, plastered, with long open galleries supported by wrought-iron columns and fronted with lacy balustrades of wrought iron. Later buildings were added and at the rear of the convent, still stand the old slave quarters and brick barn.

The college of the Sacred Heart was an extension of the Academy, authorized in 1921 to give teachers' certificates, and later (1937) BS and BA degrees after a regular four-



### St. Landry's Newest and Most Modern **Night Club** SOUTHERN

Eunice Highway — 1½ miles from downtown Opelousas.

Music Nightly except Mondays.

STEVE FONTENOT. Mar.



Photo above front view of Southern Club, seating capacity 650 couples, wing to beneuets, dinner parties and wodding recognings.



Shown above is the Southern Club's spacious bar and to the rear is a ce and modern dining room, where the finest K. C. Steaks, Fried large and modern dining room, where the finest K. C. Chicken, Squab Broilers, and Seafood are served daily.

## FRIENDLY ENJOYMENT OF LIFE'S LEISURE MOMENTS



#### **ELBOW ROOM**

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mbe. Helen Harma







HAND YOU'D be inclined to say no Ford COULD be inclined to say no Ford COULD be than this, yet this one captured only second prize in der if resit



Mable Laco



FIRST PRIZE for worst-looking For bachelor scribe to land a job there? concrete mixer.



THE LEAGUE OF WOMAN VOTERS took first prize for best decorated Ford entered by organization. Louisians magnoliss and St. Landry babies were the decorations.

#### At the Throne of His Majesty, Henry IVd

Opelonsas, parish seat of St. Landry, turned itself over to such a holiday as only the jo South Canislana really know how to stage when las Saturday, Ford Day was calebrated there Prettlest Girls, for the best decorated flivvers, for the luckiest contestants, for the worst lookin oldest couple in the oldest tin tonneau were offered and awarded by the merchants of Opelous doggone much fun that it was much too good to keep exclusively for St. Landry parish, and News Camera was dispatched to bring the fun to you. Here it is. Have a good time, and com-SOOM.

-Item Staff Photosopy Stanley Cliaby, Arthur



LAWYER W. A. ROBINSON made a hit



THE ROTARIANS might have secured first prize, but for the Magnelia float. As it was, they carged and received homorable mention.



A TREAT FOR sore eyes or sound were the aides to







ARVIE BORDELON won first prize class by showing a rice harvester in actio

ONE OF THE BIGGEST celebrations in Henry IVd."

Opelouses history was the "Road-Bug Revel-ry" staged here by Bordelon's Garage to promote Ford cars. Ruler was "His Majesty, the proceedings, as above. Prettiest girls (top

left picture) "these faces launched a thousand flivvers," said the Item, are Corinne Latior) won first prize for the best essay.

Combe, Mable LaCombe, Helen Harmanson, Barbara LaCombe, Miss Lillian Jacobs, top Vicksburg for the event.

year course.

Located in the academy building is a shrine and chapel to St. John Berchmans, a Jesuir saint. The chapel was built after the occurance of the only recognized miracle on the North American continent.

The grounds of Sacred Heart Convent are notable for the extensive planting of live cakes in long alleys, and large camellias, azaleas and other flowering trees and shrubs. St. Charles Coilege was founded in 1837 for the education of boys, its founders were French Jesuits. The original building was a log structure, and several years later a handsome anter-bellum school was erected. This fine old pillared landmark was estroyed by fire, and the present coilege built in 1999, it now serves as a seminary for young men studying for the Jesuit priesthood. Beautiful cake and pines set off this school, which is on the same large tract of land as the Sacred Heart Convent. At the east of the present Grand Coteau church is a very old graveyard, containing many historic tombs and unusual wrought-fron crosses, set under the branches of moss-hung, ancient oaks.

FRANKLIN COLLEGE, 1840

These two coileges were the only formal means of education in St. Landry until 1840, when Franklin College was erected. This was a large four-building frame school, and was located on the site of the Opelousas Cotton Oil Mill. Franklin College continued in

Barbara LaCombe, Miss Lillian Jacobs, top Vicksburg for the event.

existence for about sixty years, until it was demolished and the land sold by the school board at the turn of the century.

Established not long after Franklin College was St. Mary's Academy, which was taught by Fathers Gilbert and Raymond, and later staffed by Prof. Blanc Duquesnay and Prof. H. G. Lewis.

In 1858 the 'Academy of the Immaculate Conception, under the supervision of the Marlanites of the Holy Cross, opened their doors for students from Opelousas and surrounding areas. After two years the sisters were forced to leave because of the war. They were ordered to leave Opelousas, which was now the site of a large Confederate camp, Camp Hamilton.

For a short while the Ursulines of Brown County, Ohio came and reopened the academy at the request of Father Guilbert Raymond, who was then pastor. Twelve years later the Ursulines gave up the school, and in September 1879 the Marlanites of the Holy Cross returned and re-opened the academy once more, it has been in operation since then, on the original site of the old Poste de Opelousas, until the recent erection of the Index of the Holy Cross returned and resopened the academy once more, it has been in operation since then, on the original site of the old Poste de Opelousas, until the recent erection of the Index of the Holy Cross returned and Francis Raymond, the two priests, brothers, also pioneered in another educational field . . . the education of Negroes. The first school was established







m wonder! Willie St. Cyr and Teurling SPANISH MOSS and red, again by driving it off a cliff into a mingly decorative effect to real





HERE'S HIS MAJESTY, Henry







Purple Wisteria, lattice work, dah'lin' H? Japanese giris and a Wictrola brought many admiring "oh" and "ah" from the crowd.

In 1866, and was known as St. Joseph's school. The Sisters of the Holy Family were called to teach their own race. Thus began the education of the negroes in this parish. In 1920 a separate church parish for negroes was established, under the able direction of Father James A. Hyland, C.S. Sp.

He established the Holy Ghost School, which was the first Catholic schoool for colored in the state to become accredited.

In May, 1875 the Religious of the Sacred Heart of Grand Coteau opened a school for colored WHICH HAS BEEN IN CONTINUOUS OPERATION SINCE ITS BEGINNING. No Peter Claver Colored School, it was one of the pioneer high schools for colored in the parish, with high scholastic rating.

History of public schools in the Parish begins during this time.

The Opelousas Fernale Institute was a well-known boarding school for girls and young adies of the section. It also took day pupils from the town, Mrs. M.M., Hayes and a staff teachers were instructors at the institute.

"Aunt Mag" is remembered affectionately by many in Opelousas and adjacent towns to attended her school. The lovely old brick structure stood on the corner of Court and outh Streets, facing east, It was a two stories, galleried building, with shuttered windows, and a long wing at the rear. The residence of Alex Andrus, Jr., Stands on the site of the stinge.

nstinge.

Other professors gave private classes, and among these are Professor Cushman a Professor Autobridge. Professor Frazee was another noted educator, and the latter he classes for many years in the old Littell residence, a landmark of the parish. Professor



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gines regardless of application. Such as power lawn mowers, water pumps, light plants, cotton dusters and many others. We are dealers, factory approved, for several of the world's leading air cooled engines such as: WISCON-SIN, BRIGGS STRATTON, CLINTON, LAUSON, JACOB-SEN, CONTINENTAL POWER PRODUCTS. We have in stock engines and parts for all the above mentioned engines. Also dealer for the world's well known Jacobsen lawn mowers. We Strive To Offer You Service After The Sale. We Guarantee our workmanship.

J. L. Hebert **Engine Sales and Service** 111 S. Liberty St.

Kohler Air Cooled

Engines

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TO VALUE

## Landmarks on Square



FACING THE COURTHOUSE Square on Bellevue Street are two red brick buildings, both two-storied. They are both well over a hundred years old, and have been used for many years as law offices by prominent citizens of St. Landry, and for other office purposes. At present they house a number of lawyers and businessmen of the community quaint and attractive aside the more modern structures that have replaced their old

neighbors.

Both buildings are of interesting construction, with nicely proportioned doors and windows on the simple facades. On the Boagni office are levely old casement windows, and the gallery of the adjacent building is frosted with a lacy white rail that stands out against the dark red of the bricks, and offers a contrast to the severe facade of the other building. Together they form a landmark in the town.

ernard was another educator, who taught after the Civil War.

Bernard was anomer educator, who taught after the Civil War.

COVERNMENT CENTER

Opelousas was an important center of government from the beginning of the establishment of the territory. Government and politics were concentrated at this spot. The State Land Office was located in Opelousas for many years, and this was one of the four places where court was held up until the year 1898, the other three being Natchitoches, New Orleans, and Alexandria.

Many interesting cases were brought to court in Opelousas, and the practice of law has always been held in very high esteem. Many prominent officials of the state were residents of St. Landry Parish, and its judges were distinguished for their brilliance; its lawyers for their oratory and wit.

The first session of the legislative council of Louisiana was held in December, 1804, and it divided the Orleans territory into twelve parishes, Opelousas being one of these. The large territory then comprisingst, Landry has since been divided into other parishes, giving St. Landry the name "Mother of Parishes".

Calcasieu, Acadia, Evangeline, Jeff Davis, Beauregard, and Allen have been formed from this territory.

The governing body of the parish was the police jury, which was first organized on July 16, 1811. The members were, and still are, elected by popular vote. The parisu was

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# MUD SUPPLY CO., INC

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Elks Home 1955

During the roaring twenties the Opelousas Lodge played a most prominent part in the social life of the parish. A building had been purchased at the site where Abdalla's Furniture store now stands and a multi-storied building was soon erected. Many St. Landry old timers will recall the glorious socials sponsored by the local Elbs

The present location and edifice which serves as the Elks home was purchased by the Lodge in 1946 and has been improved since that time so that it includes a game room, kitchen, Lodge room and billiard facilities.

The Opelousas Lodge of Elks has throughout its fascinating history been known primarily as a charitable organization forever willing to sponsor and contribute to the less fortunate among us.

**Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks** Opelousas Lodge No. 1048 Phone 2341 210 S. Union

No history of St. Landry parish would be complete without prominent met of the colorful part played by the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, lousas Lodge No. 1048. The records indicate that on 20th September, 1906, a pensation was granted by the Grand Lodge of Elks whereby "Phil Asher, I Dossmann, M. L. Swords, R. L. Walker and four others," all themselves member New Iberia Lodge No. 554, were permitted to assemble without a charter her Opelousas. Thereafter the Grand Lodge did, in regular session, on July 17, grant a charter entitling the membership of the Opelousas group to operate subordinate Lodge in the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Twenty-snames appeared on the original charter many of whom would be readily recogniby the citizenry of Opelousas and St. Landry parish.



CHAIR OFFICERS, BPOE 1648 for 1955-56: Left to right—Kenneth Des Esquire; Jack Womack, Loyal Knight; H. B. Dejean, Jr., Exalted Ruler; O. H. Clelland, Leading Knight; Harry Garland, Leeturing Knight.



SPURTS - and the Sport of Kings -- "Bee" Boagni and Arthur Comeau, posed in a trap with a high-bred horse under the ins. This style of rig is still used at hows to demonstrate the ultimate control of a orse in harness.

mally divided and laid out in wards, according to the boundaries of the old militia

panies.

Jembers of the police jury meet in Opelousas on the first Monday and Tuesday of each
the conduct the business of theparish, as they have done from early days. The pretist is elected by the members from their group, and has the power to call special meetwhen necessary. Members receive a per diem rate for their compensation.

The parish officials were the judge, district attorney, sheriff, assessor, clerk of
tr, coroner, state senator and members of the legislature. Individual towns were govned by a mayor and a board of aldermen, elected by the people according to wards.

Larger towns had a police force, headed by a chief of police.

Joilics and government were always centered at Opelousas, and many interesting
inical campaigns issues have made the town from its early beginnings one of the polihotbeds of Louisiana politics.

I hotbeds of Louisiana politics.

RY POLITICS
bilities in St. Landry, as aforementioned, has always been fiery,
mong interesting documents that exist today which testify to this are a pair of little
er-bound booklets. One is titled "the Horse Race," and parallels a political camgun of the day. Sub-titled the "Grand Four - Mile Race", Purse \$10,000, it gives the
ness of the two entries, their trainers, and their riders.

This bit of satire was followed shortly by a much longer one bearing the title of "HiLu-TI," and was printed, complete in one volume (First and only, edition of 100,000
hees) by "Pilgarlic Frees," in 1857.

Hi-Fa-Lu-TI" is quite a document, with the then prominent persons represented,
ned and thinly disguised, by pseudonymns. The scener's laid in "Hyng Landri", and
has with the description, none too flattering, of one of the political groups in St. Landry.
Oriental names conceal, to all but those "in the know," the identity of the players who
out the drama.

but the drama.

hen "Hi-Fa-Lu-Ti" came out, those who were lampooned in it promptly bought up destroyed all of the copies on which they could lay their hands. At present there is one known original, from which a number of copies were made in recent years. The er of this literary flight was never really known, although several people were

ned as suspects. R BETWEEN THE STATES shorlry after the publishing of this, St. Landry Parish had other more serious prob-

# Where Your Famous ANDREPONT Milk-Fed Fryers Are Grown 50,000 Capacity





1939 - Brown's **Home Appliances** 

> Featuring The Finest in famous name furniture and appliances

**BROWN'S** 

1939

1955

Brown's Furniture Store had its beginning in April 1939 when Mr. T. G. Brown, late father of Herbert Brown, opened Brown's Home Appliance on West Landry street. Robert P. Walker, Sr., was active with Mr. Brown in the business and in 1940, Brown's moved uptown to the present location of Olga's Beauty Shop. After the death of his father, Herbert bought out the Davis Furniture Store on South Main Street in September 1942 and has operated it with his mother, Mrs. T. G. Brown, and Robert Walker, Jr. Still in the same location, Brown's Furniture Store is one of the largest and most complete furniture and appliance stores in Southwest Louisiana. In 1952 the store was extended a block deep from Main through Union streets and was completely modernized and air-



1955 - Brown's **Furniture Store** 



SPONSOR AND MAIDS OF HONOR of Opelousas' "Robert E. Lee Camp, United Confederate Veterans No. 14," in the year 1836, were depicted in the St. Landry Trade Review of that year, Sponsor was Miss Sallie Long Prescott, center in diamond, daughter of Capt. L. D. Prescott, Co. A. 2nd. La. Cavalry, commander of the veterans' organization here. Others, starting top center and going clockwise, were: Blanche LaCombe, daughter of Aus. in LaCombe, dropper of the then LaCombe Hotel; Annie Pearl Harmanson, daughter of Dr. A. D. Harmonson; Mattle T. Anderson, daughter of A. B. Anderson, who was also in Co. A; May Sandoz, daughter of Gol. Leonce Sandoz, who fought with Lee's army and in all of the major Louisiana elgagements; Mabel Ogden, daughter of attorney John M. Ogden, one time districtationneyhere; Leah Braud, daughter of J. C. Braud of Donald'sonville; Sidney A. Derbanne, daughter of Dr. J. A. Derbanne of Washington, a pioneer dentist and Confederate soldier.

The R. E. Lee Camp No. 14, UCV, was organized here in 1889, composed of Confederate veterans. Its officers were:

Commander, L. D. Prescott; 1stlt., J. N. Ogden; 2nd Lt., C. W. DuRoy; 3rd Lt., Ozeme Fontenot; 4th Lt., E. Sumter Taylor; adjutant, B. Bloomvield; Quartermaster, J. L. Chachere; Surgeon, Dr. Theogene Chachere; Asst. Surgeon, Dr. A. E. Arnold; Chaplain, the Rev. T. R., Carroll Sr.; Officer of the Day, Wm. R. Cochran; Sergeant-Major, David Higginbotham; Vidette, Emile Poiret; Color Sergeant, Art. Simon; Color Guards, Ben. Fontenot and Azenor Durio; Secretary-Treasurer, Leonce Sandoz; Commissary, Sam. Haas. There were 146 members in 1896.

lems -- the War Between the States. This led to a general upheaval of economic, social, and political life in the Parish,

Camp Hamilton was established on what is the Boagni plantation, north of the overpass on the new Port Barre road. From the camp issued large-scale Confederate operations. Although no major battles were fought here, several took place in the vicinity, notably near Chretien point. General Banks was at one time quartered around here, and issed, several of the larger local homes for his officers and himself. One of these has since been demolished ..., the old Sandoz home, which had since been given to the church for use



#### SOILEAU'S DINNER **CLUB**

Specializing In

**K-C STEAKS** 

SEAFOODS OF ALL KIND

BARBECUED AND FRIED CHICKEN

**REGULAR DINNERS DAILY** 

Highway 5 Air-Conditioned Phone 29 OPELOUSAS, LA.



**Tribute To** St. Landry Parish On Its 150th Anniversary

Southern Six Drilling Company is proud to share in the wonderful progress of so great an area! Southern Six Drilling Company, Land and Marine Drilling Contractors was organized in 1944 with offices in Baton Rouge, La. In 1952 the Company moved to Opelousas and is presently located at 310 East Bellevue Street.

SOUTHERN SIX DRILLING CO., Inc.

Oil Well Drilling Contractors P. O. Box 369 310 E. Bellevue Telephone 3592

Opelousas, La.



AN EXCURSION, popular form of diversion. This was in July or August, 1908.

a colored school, a donation inade by the widow of J.B. Sandoz,
Washington, a story is told of how some of the men slipped into town one night and tore
of the planks off the bridge, so that when the Union soldiers came to cross the bayou
had to rebuild it before they could cross. Some of the Union soldiers liked the locale
well that they stayed on after the war, and among their descendants are numbered some
ur present day Southerners.
SROES VOTE
free the Civil war's end the Negroes in St. Landry Parish were registered and allowed

Our present day coutherners.

GROES VOTE

After the Civil war's end the Negroes in St. Landry Parish were registered and allowed wote for the first time, and a large number of Indians also voted, in 1836 was the last sction at which negroes voted in the Parish until their recent re-registration. An interesting account of politics in St. Landrywas written by the late Judge Gilbert L. are, and contains many sidelights on local affairs. It is of particular note that many ine names in politics have continued to this day, with a rather startling similarity in officeholders of this and past generations. Seventy-five years ago the names prominent in affairs of the parish were Dupre, Lewis, rland, Guidrey, Duson, Thompson, Anderson, Estilette, Estorge, Pavy, Gantt, Chachere, 1829. Perrodin, Desmarais, Hayes, King, Porter, Vidrine, Fontenot, Garrigues, Laspes, Dubuissson, Perry, Deshotels, Daly, Swords, Truman, Bailey, Robin, Thibodaux, reas, Prescott, Andrus, Lafleur, Many of the mames of judges and office-holders of the parish have come down one of the manes of judges and office-holders of the parish have come down one of the parish have come down one of the sound of the manes of judges and office-holders of the parish have come down one of the sound of the century for four decades.

RISH IS LARGE

RISH IS LARGE

The parish now contains 598,400 acres. It is well-defined in the difference of its land, the west is an open prairie, and running down from north of Washington to below Grand cau is a high bluff or uplift of land known as the Grand Coteau ridge. East of this best the great Atchafalaya swamp, many acres of low woodland, some of which has been



AND PARKETURANTAN PARKET P



leared and drained.

Eleared, and drained.

By the beginning of the eighteenth century naviagation was well established from Port Washington and Port Barre, with water routes through the Bayous Courtableau and Teche to the Atchafalava and thence to New Orleans. The Bayou Courtableau was first called the Opelousas river, later taking its name from profilment plantation owners along its banks. In some sections it was called Bayou Grand Louis (after Grand Louis Fontenot) and again Bayou Courtableau after Jacques Courtableau, Bayou Carron was named for the Carron family. Bayou Teche was sometimes spelled "Tash".

In 1826 there is recorded a legislative act granting certain privileges to the Opelousas Steamboat Company which was composed of George King, Carrigues Flaugeac, Benoit Vanhille, Eliakim Lillle, and Stephen W, Wikoff. The act gave them "Authority to establish, keep and maintain a steamboat and ferry from Bayou Plaquemine in the parish of Iberville through the usual route of the Grand River, Atchafalaya and the River Opelousas of Courtableau to the junction of the Bayous Crocodile and Boeuf, "Steamboats thus came as far inland as the junction of what we now call "Cocodrie" (Crocodile) and Boeuf, which flow together to make Courtableau.

At this last steamboat landing, products were loaded on barges, and towed farther up the bayous by mules.

WASHINGTON PORT GREW

A great volume of business was carried on by this waterroute, and Washington soon

WASHINGTON PORT GREW

A great volume of business was carried on by this waterroute, and Washington soon developed into the chief shipping port in Southwestern Louisiana. Large warehouses were built all along the bayous, and when Washington was granted its town charter on March 31, 1895, it was a thriving town.

Unique among the towns of St. Landry, Washington has preserved its old homes and buildings to an astounding degree, and the greater part of the standing structures in the town is over 100 years old. Many historic buildings were destroyed by fire that raged through the Main street of the town.

Individual structures in the town will be discussed in greater detail elsewhere in this story, but suffice it to say here that Washington has a number of remarkable and interesting buildings.

OPELOUSAS WAS CAPITOL

During the War between the States Opelousas was for a short time the State Capitol. when Federal forces captured Baton Rouge in 1863, The seat of government was moved to the old LaCombe Hotel, which stood between the present LaCombe building (housing the New Drug Store) and the Federal building and post office on Court st, opposite the court house square,

State records and officials were moved to the hotel, and Governor Allen visited at the home of Homere Mouton, then Lieutenant-governor of the state. The Mouton home still stands on the corner of Grolee and Liberty, and old-timers still call it the "Governor's Mansion".

Later the state officials moved to Shreveport, where they remained till the war's end.

Mansion".

Later the state officials moved to Shreveport, where they remained till the war's end.

RECONSTRUCTION PERIOD

The reconstruction period in St. Landry was a turbulent one, marked with strife, bitterness, and riots, with the great majority of the families impoverished by war, their
homes overum by invading armies, carpetbaggers and scalawags stirring up racial confliers.

homes overun by invading armies, carpetbaggers and scalawags stirring up racial conflicts.

In 1868 occurred a general riot, when the editor of the St. Landry Progress printed inflammatory articles, and was horsewhipped by local citizens. Rumor spread that he had been killed, and a considerable distrubance resulted in the unfortunate death of a number of local citizens. The short-lived newspaper (one year) came to an abrupt end, its type and presses thrown in the Tesson. The site of the Progress was on the southwest corner of Main and Littell.

Just across the street was the beginning of one of Opelousas oldest business establishments — the blacksmith shop of J.B. Sandoz, which developed into the modern store that recently celebrated seventy-five years of existence.

All ROADS

The New Orleans Opelousas and Great Wastenn was the first publiced to be accounted.

The New Orleans, Opelousas and Great-Western was the first railroad to be constructed in the parish. The roadbed was laid into the parish about 1850, but the train was never operated. Morgan's Louislana and Texas Railroad came into Opelousas in 1882, This was followed by the Opelousas Gulf and Northeastern, which later became part of the Texas and Pacific, running through Opelousas to Crowley in 1907. In 1909 the New Orleans,

**Crop Dusting** Rice Seeding Fertilizing **Cotton Dusting** Spraying - Defoliating Pasture Seeding, Fertiliz



DRAMA OF AGRICULTURE IN THE AIR



Foshee Dusting Co., Inc.

G. B. Callicoatte, Manager **Business Phone 3587 Residence Phone 45 Airport Road** 

Airplane Rentals

Flight Instructi

1948



Main Motors was organized in 1948 on North Main St., with five employees, inculding Mr. Osie Bordelon, the present owner. In June, 1949 we moved into the above building and have grown to a staff of nineteen employees.



LINCOLN MERCURY DEALER OPELOUSAS, LA.

d Mexcio Railroad extended its route through Opelousas to Texas.

st actual bank in St. Landry parish was located at the nome of Lastie Dupre, in conde. This was a private one-man brick-vault, where the wealthy planter ac-linis many friends by allowing them to place their bags of money for safe-This small brick structure is still standing in front of the old house, which has

This small brick structure is still stateding in froit of the con about, when here are modeled, irst official bank in St. Landry was built around 1850, operating until 1862. It was on the square south of the courthouse in Opelousas. From 1862 until 1890, when andry Bank was organized, the parish had no bank. 36 the parish courthouse at Opelousas was destroyed by fire, and many valuable and documents were lost. At this time the question of rebuilding the coarted to a heated contest between Opelousas and Washington, which demanded this is seat to be moved to the latter town. The question was put to a formal vote, irrited political contest ensured. In 1888 a reference was put to a formal vote, irrited political contest ensured. In 1888 a reference was held, the voting favoroussas, and a new courthouse was built on the site of the original edifice. In 1938 andmark was replaced by a modern structure.

Total Courthouse and posthouse were erected in 1893, the present red brick buildings from the square.

ederal courthouse and posthouse were erected in 1893, the present red brick buildsss from the square.

AND BUGGOF DA YS

and of the nineteenth century, steamboat traffic was being gradually replaced by
road, and several highways had been built. By present standards they were scarce
lied "highways", but were fairly good. These were the horse and buggy days, the
en, the whole town might turn out to see the train come in at the "depot,"
men wore high slik hats and cutaway coats with their striped trousers. A gentiein judged by his ability to ride horseback, drink and play poker. Ladies skirth
is floors, and little boys wore long curls and velvet suits.

It is steamboat era declined, so did the prosperity of the two St. Landry ports of
ton and Port Barre. New towns were sprining up - Curly Duson, one of the outpersonalities of his times had laid out a new town to the west "Eurice."

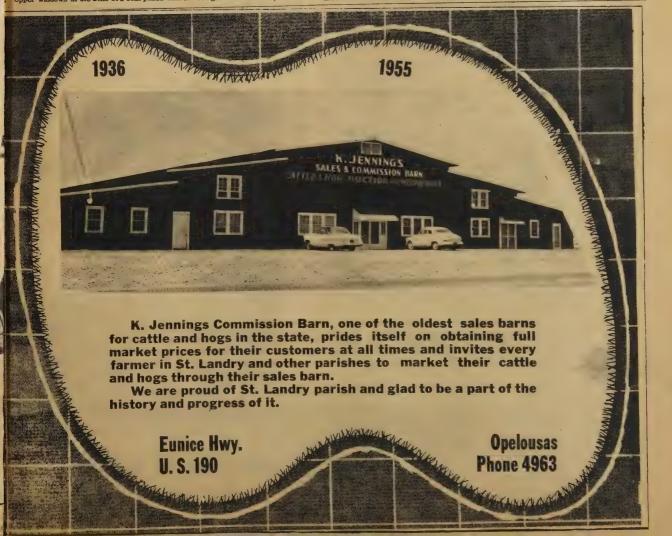
It was promoted by Mr. J.G. Lawler and Littell. "Canktoh" was renamed in
of Dr. Cank Guidrey from the old settlement of "Coulse Croche". "Sunset"
of at a railroad crossing, and soon began to outgrow the older village of "Grand
"that had built up around the schools for which it is so well known.

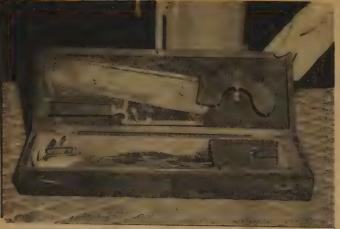
enting to note at this point are the towns of Leonville and Arnaudville, which are si
"historic Bayou Teche,
ville began as a settlement of." frae men of color", the principal families being
melles, the Auzennes, Rideaux, and the Frilots. In several old sections of Louisianly Natchitoches, Opleousas, there are still to be found very close-knit groups
a very light-skinned families, who were descended from some of the earliest
colonists of Louisiana who had intermingled with their mutattus laves.

offsprings of these unions were in many cases freed, and given lands by their
owners. Some were educated, and became free-born owners of large plantaderic grants are plantaderic grants are plantaderic grants.

owhing staves in the second church, and remained the first church, which was an issued to the courtle person the second page of Leonville or the court of the cou

serving St. Landry Parish and entire South over 20 years Louisiana **Advertising** Company **OPELOUSAS** 





CIVIL WAR DOCTOR'S KIT is owned by Mrs. S. B. Wolff of Opelousas. h's a frightening thing, looking more like a woodworker's outfit than tools to use on human beings. The kit, manufactured in 1854, was the property of the late Dr. T. L. Todd, who practiced in Washington, it is beautifully and surfully built, and lined with red velvet. There are two saws, a large one for big bones and a smaller one for little bones. There are several pliers in different sizes, made just like ordinary mechanic pliers, several tweezers of different sizes and shapes, a tourniquet with metal tighteners (rolled up at left), and several empty slots evidently designed to hold scalpels and probes. (Daily World Photo by Deville).

the house was a church.

Successive pastors were Father's Cambiere, Gelaber', Charles and LaChapelle, The present pastor is Father Alfred Gaudet, who has recently erected a new church at the side of the old, which is soon to be demolished. Thus the old and the new stand side-by-

present pasto" is Father Alfred Gaudet, who has recently erected a new chirch at the side of the old, which is soon to be demolished. Thus the old and the new stand side-by-side.

During the last few decades Leonville has become a prominent sweet potato shipping and packing center, with some of the richest land in the parish producing record crops. By the end of the nineteenth century the indian was vanishing indeed, for all that was left of the Opelousas tribe were a few scattered families here and there, some half-breeds, there is little left to remember them by save the name of the town, At Moundville, between Grand Prairie and Washington, there are still a few Indian mounds on Bayou Rouge, near the Atchafalaya, are several large and impressive mounds, Several decades ago, at Goldust, there were a few Indians who had retained the ancient art of basketry, and many examples of their art were collected by a local citizen, Occasionally we find arrowheads and other artifacts of their civilization, All that is left of the once great Opelousas tribe is their name.

When the early settlers came, they found the Indians cultivating corn and tobacco, Since then the planting of tobacco has long been a thing of the past.

Early crops were corn, rice, tobacco, cotton and sweet potatoes, At one time it was thought feasible to grow silk here, and a great many mulberry trees were planted in an attempt to establish a silk industry. Cane developed into an important crop, Wheat was grown on a number of plantations in St. Landry. The raising of cattle and hogs became an important part of the economy of the parish, and as time passed, less cartle were raised, more crops cultivated as the land was gradually made ready. During the twentieth century the raising of cattle returned to prominence, beginning a new cycle, LUMBER INDUSTRY

The lumber industry was a large one in St. Landry, and a number of sawmills have been established in the woodlands of the parish, Several large lumberyards are located in Palmetto, Opelousas, LeMoyne, a

## Who Was St. Landry?

A contemporary of the do-nothing King Clovis II, Landry succeeded Audebert as Bishop of Paris in the year 650, He was so good-hearted that he could refuse nothing to the sick or poor.

Bishop of Paris in the year 650, He was so good-hearted that he could refuse nothing to the sick or poor.

During a time of famine he pawned his best furniture and some of the sacred vessels to feed the needy; therefore he is usually shown with a basket in his hand distributing bread to the starving.

Certain ancient traditions attribute to him the founding of the Hotel Dieu in Paris; his stane formerly adormed it, as it still adorns the faecade of St. Germain of Auxerre. Landry ordered Marculp to prepare a register of those acts of the chancery by which, at that time, privileges were granted to the monasteries; this monk dedicated his work to him, and it is apparently a register of Marculph's which the Bishop used in 652 to exempt the new abbey of St. Denis from the episcopal jurisdiction.

It seems that even after his death our saint did not like irreverence shown in thehouse of God. The bell-ringer of St. Germain of Auxerre, to while away the time, had played dice in the church. The following night Landry appeared to him, a whip in his hand, and so soundly beat the bell-ringer that his skin showed marks for a long time,—from "The Lives of the Saints" by Omer Englebert.

RACE TRACK OPENS
A new race track for St. Landry parish, the Washington and Opelousas Race Track, being located between and three miles from two towns, was opened by Sol. Harman in Dec. 29, 1853. The first day's purse was ter \$100, put up by the proprietor, plus \$10 continuous lee for each horso.

#### AN ADVERTISEMENT

"A RUNAWAY IN JAIL --- WAS commit-ted into the Prison of the Parish of St. Lan-dry on the 10th of November inst., a negro man calling himself Ralph or Raphael, and saying he belongs to Mr. Thomas Compton, residing about 5 miles north of Paterson-

ville.

"This boy is of a griffe color, 5 feet 9 inches high, spare made, and speaking English only. He had in his possession when taken up a brown pony with saddle and britane."

dle,

"The owner is requested to come forward
and prove property, pay charges, and take
him away otherwise he will be disposed of
according to lae.

"CHS. THOMPSON, Jailor.

"Opelousas, Nov. 19th, 1853."

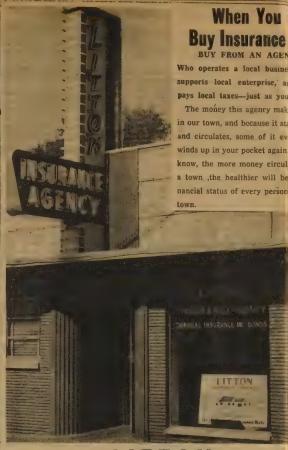
(As advertised in The Opelousas Courier
Of Dec. 10, 1853)

TRANSPORTATION CENTURY AGO
There were two principal means of going from St. Landry parish to New Orleans in

1850:

A combination stage and boat line began at Washington, went by stagecoach to New Iberia, then by steamboat to Franklin ("Opelousas to Franklin in 18 hours!" read the advertisement in The OPELOUSAS Courier) Pattersonville, to Berwick's Bay and through Lake Verret to Donaldsonville. There, passengers transferred to river mail boats for New Orleans.

The other route was to take the steamboat Opelousas, at Washington, Sundays at 10 a.m. The steamer left New Orleans on Thursdays at noon, arriving at Washington Fridays at 5 p.m. Fridays. Master of the boar was O. Hinckley.



#### LITTON **INSURANCE AGENCY**

223 S. Court St.

Opelousas, La.



The above station was purchased by Mr. Thibodeaux January, 1955



Left to right: owner and emyloyees...Aaron Thibodeaux, U. J. Meehe, G. Vidrine, Rodney Carroll, Nath Semien, Simon Doucet.

THIBODEAUX'S TEXACO SERVICE.

B. F. Goodrich Tires and Tubes Motorola Television Sets
Phone 2177 OPELOUSAS; LA. 311 East Land

# Marriage Contracts Were Custom Beside Ceremonies

Mary with Krebi Gradings - Le Che De Clouety avec e Your commandant out ig na? a vinet inquience jour da mois dol rousubre de l'année mil ver Leensquatrevery oure la va marque du cm On therine Pitre ete,

RRIAGE CONTRACTS were the custom O'gelousas Country in the 18th and early centuries, in addition to the church nomies. The archives of the clerk of in the attic of the court house here, many files of such contracts. In them, party in the marriage lists properties dowries. All are written in French, we are reproduced the signatures at of two contracts for mariages bemembers of several prominent plosettling families, selected at random the early files; JEMBER 30, 1786—Marriage contracts when the contract and Delle Marie Gradenigo.

EMHER 25, 1791—Marriage contract and M. Louis Fontenot and Dile, Marie to contract the properties of the contract of t

each other's movable and immovable property into the family community, and each listed their holdings.

In the Fortenot-Joubert marriage, the future spouse listed property worth a total of \$998.6 plastres, including a Negro named Charles worth \$493.6, a total of 40 head of cattle worth 175 plastres, three riding horses and five marrews worth 80, forty arpems of land worth 50, The future husband contributed 70 plastres in cash given by his father, from the sale of 10 female cattle; a milk cow and two carriage horses, worth together 30 plastres, and furnishings worth 120, for a total of 220 plastres;

In the Rousseau-Gradeniego marriage the young women contributed seven slaves worth 5,000 plastres; a home at Natchitoches on four arpents of land worth 1,500; 25 arpems of land at Vermilion in the Attakapas poet, worth \$2,000, for a total of \$2,000 isotres; and furnishings worth 400 plastres; and furnishings worth 400 plastres; and furnishings worth 400 plastres; and furnishings worth 2,000, for a total of 2,400 plastres.

















EIGHT PROMINENT OPELOUSAS residents at the "man of the century, as depicted at the Clarion newspaper, in a special edition, are shown here. From top to bottom, aft and right, Judge Gilbert L. Dupre, Capt. L. D. Prescott, John J. Healey, Col. Leonce andoz, Patrick Cosgrove, J. W. Allen, A. C. Skiles and Prof. A. W. Bittle.

# Estorge Home, Opelousas



One of the lovely old homes in Opelousas is the Estorge home on North Market at Bloch sits. Built by Slave labor well over a hundred years ago, it has been in the hands of the family since its erection. It was built by Pierre Labyche, great - grandfather of the present owners.

The two-and a half story brick and weatherboarded home is an unusual style in this section. The central portico is a typical Greek revival pediment, of which we have very few examples hereabouts, Beautifully proportioned classis Doric columns support the pediment on upper and lower floor galleriés. The usually fike door and window shutters all have use original unaware. In estimers are panelled, which is another unusual feature. The interior has a central hall with nice staircase, and the walls once had a mural of "Washington clossing the Delware". The hall ceillings still retain the odd "Trompe d'oeil" (trick of the eye) painting, as does the living room, of which we have a detail photograph showing a design painted around the light fixture. The effect given by the painting is of a panelled ceiling with bevelled edges. The ceiling is actually of wide cypress planks with a small beaded edge typical of this era. Another house in this area probably painted at the same time is the old Gibson home in Washington, on Bayou Courtableau. It was very likely executed by the same artist. Many of the original antiques are still placed in the Estorge home, which has fine marble and carved wodded mantels, pier mirrors, and charming pieces of furniture that have been handed down from one generation to the house.

hext.

The garden of the Estorge home is particularly nice, with a long and unclustered approach to the house, which is set back from
the street.

Henry Etienne Estorge married Aline Marie Robin, who was a daughter of Auguste Ro-

ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO, John Posey was the druggist in Opelousas, and called his apothecary at Main and Landry streets "The Medicine Depot."

"AN IMPORTANT PUBLICATION" said the Opelousas Courier on Dec. 24, 1853, of a pamphlet published in New Orleans containing a list of all the burials there from May 1 to Nov. 1, 1853, with names, ages, places of nativity and of interment given for all persons, Price, 50 cents, it will be bought by thousands in Louisiana seeking to learn the fate of relatives and friends during the fearsome yellow fever outbreak that killed thousands in New Orleans that usar.

# Intrepid Pioneer Woman

By FRANK J. DIETLEIN, JR.

The courage and intrepidness of a young German mother some 110 years ago is an interesting story that affects many St. Landry parish families now living in this area.

Margaret Burkhart Christman was 25 years old when she bundled up her three daughters and boarded the Nancy Hawks, a schooner, at LaHarve France, and made her journey to the UnitedStates to Join her husband at New Orleans.

Her husband, Jacob Christman, and his 14 year old son had arrived in New Orleans in the year 1830, A year later theyhad moved to Opelousas, where Jacob Christman and his son established the first bakery in the town. Jacob, a native of Dahn, Germany, had left his native country to seek his fortunes in America in the year 1828, After establishing himself in Opelousas and prospering he immediately sent for his wife and three daughters.

The Courageous Mangaret Christman and the

ters.

The courageous Margaret Christman, with daughters Katherine, Eve and Mary Ann, aged 2, 4 and 6 years, secured passage on the American schooner Nancy Hawks, bound for the west Indies and New Orleans.

After a stormy voyage that lasted some 93 days, in which the schooner ran out of drinking water, Margaret arrived in New Orleans and was met by her husband and her son Antoine.

The Christmans at the

and was met by her husband and her son Antoine.

The Christmans at the time of Margaret's arrival in America had their residence and bakery on what is now North Main street and in the vicinity of Bordelon's garage.

After their arrival, another son Jacob, Jr., was born, and when he was 17 years old he operated the first livery stable in Opelousas. During the Civil War, the federal forces of General Banks confiscated most of his fine blooded horses during their occupancy of Opelousas, Jacob, Jr., died at the age of 22.

The eldest boy, Antoine, married a Miss Malvina Banguerel and from this union came five girls and 2 boys.

The girls were Mrs. T. B. "Atint'l Fannie Bowden, still living at the age of 96; Mrs. L. R. Deputy; Mrs. A. J. Manouvrier, the mother of Antoine Manouvrier; Mrs. A. S. Chappuis, who died last year in Rayne, the late Mrs. A. C. Poulet, the mother of Mrs. J. P. Barnett, Louis T. Poulet, Mrs. Dunbar Wilkins, and Avie Bordelon, all now living here, R. B.



AN OPELOUSAS CHILD of bygone This is Frank (Frankie) Dietlein Jr.

Christman, the father of Earl and Christman, and Abraham Christman, still living in Lake Charles.

Mary Am Christman, the second child married a German boy, Christman, the second child married a German boy, Christman, the second child married a German boy, Christman, the deuther Alice married Edwards and shother daughter was mar Joseph Eckart. Two sons, Anthony and are now deceased.

The third child, Eve, married Georgicof, and their descendents include in Pulford, vice president of the Planten Mrs. Marton Childs, Mrs. H. O. "I Lauman, both living here.

The fourth child, Katherine, married Leer and resided in Washington. The cendants today include Mrs. Gus Ballunice, who was the former Byll Laund Mrs. John Fitzpartrick of Euler and Mrs. John Fitzpartrick of Euler Linds and John Handley Linds and John Fitzpartrick of Euler Linds and John Handley Linds and John Fitzpartrick of Euler Linds and John Handley Li



TROMPE d'OEIL ceiling in old Estorge ome in Opelousas. (Daily World Photo, by

bin and Therese Labyche (daughter of the original builder of the home). The children of thenry Estorge and Ajine Robin are: Julia, mathilde, Min (the late Mrs. Charles Carstens of New Iberia), Nita (Mrs. Joan Catlett of Crowley, Alice (D. - never married) Louise, Henriethel (Mrs. Frank Sibille of Sunset), Aline (Mrs. J. H. McMillan of Gramercy), and the late Edward Estorge (who married Margaret 'Pud' Lewis).

Mr. Henry Estorge was the Clerk of Court of St. Landry for mainy years and in

of St. Landry for mainy years, and in the latter part of his life went into the insurance business (Estorge and Dunbar) which later became his son's.

Miss Mathilde Estorge and Miss Louise Estorge live in the old family home. "Miss Mat" retired last year after teaching in the Opelousas High School for 45 years. Miss Louise has taught for many years at the Opelousas Elementary School, where she is still serving as instructor. (Daily World Photo by Deville)."

METHODIST MINISTER appointed to Ope-lousas 100 years ago — for 1854, to be exact — was P. M. Goodwyn, Rider of the Chicot and Opelousas circuit was A.E. Good-



D. ROOS and Sons---pioneer merchants of St. Landry parish, erected this 1892 at Main and Bellevue sts.

# Roos & Sons, Merchant

One of the large buildings of its time was the general mercantile store of D. Roos and Sons, built in 1882 by this pioneer merchant of Opelousas. Still standing on the corner of Main and Bellevue, it is now in use as Morgan and Lindsay's, and has been remodeled several times. Of recent years an extension has been added at the rear, but the original framework of the building is substantially the same.

David Roos was a native of Alsace-Lorraine, and came to this country during the Civil War, beginning as a peddler, later as a small store-keeper. His large brick building was erected in 1882, and served as a wholesale and retail house for many miles around, Small shopkeepers from all over the large St, Landry Parish came to D. Roos's Store for supplies.

Mr. Roos spoke five languages -

French, German, Hebrew, Spand English. His wife was Marks, also a native of Alsace children were Henry. Leon than, Jonas, Isaac, Jeanette, and Mary, Many descendants pioneer merchant of Opelous reside in the town, where this numbered among the procitizens of the continuity. Or member of the family in Opehas retained the mercantil iness - Leonce Roos, son of Roos, who for many years had at the location of the preser Furniure on Main and Northnext block Mr. Roos has a latique Shop, and nearby a cotting office.

Leon S, Haas, son of Mar and Leon Haas is a membe St, Landry Bar, another son has followed his father as Poter.



LOW WATER
In January 1854, the water in Bayou Courtableau was so low that no steamboat could get within 40 miles of Washington. As a consequence, warehouses at Washington and Barry's Landing (Port Barre) were so full they could receive no more goods. There were more than 1,500 hogsheads of sugar, 2,500 bales of cotton and much molasses and other produce swatting shipment, it was the first year in memory of the then oldest resident that the water rise was so late.

WAXIA BRIDGE, FIRST IN STATE
A drawbridge built over Bayou Courtahieau at the mouth of Bayou Waxia by John
Lyons, bridge builder, completed in February 1854, was reported to be the first
of its design built in the state. Although
130 feet long and 65 feet wide, one man
could pivot it easily.

# We Are Proud

OF OUR TWO YEARS OF PROGRESS WITH ST. LANDRY PARISH



PLANT, EQUIPMENT & PERSONNEL
Standing are Harry Thomas, Bookkeeper; Onezime Guillory, Mechanic; Paul Mayne, Manager; Front Row are Gene Truille & Dudley Quibadeaux, Truck drivers & Donald Ray, Crane Operator. Absent from picture are Dorsey Quibadeaux & Thomas Rideau, truck drivers; John Boleware, cement finisher & Geo. Carriere, yard man.



Bulk Cement Silo & Scale Here Cement is handled & stored in bulk and accurately weighed to your specifications.



SAND & GRAVEL BATCH PLANT Here Sand & Gravel are weighed out to Your Specifications. Water is added by automatic metering device.

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COMPLETE READY-MIX CONCRETE SERVICE SAND - GRAVEL - SHELL - STEEL CONCRETE & STEEL CULVERT PIPE

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PHONE 6555

## General Robin



IN TRUE NAPOLEONIC STYLE, General Roinn posed for his portrait -a handsome and striking portrait in a remarkable state of preservation. Brilliant coloring and the military costume make this heirloom an outstanding one among the many that are in the possession of Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Chauvin of Opelousas. Mrs. Chauvin is a descendant of General Robin, who settled near Leonville, General Robin arrived in this country shortly after Napoleon's defeat and exile, and he first settled in St. Louis, Mo. Later he came to St. Landry parish, and settled near what is now Leonville, He had five sons, of

came to St. Landry parish, and settled near what is now Leonville. He had five sons, of these we have traced the names of four-Frank, Napoleon, Theodule (who is portrayed in his mother's arms), and Elisiphor.

Numa, Placide and Michele were sons of Frank Simon was the son of Theodule Emile was the son of Napoleon. He married a Darby and his children were: Homer, Auguste, Edouard, Emar, Caston, Marie and Ida, Of this last named family, all are living except Edouard.

last named family, all are living except Legouard.

Mrs. Richard is descended from the Numa Robin branch.
General Robin also had several daughters, and the names of these are not known definitely to the writer.

Many relics of the Robin family were preserved in the old Numa Robin home near Leonville, and these have passed into the hands of various relatives and descendants, following the death of Mrs. Robin, who lived



GENERAL ROBIN'S WIFE, posed withher infant son Theodule. (Daily World Photo, by Deville).

to a ripe old age.
Mrs. Chauvinhas several other unidentified
portraits, all of early date. (Daily World photo
of portrait, by Deville).

# R. Lee-Garland

Robert Lee Garland was the son of Capt. Henry L. Garland and Julia Lawrence Bullard. He was graduated from the Law School of Manhattan College, and began practicing law in St. Landry Parish. He served as District Attorney of St. Landry Parish for forty years (1896-1936).

Known and loved all over the Parish of St. Landry, he was an eloquentpublic speaker and a brilliant lawyer. Hemarried Helen Hesslan, and they had Julie, Helen, Robert Lee, Jr., Mercedes, Patricia, Henry, Harry and Alice. Of these, the following live in Opelousas: Julie is married to Kenneth Bosgni, Alice is married to Paul Pavy, Harry is married to Somer, and Lee is not Married.

Harry Garland is a practicing attorney of this town and parish.

Hon. ROBERT LEE GARLAND, district attorney of St. Landry parish for 40 years.

# T. H. Harris, Educator

T. H. Harris was born at Arizona, Claiborne Parish, March 26, 1809 and received his education in the Lisbon Academy, Homer College, Claiborne Parish, and the Louisiana State Normal College at Natchitoches, He came to Opelousas at the opening of the fail term of 1896, and assuraed his duties as principal of the high school. He was previously engaged as first assistant of the Lake Charles High School, and was principal of the Winnsborn High School.

He was appointed State Superintendent of Schools at the death of Aswell, in 1901. In 1938 the legislature authorized the establishment of the T. H. Harris Trade School at Opelousas by passing house Bill No. 36, Legislative Act No. 15. The bill was introduced in the Legislature through the efforts of Henry-D, Larcade, then Representative from St. Landry parish, and his colleagues. An appropriation of funds was made by the legislafor the purpose of building and maintaining the school, and the state board of education added to these funds. The St. Landry Parish school board donated to the state board of education the lot on which the School is gituated, and later a lot and home for the nursing school was acquired.

First of its kind in the Parish, it has in-

acquired.

First of its kind in the Parish, it has increased rapidly since its original construction, under the administration of Mr. Glen II. Madere, who has been at its head since the

d, madere, who has been beginning.
Among the original sponsors of the school were Leo Lafleur and the late R, Lee Hawkins, members of the St. Landry Parish school board; the late W, B, Prescott, super-



T. H. HARRIS, born in Claiborne pa March 26, 1896.

intendent of schools of the parish; Henry Larcade, Member of Congress and Men of the Legislature; and S. A. Moncia, su visor of schools at that time.

#### **Historic Baptism**

The baptism of Etienne Robert De La Morandier, son of Etienne DeLaMorandier and Marguerite Gradenigo, was recorded in 1797 in St. Landry Catholic Church records, He is the ancestor of many a present day resident in St. Landry parish, His paternal grandparents were Etienne DeLaMorandier and Marianne Solleau, His maternal grandparents were Juan Gradenigo and Marguerite Krebs.

Godparents were Gabriel Fuselier and Marianne DeLaMorandier.

#### Early Spanish Name

Jeachim Ortega, was one of the Spi soldiers at the fort in Opelousas, and si many early documents on file in churd cords here, Other Spanish names in old cords found in the St. Landry Catholic of

Quintero, Delgado, Villanova, Manuelias, (said to be the original form of to "Rozas"), La Miranda, Unzaga, Herna Martinez.

#### An "OLD-TIMER" Salutes PARISH PROGRESS

**Today** 

1955

1887

The two people on extreme right Miss Irene E. Shute and

Dr. I. E. Shute



Shute's Drug Store was established in 1887 by the late Dr. I. E. Shute. At his death in 1908 Miss Irene E. Shute, his daughter, assumed ownership. In 1937 she sold one-half interest to Lee D. Mizzi, who had been with her since June, 1925. December 31, 1952 Miss Irene sold her one-half interest to Raymond J. Guillotte. Until the time this store had been in the Shute family 66 years.

Miss Irene says, "Why, those boys (referring to Lee and Raymond) grew up with me. Now I'm growing up with them, in the same capacity as when I owned half interest."

SHUTE'S DRUG STORE

Lee D. Mizzi and Raymond J. Guillotte R. Ph. G. Props. OPELOUSAS, LA. **PHONE 2611** 

**PHONE 2612** 

On the occasion of the One hundred and fiftieth Anniversary of the incorporation of St. Landry Parish, Brown & Root, Inc. takes this opportunity to doff its hat to the Community

We're extremely proud to have Played a small part in the fabulous growth and progress of the area



BROWN & ROOT, INC. Engineers Constructors

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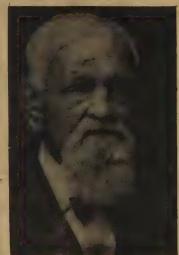
BROWN & ROOT, INC., One Wall Street, New York 5, N. Y.

## Lewis: 6 Generations Law



SETH LEWIS (1764-1848) was first district WILLIAM B. LEWE (1798-1868) was adjudge appointed in Louisians. mitted to the Louisians bar in 1833.





THOMAS H. LEWIS (1836-1914) prominent torney and Louisiana figure for a half centry.

[UDGE EDWARD TAYLOR LEWIS (1834-1927) was a brother of Thomas H. Lewis and was also a prominent Louisiana figure.



JOHN WILKINSON LEWIS (1874-1946), elo-uent orator and brilliant attorney.



SETH LEWIS, Sr. (1907-) is the fifth generation of his family to practice law in St. Landry parish.

For five generations the name of Lewishas been a familiar one in the convercious of this State, and today the sixth generation of this distinguished family is studying Louisiana law...named for his illistrious ancestor. Seth Lewis, first District Judge of Louisiana. Seth Lewis was born in 1764, in Massachusetts. His great-grandfather was a wealthy merchant of London who moved to Connecticat with the first settlers, seeling a new religious and civil freedom.

Seth's father was a man of moderate wealth, who was rained financially by going security for his friends.

Where Seth was born in Massachusetts in

1764 the family was very poor. When he was ten, the family moved to West Florida on the Mississippi, then a British Province. Two years later the father died of fever, and seth, with his sisters, passed into the hands of an older brother. In the years immediately succeeding they moved to Natchez, then to Plaquenine, then to Baton Rouge, and at this time the older brother died, teaving Seth and his sisters to the care of his widow. Seth their took his three sisters and moved to New Orleanis, where he soon was apprenticed to a shoemaker, about shry miles above the city. At the age of twenty-one he moved to Opelousas, where he served as clerk in a



SETH LEWIS, Jr., (1933-) will this year omplete his law studies at Louisiana 

general store. He had a misunderstanding with his employer over a letter that the latter had written to one of his sisters, and he left Opelousas for New Orleans. Here he entered into the employment of a New Orleans merchant, who sen him along with a large shipment of merchandise by boat to St. Genevieve, Missouri. He accompanied the cargand on the return stopped off at Nashville, where he remained and made the first step toward his life occupation.

In Nashville he came happily into the acquaintance of Andrew Jackson and Jostah Love, who persuaded Seth to take up the study of Law. After diligent study he was admitted to the bar in 1791.

In 1793 he married a daughter of Colonel Hardeman of Davidson County, Tennessee. In 1800 he was appointed by President John Adams to be Chief Justice of the Mississippi Territory, and this office he held for three or four years, during which time he introduced important measures that have had a lasting effect upon the judicial proceedings of that state.

He was next appointed Judge of the Attapas Territory by Gov. W.C. C. Clathorne.

He was next appointed Judge of the Atta-kapas Territory by Gov. W.C. C. Claiborne,

who had been interested in Lewis throftends. He remained in this position for little over a year, until on May 3, 1813, was appointed Judge of the Fifth Judic District of Louisiana. The judicial district the State were established at this thrond Judge Lewis had the distinction of be the first district judge of the state to traffice.

the first district judge of the state to u office.

He remained in this office for the next years, when he retired and entered priv practice. Among the most notable contritions that he made to his profession was celebrated controversy with the famous Edward Livingston of New York, It was art time that Livingston sought to draw up introduce to Louisiana a penal code Lewis construed as "runinous". Appare the only one in the state to fight the reno ed Livingston, he entered into a serie controversies that culminated with his clastricture on the unsoundness of the Liv ton Code.

controversies that culminated with his clastricture on the unsoundness of the Livton Code,
Minute Books of the St. Landry pacount house have records dating back to first day of court, May 3, 1913, and lisfirst day of court, May 3, 1913, and lisfirst day of court, May 3, 1913, and lisfirst Grand Jury drawn up in the Stat Louislana.

David L. Todd was the first Cler Court, The first Grand and Petty jury drawn Sept, 16, 1913, and was as folionated to the first Grand and Petty jury drawn Sept, 16, 1913, and was as folionated to the first Grand and Petty jury drawn Sept, 16, 1913, and was as folionated to the first Grand and Petty jury drawn Sept, 16, 1913, and was as folionated to the first Grand Coulon Devilliers.

A number of residents were fined for lure to report for jury duty when summed: Plerre Forest, Maximilian Desholes Jean Joubert, David Guidery, Pierre Say JJ. Tousaint, William Link, Charles Filer, Joseph Gradenigo, William John David Terrenque, Michael Leger, and Jo Clark.

Judge Lewis wrote a book "Restoration the Iewa", showing interest in the fue

Clark.

Judge Lewis wrote a book "Restoratio the Jews", showing interest in the fur mentalism issue of the day.

He died Nov. 15, 1848.

In a direct line, these are the descend of this distinguished and interesting juris Louisiana who have followed his profess Judge William B. Lewis, Thomas H.L. (father of Good Government League in L siana), John W. Lewis, Seth Lewis, an son, Seh, who is now in his last year of at Louisiana Sate University.

Judge William B. Lewis (b. 1798, d. 1 was admitted to the practice of law in and three famous names are signed to admittance to the state bar — Judges



GANTT, SR. -GANTT, JR.

Mr. Gantt Nicholson, Sr. began working for Thistlethwaite Lumber com pany in 1919 in Washington. When the company moved to Opelousas in 1924, he continued with them until 1935, when he opened a retail lumber and box factory for himself. Expansion continued until 1954 when he lease and added to his already large business the dissolved Thistlethwaite sav mill. His combined mills and yards occupy approximately sixteen city lots Mr. Nicholson has his three sons as partners in the business. They are

> GANTT NICHOLSON, JR. JIMMY NICHOLSON BOBBY NICHOLSON

# GANTT NICHOLSON

CYURESS AND HARDWOOD LUMBER - BOXES AND CRATES WHOLESALE AND RETAIL LUMBER YARD

P. O. Box 775

Phone 2757

Opelousas, La.



HOME in Opelousas, spacious and home for generations of jurists and lawyers, the residence of Attorney and Mrs. Seth Lewis. (Daily World Photo by Deville).

held the office of district attorney of that district until he entered the Confederate army in and Bilen Taylor (cousino (Zachary) was born Oct. 26, 1834. He died April 26, 1834. He died April 26, 1834. He died April 27, was born Oct. 26, 1834. He died April 27, was born Oct. 26, 1834. He died April 28, the War Between the States he ser in the rank of captain. During Recondary, he was an outstanding figure 1844. He resumed the practice of his profession, and in 1858 married 1858 carried at college in Alabama, and ad University of Louisiana. In 1835 member of Congress for one term. In 1859 member of Congress for one term. In 1854 he served as district judge. In 1894—appointed and served as judge of the Court of Appeals to replace judge who had resigned. From 1900-1908 ed again as district judge. He also one term as assessor. During the hen his father was Judge at Rapide 26, and it received his early too under the Rev. CA. Frazee, awas the son Thomas H. Lewis and Josephine Williams. Born Oct. 31, 1874, he was educated in public and private schools of this parish, and received his early too under the Rev. CA. Frazee, awas a practicing in Catahoula parish, He from the Law School in New Orleas for many years one of the outstanding lawyers are practicing in Catahoula parish, He

## Old Lewis Place



NOW THE RESIDENCE of Mrs. L. L. McCarthy, this charming old home was built has in the nineteenth century by Judge E. T. Lewis, who was parish judge for St. Landry, and member of a prominent family among whom were numbered several public officials. Julia, daughter of Judge Lewis, married Joseph M. Boagni and they later owned and lived in the old Lewis home, For many years it was called the Joe Boagni home, and the roads and woods in nearby country also bore the Boagni name. Mrs. Boagni now resides in Opelousas, since the death of her husband some years ago.

Approached by a long avenue of oaks, the old house stands in shadows. Smilight sifting through the trees picks up the delicate white traceries of the lacy gallery banisters and

The galiery extends around the entire south side of the rouny old place, which is a story-and-a-half home.

It is painted white with a green trim, and green louvered shutters. (Daily World Photo by Deville).

of St. Lendry parish, He died March 16, 1946.
Seth Lewis, son of John W. Lewis and Lucille LaCombe, was born Nov. 16, 1907. Educated in the public schools of this parish, he then attended Louisiana State University, and received his degree in law from that university. Now an active member of the St. Landry bar, Mr. Lewis served as District Attorney of St. Landry in 1940-48,
Young Seth Lewis, born Dec. 30, 1933, now in his last yet; of law studies at Louisians State University is the son of Seth Lewis and Vernon Fontenot.
Completion of his studies and subsequent

admittance to the bar will make him the sixth generation of his family to practice the pro-fession of law in the same city and parish -a most notable occurrence.

EARLY OPELOUSAS SCHOOLS
In 1850, there were three schools in Opelousas. The Rev. Thos Rand Jr., A.M.,
was principal of a school for boys, the
Opelousas Academy, Mrs. Renaud (nee Trasher) and Miss Bercier each conducted boarding and day-school for young ladies. Retes
at both of the latter were \$10 for instruction per quarter, \$18 additional for music,
and \$25 for boarding.



#### Louisiana's **Finest** Yams

Magnolia

Creole Little Jax

Co'Co

Dohmann and Franchebois

BUYERS & SHIPPERS uisiana Porto Rican Yan and Irish Potatoes

Box 115-C OPELOUSAS



Dohmann-left; Franchebois, right.



ujourd'hui Bix Septieme jour de fevrier and Sept and quetoe vinet deun Par Devant Noun & legandor Chevalur De Clouel Lieusenant Colonel et Commandant Civil et Militaire des Postes attakapan Oppelou Bas Jurent wiesens on personne de Suur Luke Cothing fils degitime du Views Luke Collins of De Dame Jara White Ver yore et Mere d'une part, makif De Werginie Contitie & Ham wshere It De Demoisette Tot. Courtablean files

Mineure de Leur Meur Saignes Court et lean de Nong Nivant Capitaine de Milies, et Commandant par interim le Poste don Eppelou par, et de Dame Marquerilo Kintrek Ser Are of Mere, native Durit Poste d'autre Lorquellen parties out fait et du consen

le rient des Pareno de ladite Demoiselle viineuse les traités et aussos de Mariage en presence des temoins ey- Depoug, nomme, de vir Do la part d'udit fatur Epouso des New el Dame duke Collins Ven Pere

#### **Early Marriage**

Early Marriage

A MARRIAGE CONTRACT between the daughter of a pioneer settler, an early commandant of the Poste des Opelouses, and the son of a Virginia family which settled here, is the above document, alightly reduced. This is the first page of six.

It is on file in the parish clerk's office. In addition to the church records, it was then also the custom for engaged couples to sign a legal contract before the king's commander, listing their immediate fore-bears, the property they will bring into their new family community, and other matters, signed by apparently every living relative. Such is this document.

It states that on September 7, 1792, there appeared before Alexandre-Chevalier de Clouet, lieutenant colonel and civil and military commander of the Athakapas and Opelousas posts, one Luke Collins, legitimate son of Luke Collins and Sarah White, a native of Virginia, Hampshire County, and Demoiselle Zoe Courtableau, minor daughter of Jacques Courtableau, minor daughter of Jacques Courtableau, captain of militia and interim commandant of the Opelousas Post, and Marguerite Kintrek.

Having received the permission of the

interim commandant of the Opelousas Post, and Marguerite Kintrek.
Having received the permission of the girl's parents, and in the presence of them and other witnesses, they promised to be wed in the Roman Church and to observe the customs of Spain, and of other countries should the colony change hands.

There were two pages detailing the ob and arrangements of the new commu were to form.

And there were sixteen signature ding these, or parts of them, whi legible:

legible:
Luke Collins Jr., Luke Collins
Collins, Delle. Zoe Courtableau, Del.
Karner & Lalaume, Grademigo, Donat
Brunet, Wm. Collins, L. Hollier, L
Chars, P
Theo Collins, John
another Sarah Collins, and below th

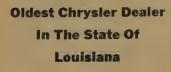


OPELOUSAS CONVENT view, taken in the latter part of the and centure, and teachers, with a priest, standing near the old convent, Note pine tree was evidently taken at a picnic. Fourth girl from left standing in front row is Comean Pickett.



The With The Finest

The BEST BUY any day . . from CORMIER



The Chrysler contract was accepted in 1926 under the name of Cormier and Fields Motor Co. In 1928 the late Mr. Robert Fields sold his interest to Mr. Cormier, who operated the dealership under the name of J. C. Cormier Sales and Service until 1946 when he sold half interest to his brother, Lee Cormier and Jack Sharp upon their discharge from the the service.. During these years he has enjoyed consistent growth and progress with Chrysler and Plymouth cars and Gulf products.



CORMIER MOTOR CO., INC.

**Chrysler & Plymouth Dealers Phone 6578** 1207 West Landry **Gulf Dealer Since 1917** 



The new Gulf Pipeline Terminal; just sutside Opelousas on the Sunset highway, is it. Landry Parish's newest industry.

A marvel of petroleum engineering, the new storage plant receives Good Gulf, Gulf Super Refined No-Nox gasoline, diesel fuel and kerosene piped in from the Gulf Reinery in Port Arthur, Texas for storage prior to delivery to bulk distributors in this area.

irea.

The terminal consists of four storage tanks and administration office. The main lank holds 1,380,000 gallons of Good Gulf, while the second largest tank holds 700,000 gallons of Gulf Super Refined No-Nox gasoline. The two remaining tanks holds 450,000 gallons each of diesel fuel and kerosene.

Four men maintain the local operation.







## Gen. Garrigues de Flaugeac

GENERAL ANTOINE Paul Joseph Louis Garrigules de Flaugeac was born in the town of Montaucod' in the Province of Lot, in Southwest France. He was the son of Jean Charles Garrigues, Field Marshall and bodyguard of the unrorumate Louis XVI. His mother was Dame Marie Jenne Subrejeon. He was born Sept. 5, 1780.

Of noble blood, he was also noble and fine in appearance and character. Much has been written about him and other members of his family, and there is a considerable write-up of his military talents in Gayarre's History of Louisiana, and in Grace King's "Creole Families of Louisiana". He was a non-commissioned officer of the Dragoons, who became a protage of Murat, After the treaty of Amiens, he left France and went to San Domingo, where he took part in severe combat, winning his officers' epaulets on the hattlefield. He fell into the hands of the English, and was a prisoner in Cuba until 1844, when he sailed for France. A storm arose, changing the destiny of his life, He and his companions took refuge on the shores of America, and landed at New Orleans in January, 1805. He was then twenty-five years of age, with no resources but his own talents and fine character. With the aid of French people in New Orleans he obtained from the territorial government a commission as land-surveyor, and it was in this way that he came to the Opelousas territory. He arrived in the Poste Opelousas and was sent to the home of Grand Louis Fontenot, then one of the richest and most influential citizens of the territory. He mer and married the daughter, Marie Louise Fontenot, August, 1805, at St. Landry's Catholic Church.

In 1812, when the constitution of Louisiana was formed Garrigues de Flaugeac was Brigadier General of the State Militia, and was sent to Baton Rouge as a member of the Senate.

During the Faulte of New Orleans he served as head of a Corpo of raw recruits, when

During the Battle of New Orleans he served as head of a corps of raw recruits, when he volunteered his services. The courageous actions of his men under his trained command led to special commendation by Jackson, in an address made in New Orleans follow-

he volunteered his services. The courageous actions of his men under his trained command led to special commendation by Jackson, in an address made in New Orleans following his victory.

He served in the Senate for eighteen years, and his imposing and severe physique, coupled with a brilliant intellect and a rare modesty made him one of the most memorable characters who helped to build this section of the country.

He retired from public office, and some years later was called back to serve as representative, and was in this office at the time of his death, on June 25, 1845. He was survived by his widow and six children.

JUDGE ADOLPHE GARRIGUES

One of his sons, Adolphe Carrigues, became a prominent public figure, serving his parish first as probate judge, later as parish judge, and still later as collector of taxes, in which office he was serving at the time of his death.

Judge Garrigues was the last male representative of this line, He died at the age of 76, on Feb. 25, 1885. He was the only son of General Carrigues. The daughters all married into prominent families of the state.

Educated in Paris, Judge Garrigues continued the distinguished career of his father, whom he closely resembled. A tall and strikingly handsome man, with the same high character and fidelity as his father, he died one of the most beloved and respected citizens of the parish.

The Carrigues family had a large grant in the parish, at Plaisance, where they resided, Their home, which was destroyed by fire, must have been one of the lovilest in the area, as the entire lower floor was built of marble, and paved with the same material. There is no known picture extant, Many of the fine furnishings from this heare material there is no known picture extant, Many of the fine furnishings from this heare material marble surfaces.

The sword and epaulets of General Garrigues de Flaugeac have been handed down in the family, and are now in possession of a direct descendant, Miss Myrtle Mornhinveg.

marble surfaces.

The sword and epaulets of General Garrigues de Flaugeac have been handed down in the family, and are now in possession of a direct descendant, Miss Myrtle Mornhinveg, who also has a photograph reproduced from a tintype.

A fine French miniature of Judge Adolphe Garrigues is owned by another member of the family, Mrs. John Edward Zoder. This was painted in Paris when he studied at the

University.

The grave of General Garrigues de Flaugeac and his wife are side by side in the Catholic cemetery, with inscriptions in French.

The nearby grave of Judge Garrigues, identical to that of his father (a table-type grave of marble with turned pedestals) is falling into ruin, with the inscribed marble

# Tribute to a Brave Soldier

A glowing tribute to Major Louis Prados, an O; alousan who served bravely in the War Between the States and an ancestor of James Prados, who resides here today, was published upon the major's death in the form of a letter to the editor of the New Orleans States.

'Written in the somewhat ornate style of the period, the letter -- by a writer who had

said as of Nye, he was "le brave des braves", is laid low at last by the foe he had so often defield. Death, that had so often recolled from his baid front, has stolen steathfly upon him and taken his life away.

The eye that could look unquailing into the blaze of battle and in the gilnt of bayonet, is dimmed and closed. The ear, so quick to catch the roll of drum and blaze of trumpet, shall wake no more until summoned to the last grand muster by the trump of the last Angel.

Angel.

This is none of the fulsome adulation paid to suppositional merit through interested motives, as it is but too commonly the case now, but a soldier's honest tribute to the memory of one whose dauntless bearing and noble qualities had won his admiration-the survivors.

memory of one whose dauntless bearing and noble qualities had won his admiration-the survivors,

"Of the last few, who calmly brave Died for the landthey could not save" are diminishing year by year, and it is fitting that their departing comrade would bear with him the testimony of those who witnessed his brave deeds and noble fortitude.

Aye, I can see now in my mind's eye that pale, handsome face, undisurbed mid all the fury of battle; the marble whiteness and imperturbability of that countenance, the only unmoved feature in all that saturnalia of death. And, yet the finer feelings were not blunded by those scenes of blood and carnage, and the constant contact with suffering in some shape or other, as a little incident I remember will illustrate. We had dragged ourselves wearily into Appomattox, and were preparing to bivouac for the night-that last night of the Confederacy-preparing to kindle our fires; but found fuel scarce when the joyful discovery of a heavy Virginia worm fence that had escaped notice in the obscurity, offering abundance of wood, was right there at hand, skirting our camp site. An onslaught was immediately made on it, the colonel was leaning against it and though somewhat of a disciplinarian, made no objection. He knew the men were exhausted, hungry and cold. A fire might afford some

somewhat of a disciplinarian, made no objection. He knew the men were exhausted, hungry and cold. A fire might afford some alleviation. There was little to cook, heaven knows, and then there were so few of them left, only eighty-two—eighty-two at the flag that night at Appomattox; all that was left of the 16,000 infantry furnished by Louisiana to the Army of Northern Virginia, so he made no objection.

no objection.

Think, for all that, they were doomed to disappointment, for out of the gloom beyond the fence, where a light dimly glimmed, and the outlines of a cabin could be discerned, a rather aged woman hurried painfully to the fence, asking for the colonel. Having had

him pointed out, she begged pite her fence might be spared.

She was true to the cause. She it her all, son and husband included fence was the only harrier between viving little ones and relentless s withing little ones and resentless s in the spring, for the country was he of everything that could sustain life to tell us that, and that fence surr small patch of wheat, saved from the of destruction that had swept the

This was the appeal to charity, corear be turned to it? But then, men, the ition invoked justice, and we how to turn "Fiat Justitia Ruat Coelum"; we their rest after seven days of alm inuous fighting, from the time of Petersburg to the present moment? a bed on the wet ground, a bit of ra and numbered limbs, to be their prior the last desperate struggle of the

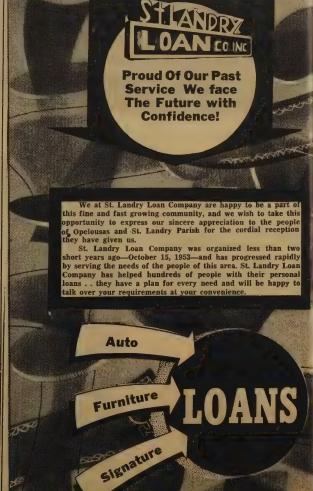
Could they, in justice to themse charitable, they had nothing togive their present comfort?

Well, they would give that, but the hearts must not be wounded by hars or unjust exaction; their feelings mulisted by persuasion.

The colonel spoke to Major Pragwas standing near him; "Major" sai and tell our men that poor woman's That was, all, he knew the admiratifelt for his reckless daring and not would lead them to the conquest of the even in that trying moment. Nor mistaken, for but few moments had before blazing rails were snatched fire and restored to the fence will alore the save a mother in that for man, and his own supply of bread next summer in that little patch as a work of the saved to feed the widow and the will appear to the recording angel those won by dauntless valor mid of blood and strife.

Such was Major Louis Prados, a man of stainless record, a soldier win of sar, of soldier stock "an eag noble nest", and there where he lies.

"Like a warrior taking his rivin this martial clock around may the sod lie light upon his noble and may he rest in peace.



1895 ABDALLA'S

# YEARS of **LEADERSHIP Southwest** Louisiana

Back in the days when a pair of horses and a carriage was a luxury, and the latest Paris Fashion was balloon sleeves, pinched waist and shoe top length, a small store made its debut in Opelousas:

This was 60 years ago, and that small store of the late George Abdalla has grown into seven larger, modern stores in four of the principal cities of Southwest Louisiana.

The first expansion of the Abdalla stores began in 1913 when a building was purchased on Main Street in Opelousas, on the site of the present department store. In 1926 this structure was replaced by a handsome brick building. This building was again rebuilt and enlarged in 1954 into Southwest Louisiana's most beautiful and complete department store, after the store had been gutted by fire the previous year.

In 1932 Abdalla's began a small store in Lafayette. Through the years this was expanded until today it includes a modern shoe store, an equally modern ladies ready-to-wear store and a smart, new men's store.

The New Iberia store, was opened in 1936. It is a complete department store including ladies and men's departments and a shoe store. A completely new and larger store there is presently being constructed and will be completed this year.

In 1945 Southwest Louisiana's largest and finest furniture store was erected in Opelousas across the street from the department store. A barnoh of this store, a bargain furniture annex, was established on Main and Grolee in 1952.

The Abbeville store, exclusive for ladies ready-to-wear, accessories and shoes was opened in 1947.

The Abbeville store, exclusive for ladies ready-to-wear,

The Abbeville store, exclusive for ladies ready-to-wear, accessories and shoes was opened in 1947.
Winsberg's in Opelousas was acquired in 1950 and has recently been remodeled into a complete family\_shoe store with a ladies' accessory department.
We look back through the years at our growth and development and are proud that we have been a part of the progress of our parish and Southwest Louisiana. Our thanks go to the thousands of families throughout the area who have so greatly helped to make all this possible.



ABDALLA'S DEPARTMENT STORE, OPELOUSAS



ABDALLA'S, FURNITURE STORE, OPELOUSAS



Southwest Louisiana's **Finest Stores** 

in

- OPELOUSAS
- LAFAYETTE
- NEW IBERIA
- ABBEVILLE

WINSBERG'S, OPELOUSAS



INTERIOR OF Dietlein home shows graceful staircase. (Daily World Photo by Deville).

## Lovely Dietlein Home

ONE OF THE MOST IMPRESSIVE and lovely old homes in this area is the Dietleth Home, which stands on Main St, just off Landry, at the main intersection of town. Centrally located, it is a familiar sight to all of us, and has been standing for well over a hundred years.

Mr. Frank Dietlein and his wife, the late "Tis" (nee Felicia Durlo), bought the old home in 1919 from Mrs. Leonce Sandoz, who had moved to New Orleans after the death of her husband. Mr, and Mrs. Leonce Sandoz had made their home here. Prior to this the home was owned by the prominent King family—Major Felix King, and his son Preston King. The late Judge Amede Porter, a celebrated jurist of Opelousas once resided here.

a celebrated jurist of Opelousas once resided here.

At the time of the purchase by the Dietlein family the home, as pictured in the accompanying photograph, had a double galary, and this too had evidently been remodeled. The original brick structure is the same, but the Dietlein's altered the facade, removing the upper gallery and small wooden squared columns, in their place he put the present handsome futured porte outurns, and used the wrought from balustrades on the lower gallery. From the two french doors upstairs they built projecting balconies, protected by wrought fron rails. The later or has five paneled doors, woodwork and exceptionally nice mantels, in the



DOUBLE GALLERY graced the present Frank Dietlein home on S. Main St. in 1919, when Mr. and the late Mrs. Dietlein purchased it, as shown by this somewhat faded old snapshot.

entrance room is a graceful staircase.

Tall chimneys are part of the structure wall, which has a fine and classic line--it is a home that is a heritage of beauty.



DIETLEIN HOME on S. Main st, here, a lovely landmark, with Mr. Frank Dietlein tanding in front. He purchased the home in 1919. (Daily World Photo by Devi

# Judge George King

Member of a distinguished family of America, Judge George King was one of the judiciary oficials of Imperial St. Landry. The story of his life is an interestin Descended from English stock, his forefathers came to this country from Englas settled in Virginia. He was of the fourth generation of his family to live in Am. George. King was the son of William King and Letitia Bland. He was born in St. County. Virginia, July 21, 1769. His father emigrated to Kentucky in 1784, He was cated at Danville, Ky., by the celebrated Dr. James Priestly. Among his school and companions were Grundy, Wickliffe, Pope and Rowen.

He had a taste for enterprise and adventure early in life. He tirst visited Louisi 1790, on an official mission to the Spanish government in New Orleans, at which there were serious differences existing between the tobacco planters of Kentucky a Spanish authorities at New Orleans, He descended the Mississippi river by flathor returned to Kentucky the following year on horseback.

In 1794 he joined General Wayne's campaign against the Indians. In 1795 he set New Orleans, and in 1797 he married Amelia LeJeune.

In 1805 he was appointed territorial Clerk of Court of Opelousas, and in autumn same year he moved there with his family and located permanently.

In 1806 Governor Claiborne appointed him parish judge, which office he held un resignation in 1842.

In 1815 he served at the Battle of Chalmette (New Orleans) under Jackson, as Lieutenant of a company of volunteers:

It was in his capacity as parish judge that he was best known in Western Loui He died at his home near Opelousas July 24, 1851, and the excerpt following is offrom an obturary in the Opelousas Gezette:

"For a period of thirty-six years he discharged the arduous duties of his office wigor, of mind, a strength of judgement, and an honesty of purpose that command entire confidence of his Parish, and the respect and esteem of all who knew Judge King's plantation was situated on the road to Sunset, on what is the Mrs. Roy place, The old home site,

Lafayette to live,

When the Governor Mouton house was built it must have been one of the most im homes in the town. It was surmounted by a cupola, or "belvedere," and was cal some "the Belvedere House," because of the musual superstructure. The cupo of classic design, the house has a traditional pediment supported by four Gorculums, with wings on either side of the main section. Interior walls are now pathey were once plastered. The ceilings are 14 1/2 feet high. All doors and whave beautiful mouldings, and several pair of magnificent folding and sliding doors excendly been removed. Of the original mantles only one remains in what was or baltroomea handsome black marble mantle.

The front gailery was originally entered by stairs that ran across the full width Greeke styled portico. Porcelain doorknobs, silver-plated keyhole and hardwar other fine details add to this distinguished home. All rooms are large and well portioned.

So when Opelousas was Capitol, that was the Governor's Mansion, where Got Allen sayed with his friend, Homere Mouton, and held court for a short winse, at fitting residence for the occasion, and has held the name to this day. (Daily World by Deville).

## 'The Governor's Mansion'



So called "Governor's Mansion" for many years by the residents of Opelousas, the tame dates from the year 1863, when Baton Rouge was occupied by Union forces and the Capfiol was moved for a short time to Opelousas, Capitol headquarters at the old La-Combe Hotel, which then stood between the New Drug Store, or "LaCombe Building," and the post office, At this time Allen was Governor of Louisiana and Homere Mouton was lieutenant governor. Charles Homere Mouton was married to Celimene Dupre, daughter of Lastie Dupre, one of the wealthlest men in the section.

The story is noid that when Homere Mouton married Celimene they lived in Lafayette, which was his home. But Celimene was one of the favorite children of Lastie Dupre, and he missed her very much. So he built a law office for Homere Mouton in Opelousas, across the street from the coart house square on Landry street, where it still stands under a great live oak—a small red brick building, now the law office of Morton Thompson, and owned by attorney A. Veazie Pavy.

He also built the home above for the young couple, one of the few local examples of Greek Revival construction in this area. It stands on the corner of Likarty and Grolee, and is now the residence of Mr. and Mrs. George Voitier.

The house must have been built about 1850, Celimene Dupre was born in 1831 and died in 1864, after giving birth to eight children. After his second marriage he went back to

# hank

# St. Landry Parish



In 1937 we became the Falstaff distributor for this area . . . and thus began

In 1937 we became the Falstaff distributor for this area . . . and thus began our pleasant associations with you — our customers.

From a small beginning, with 2 employees, your as ceptance of Premium Quality FALSTAFF Beer has enabled us to grow to our present organization of 13 employees, three trucks and improved service facilities.

For the past 5 years you have made Falstaff the top selling beer in this area. For this and the 18 years of your excellent patronage, we are extremely grateful.

We look forward to many future years of serving you smooth and mellow Premium Quality FALSTAFF Beer —The choicest product of the Brewers' Art.

It's Been An Enjoyable 18 Years Serving You . .



The Choicest Product Of The Brewers' Art



Mrs. Genene Hornsby, Secretary



Farl Christman, Kaymond Richard, Theo Pitre, Leon "Chink" Mayer, Alphonse Leger, Ben Christman, Not shown: Allen Christ-



Clifton Keunerson, George Lewis, Jr., John Taylor, Willie Louis. Not shown: Lawrence Fhomas.



R. B. CHRISTMAN & CO., INC.

136 W. Vine

Opelousas, La.

Phone 3737

# The Fabulous Lastie Dupre



FIRST BANK in St. Landry Parish, built by Lastie Dupre is now used for a part-time potato house by the present owners, Here, Mrs. Lessie D. Mistric opens the wind-ow of the old bank, (Daily World Photo by Deviller).

ow of the old bank, (Daily World Phots by Dev

Lastie Dupre-a name that for generations conjured thoughts of mountains of gold coinswas a fabulous figure in St. Landry Parish, Descended from an Acadian extle, Laurent Dupre, Sr. and the daughter of an Italian mobileman, Marie Josephine Gradenigo, his illustrious father was Governor Jacques Dupre and his mother was Theotiste Roy, Lastie was born March 20, 1795, and died Aug. 15, 1886. He married Marie Tonton Bernard, and had seven children.

He lived on "the Prairie", in a simple pioneer's home, a one story frame dwelling having a long gallery across the front, it was of post adobe construction, with plastered interior and gallery front. Recently the home was razed and reconstructed. Standing in the front yard is the first bank building in St. Landry Parish, a small brick structure with walls fifteen to eighteen inches thick, and a stout fron door. A single window is barred and has an iron shutter. Inside is a small room, and to one wall was once fastened an Iron vault that has been removed. Countersumk into the wall are great iron rods that held the vault in place.

During the Civil War jayhawkers tired to force the door and shot at the shutter in an attempt to break in, but the building was too stout for their efforts. Dentsmade by the jayhawkers bullets are visible on the heavy is hutter.

hawkers oursels are shutter.

The celling is boarded with wide cypress planks heavily reinforced. Original roof was of slate, but is now shingled.

It was said of Lastie Dupre that he buried

his gold in layers in the dirt floor before he installed the vault, and when he dug up his gold it took a week to gig, wash and count all that was buried. He was keeper for the planters nearby, who would bring their sacks of gold to his bank for safekeeping, and during his later years as he grew blind, he would let them go into the bank and take out their gold themselves.

One of his nephews, the late Judge Gilbert L. Dupre once said of his uncle, "Uncle Lastie was a very honest man, but he was rich; he could afford to be honest!" He was rich; he could afford to be honest!" He was rich; he could afford to be honest!" He was rich; he could afford to be honest!" He was rich; he could afford to be honest! "He was rich; he could afford to be honest!" He was rich; he all a honest hat another's dishonesty never occurred to him, and no money was ever taken by mistake or intent from Lastie Dupre's bank.

Many tales have been told about this fabulously wealthy man. It was told that he once owned all of Allen Parish, and the lands exenting from St. Landry to that area. At the end of every year he would count his money, and dividing it, would give each of his children an equal share.

The imposing Greek Revival "raised cotage" that he built for his daughter Celimene still stands in Opelousas, although the old Lastie Dupre home is now gone.

His home site is now the residence of Mrs. Fremont Dupre and her daughter Mrs. Lessie Dupre Mistric, who have lived there for some years past. They cherish the old homesite, and use the famous bankfor a partitine potato house.

The home is in Prairie Ronde, near Gradenigo's Island, not farm from The Clover Farm Dairy.



BULLET DENTS made by jayhawkers who tired to break into the bank vault on the front yard of Lastie Dupre's place are pointed out by Mrs. Fremont Dupre, present owner of the property. (Daily World Photo by Deville).



"JACK COMBAU'S TELEPHONE" is how some Opelousas wag captioned to picture of four Opelousas boys of the 1880s posing for fun with a donkey. The lendor did not identify them, and it's not known which is the late Jack Comeau, who member of a pioneer St. Landry parish family and a life-long and respected most the Opelousas community.



JUDGE GEORGE KING - B-rly judicial officer of Imperial St. Landry Parish. His life history can be found elsewhere in this issue.

#### TAKE NOTICE

Call to see Myer & Alexand WASHINGTON. Whotesale & Retail Establishme

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by every Boat from the Norther markets, a heavy supply of every disclothing, Boots, Shoes, Mats, Capladies fine Dresses.

ALSO—A large supply of jewelry latest fashion, embracing Diamond Gold and Silver, Watches, from thinkers in England. Ladies and Gold Chains, Gold Spectacles, Sec.

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small advance Washington, (La.,) October 16th 1



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**Expert Dry Cleaning and Pressing** 

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OPELOUSAS, LA.

Established June 20, 1934

# Ava Maria' Plantation



WA MARIA PLANTATION - THE
D'"HALFWAY" HOUSE - ONCE
ME OF GRAND LOUSE FONTENOT;
LATER RESIDENCE OF HOLLIER
LATER RESIDENCE OF HOLLIER
AMILY, HENRY COMEAU FAMILY,
(Hustration is 1945 oil painting by
Ruth Robertson Fontenot),
wan to the citizens of St. Landry parish
any years as the "Halfway House" beof the fact that it lay shout halfway beWashington and Opelous as, the old home
ariginally called the "Ave Maria" PlantTracing its history back in the old rec-

Washington and Opelousas, the old home ariginally called the "Ave Maria" Plantaria Tracing its history back in the old record the St. Landry parish court house we that it was recorded in detail at the time at death of the fabulous "Grand Louis" and his wife, Marie Joseph Fontenot, was their home at the time of their death 20 (apparently both died about the same probably from one of these periodic wiever or cholera epidemics that swept times at that time).

Maria Plantation at the time of Louis mot's ownership was a tract of land a repens sinated in the aforesaid Parish Landry and lying in the Prairie of the thadjacent on one sigle to the land of Gradneigo and on the other to Jean Lastrapes". . . it was appraised with its verments and appurtanances at \$20,000—was a considerable amount in 1820. cand Louis" Fontenot "has been desain several Louisiana histories as a fabulous wealth, owning great stretchland and large herds of cartle. He spoke he English, and holian - and could read fabulous wealth owning great stretchland in this part of Louisiana. He was a crofthe first territorial Legislature of the considerable with many other considerable of dissatisfaction with the consins."

modeling."

model maps and other evidence it may used that Fontenot once lived in "the Frairle", and from dates of purchase rord it can be seen that he lived at Ave Plantation only aboutfour years before sath. Whether he built the plantation or whether it was built by one of the preceding his purchase (possibly urron family) we do not know, but it is assume from the value placed on the 1820 that the "big house" was standattime.

lazu that the "big house" was stand-lat time.

I the lovely old homes of this parish, een neglected for several decades of dunoccupied. Is present owner, Roger removed the great roof and upper the old home and remodeled it into a ty dwelling that bears only "half" a to the old landmark that most of us

a year before alteration of the house ter made detailed floor plans and of the old home, and a small sketch

of the old home, and a small sketch hat we have reproduced. 
use had a particularly nice roof line, sant dormers. The lower floor was don the exteriro. It's style was typhe early lantation houses of this par-Louisiana - lower floor of plastered dupper floor weatherboarded.

To type so pasts supported the roof a square brick plastered columns of the open gallery. An outside stairthe from gallery led to the second of in the rear was a carriage entrance treas.

cease, uction sale that took placefollowing a of Grand Louis Fontenot and his if the household items were sold at le, as well as the lands, cattle, tools, slaves, and whatever property he detection that the time, inventory made for the estate, and it sale, we can see what went into on of this kind. Every small article in the sale,

in the sale, icular tract of land that we describ-Maria Plantation were sold to bradenigo. The whole estate was

Julius.

the things that were sold we have
few at random in order to convey to
an idea of the interesting ifems that
ted. The following are from the inven-

tory at their appraised values:

One perogue - \$5.00

One sideboard - \$120.00

One House clock - \$40.00

One lit de repos, or setee - \$5.00

One set of large mahogany dining tables - \$60.00

Two oxcarts = \$38.00
One cabriolet and harness = \$400.00
60 lbs. of tallow = \$9.00
One Spanish saddle = \$6.00
One muslin mosquito net = \$8.00
One double barrel fusil = \$40.00
One double barrel short rifle = \$15.00
Three American Horses = \$250.00
Two dozen silver spoons and forks = \$168.00

Two deer skins = \$25,00
Three buffalo hides = \$5,00
One pair of leg-irons and a piece of lead = \$2,00 Two deer skins - \$25.00

One can of gin - \$5.00
7 bottles of Malaga wine - \$5.25.
In this estate there were a hundred and forty slaves listed separately. Actually there were several more than this as some of the women and smallchildren were sold together. It was uncommon for a mother to be separated from her children until they were about twelve or thirteen. The name and age of each slave was given, and his appraised value The highest price was placed on a "negro man named Andre aged twenty years".
\$1500.00.
After the death of Louis Forters the August 1900.

Save was street was placed on a 'negro man named Andre aged twenty years'. The highest price was placed on a 'negro man named Andre aged twenty years'. After the death of Louis Fontenot the Ave Maria plantation chanzed hands many times - From the Gradnelgos itwent to Leonard Menso, and then to Hypolite Chretien, who sold to Charles Olivier in 1838. Olivier sold to Antoine King in 1840. It passed to his widow, Magdalene Shibley, in 1844, and she sold to Clement Hollier in 1859. Later it was owned by Clement Hollier jr.

The Hollier family owned Ave Maria plantation for about fifty years, then it was sold to Henry Comeau, who lived there a number of years.

This to later generations it was known as the Hollier place, and the Comeau place, as these families lived in it for a long time. Descendants of many families cancell his their ancestral home - if we can assume that all of the people who owned it lived there. We are certain that it was the last residence of Grand Louis Fontenot, whose daughters married Granding, another daughter married a DeBallilion - all prominent citizens of the times - General Garrigues de Flaugeac marriedMarie Louise; Benoit Van Hille married Caroline; another daughter married a DeBallilion - all prominent men of St. Landry, Fontenot had only one son - Louis Fontenot, Jr. who married Brizette Gradenigo, by her first marriedge - when Fontenot married her she was the widow of Laurent Dupre.

Clement Hollier jir.

Ave Maria Plantation, halfway house of the Prarite of the Clurch, holds many memories of the past.

AN ADVERTISEMENT From The Opelousas Courier, Dec. 31, 1853

"OYSTERS! OYSTERS!
"The undersigned will always have on hand at the Rail Road Exchange, Opelousas, during the present season, fresh Oysters from Vermilion Bay. He solicits a share of public patronage.

"PIERRE CESSAC (alfas CADET)" (Note: There was no railroad here then).

ELBERT GANTT was collector of parish and railroad taxes in St. Landry parish in 1854.

# Dunbar's

St. Landry parish quality merchandise and dependable personal service. We are proud to have had a part in the progress made by St. Landry parish. To our many friends and customers we have made in the past 8 years of business we say 'thanks'."

Art Supplies • Stationery • Books **Greeting Cards** Cameras Projectors • Photo Finishing **Developing Supplies** 

# 1947 Dunbar's 1955

The Only Complete Camera and Book Shop in Opelousas



Home of Dunhar Camera & Book Shop Opelousas Insurance Dunbar's is located on main floor. Opelousas Insurance occupies part of second floor.

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P. O. Box 830

Phone 2016

Ed H. Estorge 1919-1953) Margaret L. Estorge Gerald N. Stagg

Continuous insurance service to the people of Opelousas and St. Landry Parish since 1919. Our office has been located in one of the oldset buildings in Opelousas since 1933.

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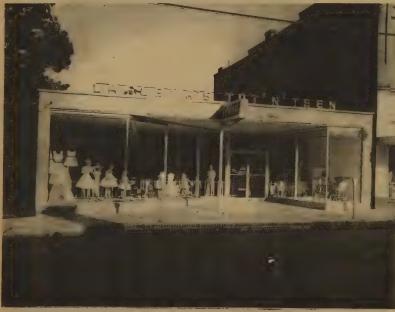
**Opelousas Insurance** Agency

Charles 2 Villiers e Elizabeth ollens

aan met need tent qualorse le le trente un du mois de janvier le michel Bernari Barriere pretre Descivant Bothe Celle pareone. Flandy Sectore quil me Conste que han mithaut ant ongé Et le vouse de me Louis Buhot alors Cure de Cette pure Me a mos La prublication des Bans Las formaliles de droit Sans qu'il le voil seencontre aucun la meche. ni Livil, a marie Tolemine Hedrent et la presence de, ten mr. Charles vilient notif de Cette parroige, mineur dage Et fels tagiten Louis Chevalier de vilier pratif du fort de l'yarlies des illinois et de D. generieve fontinet native de la nuor leans et habitans de Celle graces itte 240 the Elizabeth colleng mineure dage le fille Legotime de s'lu Colleng La virginie Et De D'u Courtable native ainsig to Sad " Et habitain de cette jiansisse, to que des ayant interreges jobs parolle de present et ayant obtenu dem Constitution il Tem a imparti la benediction en Suivant Les uset Contumes de notre Moner Léglise Nomaine Stice prisence de Fraçouis tauriac, Bele Collent, Je lamoundiers pere Et Je m. L. Chevalier De vilier pure de légions, toughabitain de 4 Lin clepillingens

TWO PROMINENT early St. Landry parish families were joined by the wedding above, recorded in the St. Landry Catholic Church marriage book No. 1. They are Charles DeVillier, "translated) native of this parish and a minor and legitimate son of Louis Chevalier DeVillier, native of the Fort of Chartres of Illinois, and Marie Genevieve Fontenot. . . and Elizabeth Collins, legitimate daughter of Luke Collins of Virginia

and Dame Zoe Com tableau, native ancient inhabitant of this post." This was on 1811. Father Mich. Bernard Darriere made the recording, and Father Louis performed the ceremony. A witness was one "Yves D'Avy," whose signature is brown area at lower right.



**Opelousas' Only Complete Juvenile Shopping Center** 

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- CHIPS & TWIGS DOTTY DAN TEX SON SACONY YOUNGLAND

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# Lafleur's Tot's 'N' Teen Shop

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OPELOUSAS, LA.

# Early Days of St. Landry Described by Martin

DAILY WORLD

siderable data on St. Landryparish and pelousas Country is available from the and comprehensive "History of Lough" by Francois Xavier Martin, covering the earliest days to the beginning of the dearliest days to the beginning of the days to the lakes that separate the right bank of the day and the settlements of Attakapas, Opelousas and Avoyelles,
A hurricane struck the state on Aug. 24, 1775, and it was a year of severe floods, 175, a

fled an Island, faculty these prairies offer in raising ad induced the original settlers of as and Attakapas to prefer the pastore agricultural life. Those who follow over the induced by rich spots of land on courses to the cultivation of indigonal marks cotton, besides corn, rice and rovisions.

recourses to the culturation of altogorewards cotton, besides corn, rice and
rovisions,
town, near the parochial church of
as, dedicated to St. Landry, has nor
vantage of standing upon navigable
and this circumstance has contributed
its growth. It has a branch of the
na bank,
few miles below it, is a convent of
e immates of which devote themselves
oucation of young persons of their sex,
abitishment is a new one, and entirely
ne piety of a lady of the neighborhood,
upper part of the serilements of Arwhich lie between Opelousas and the
er very little from the former, Emirom the other states, having settled
land near thesea, have given themothe culture of the sugar cane, and
in great success.

o the culture of the sugar cane, and in great success.

e are two towns in the Attakapas—this ville and Franklin, on the river which rises in the Opelousas. The cugh not considerable, has a weekly (Editor's note: Still edited and pubymembers of the same Bienvenu famula branch of the state bank, a church other public buildings of the parish, er is yet an embryo.

a branch of the state bank, a church other public buildings of the parish, er is yet an embryo.

Spaniards made an abortive attempt lish a town, called New Iberia, about miles below St. Martinsville," unch corporation was chartered by the 1717. The company had learned from Spanish experience, Judge Martin that little could be realized by trade in the populated province, "The culture oil would be best promoted by large powerful and wealthy individuals in dom," the king decided, were made, among them one on the ide of the Mississippi opposite to anchac, to Paris Duvernay." If st accession of population which a received in this manner consisted men, led by Dubuisson, to occupy the need to Paris Duvernay. They arhemonth of April," mid-1750s (Judge Martin's book was fit cat this juncure) the French lost of the British, efall of Canada, "he wrote, "a numbe colonists, unwilling to live under querors, sought the warm clime over a spotless banner still waved; most ettled in the neighborhood of the Achis was the early settlements of the who arrived at New Orleans and

114 (considerably less than the City of Lafayette today).

In reporting, in this chapter, on populations, Judge Martin wrote:

"According to an arrangement between the courts of France and Spain, the province (Lousiana) received this year a very considerable accession of population, by the arrival of a number of Acadian families, who were supported by the French king, and came over to join their friends who had migrated to Louisiana, as we have already mentioned, in 1755. They settled mostly along both sides of the Mississippi river, near Plaquemines; but a number of families went to increase the settlement on Terre-aux-Boeufs, on the bayou Lafourche, and in the districts of Attakapas and Opelousas."

Lafourche, and in the districts of Attakapas and Opelousas."
By the year 1788 the population of Opelousas had reached 1,985; that of Point Coupee 2,004, that of New Iberia 190, and all of Louisiana and West Florida 42,611.

"... The increase in Iberville, Manshac, Lafourche, Opelousas and Attakapas, the parts of the province in which these people (the Acadians) settled, presents an increase of fifty-one per cent. The number of Acadian emigrants may in this way be reckoned at about 3,500."
On January 1, 1792, Don Francisco Louis

about 3,500."
On January 1, 1792, Don Francisco Louis Hector, Baron de Carondelet became governor of Louisiana and West Florida. He had a militia trained, and in a report to the king at Madrid late that year, Martin wrote that "it appeared" that among the forces: "The legion of the Mississippi, consisting of themilitia of Baton Rouge, Calvez, Pointe Coupee, Feliciana, Attakapas and Opelousas, had two companies of grenadiers, ten of fusiliers and four of dragoons."

Feliciana, Atakapas and Opelousas, had two companies of grenadiers, ten of fusiliers and four of dragoons."

On July 7, 1799, the Spanish issued a set of regulations regarding the grant of land to settlers, containing the following provision: "In the posts of Opelousas and Attakapas, the greatest quantity of land that can be conceded, shall be one league front by the same quantity in depth; and when for the arpents cannot be obtained in depth, a half leaguemay be granted; and, for a general rule, it is established that, to obtain, in said posts, a half league in front by the same quantity in depth, the petitioner must be owner of one hundred head of cattle, some horses and sheep, and two slaves, and also in proportion for a larger tract, without the power, however, of exceeding the quantity before mentioned."

Louisiana passed from Spanish hands to French on Wednesday, Nov. 13, 1803, after 34 years and a few months of Spanish rule. The French had, in the same treaty, sold the territory to the United States, and it was formally presented to Governor Claiborne in ceremonies the 20th,

monies the 20th.

The United States took a population census in 1803 and found:

Opelousas, 2,454; Attakapas, 1,447; Baton



CIVIC LEADERS of Opelousas in 1896 in-

Rouge, 1,513; total, 49,473,
The Indian population had greatly dwindled by that year, Judge Martin reported. He listed the census findings for Indians (not included above) and they included:
"The Alibamons had a village of about one hundred persons, on the bayou Courtableau in the district of Opelousas."
The Spanish accounts rendered at the end of 1802 showed that among expenses was a total of \$600 for salaries for the commandants of eight military posts including that at Opelousas."

tal of \$600 for salaries for the commandants of eight military posts including that at Opelousas. Shortly after the United States acquired Louisiana the Opelousas militia found itself called out. The Spanish had sent troop reinforcements along the Sabine west of Natchitoches, and Judge Martin wrote that:

"On the rise of the legislature Claiborne had ordered parts of the militia for the counties of Opelousas and Rapides, to Natchitoches." Subsequently, however, the Spanish moved out. But the militia remained called out for a time on another matter, however-the Aaron Burr conspiracy to divide the young United States. But Burr was subsequently captured.

The new legislature of Louisiana, wrote Martin, "adjourned towards the end of April, after having passed several very important acts. The country courts were abolished; a court was established in each parish... It having been found that annual sessions of the superior court out of New Orleans, were inconvenient, semi-annual ones were directed to be holden at Lafourche, Pointe Coupee, Alexandria, Opelousas and Attakapas.
"The number of members of the house of representatives was fixed at twenty-five Six of these were to represent the country of Orleans; the countries of German Coast, Acadie, Lafourche, Iberville, Point Coupee, Rapides, Opelousas and Attakapas, were to send two members each; and one was of come from each of those of Concordia, Washita and Natchitoches. The territory was divided into nineteen parishes."

The population of the Opelousas area in 1807 was reported as 5,048; Pointe Coupee, 4,539; Attakapas, 7,369, and total for the state, 76,556.

In 1814, when the British were making final

state, 76,556. In 1814, when the British were making final



cut 21/2" x 3 w/main history

FERRIOL PERRODIN, long-time district attorney of early St. Landry Parish.



DAYS of public education in St. Landry are typified in this careful photothe school board members, faculty and students of Opelousas high school taken
pring of 1895. Standing at top left are Judge E. T. Lewis and Laurent Dupre;
man is unidentified; fourth from left, Gilbert L. Dupre, Women standing are,
Effice Ealer, Mrs. R. A. Mayer, the third from left is unidentified, Gabrielle
and Hilda Mayer. Fourth from left on bottom row is Edith Dupre, and third
delle Dupre, Last is Rosie Dupre (Mrs. E. B. Dubuisson),



ST, LANDRY HIGH SCHOOL, taken in 1896 by Threikeld. The old building still stands," ow on Academy street, used only at night for adult education classes.



VIEW OF "MISS MAG" HAYES' school in Opelousas.

## Jackson's Signature Here

been appropriated Drdrew Jackso oi du Congres Otate pour autoriser les registres des dirers Bure de terres, en cetains cas, it à en and achiteurs. It cet hereto par le sinat to lives a the askettes diaire, entro l'act cuno des dites terres a ote

lands."
Passed by both the Senate and House, the act provided that every "settler of the public lands prior to the passage of this act (signed May 28, 1880), and 15 now in possession, and

ANDREW JACKSON's signature adorns this document on file in the archives of the St. Landry parish clerk of court. The above is the third page of the four-sheet document (slightly reduced in stze), which is in English through President Jackson's signature, followed by a summary of the law, in French, for the benefit of Louisianians.

The document is an act of Congress "to grant pre-emption rights to seniers on public lands."

Passed by both the Senate and House, the act provided that every "settler of the public lands prior to the passage of this act (signed May 25, 2000), and is now in possession and



1892 STUDENT BODY of "Miss Mag" Hayes' school in Opelousas. Many resignment today and in past years are in this picture.

prominent today and in past years are in this preparations to storm New Orleans, Judge Martin wrote at length of the patriotism of the people of all tongues and belief of Louisians to their new nation, the United States, And he quoted at length from an eloquent report:

"As early as the twenty-second of November, Louaillier, one of, the members of the House of representatives for the county of Opelousas, whose name will be frequently mentioned in the sequel of the work, in a report which he made as chairman of the committee of ways and means, had drawn the attention of the legislature to the necessity of their making suitable provision for the defense of the country."

Martin quoted Louaillier's eloquent plea for emergency readiness, and at several junctures in his report on the Battle of New Orleans mentioned Louaillier's having been responsible for raising fruds for various emergency purposes, and the like. He raised thousands to have farm hands sent. He directed that \$6,000 be sent to provide clothing and equipment for the Kennucky and Tennessee militia, and the ladies of New Orleans took the purchased blankets and woolen clothes and made 1,200 coats, 1127 pairs of 'pantaloons,' and 800 shirts in less than a week.

"Louaillier," wrote Martin, 'the member 'pantaloons,' and son the member in the member in the sent to provide country and the sent to provide country and son shirts in less than a week.

"Louaillier," wrote Martin, 'the member in the sent to provide country and son shirts in less than a week.

"Louaillier," wrote Martin, 'the member

a week.

"Loualilier," wrote Martin, "the member of the house of representatives for the county of Opelousas, a native of France, had been an efficient member of the legislaure, and had been remarked for his constant and steady effects in bringing for the presented the true.

efficient member of the legislature, and had been remarked for his constant and steady efforts in bringing forth the energies of the state for its defense, and in providing and distributing assistance for its needy defenders."

Loualliler got in a hassle with General Jackson following the battle, over an unfortunate order Jackson Issued, ordering all French subjects to leave the vicinity of New Orleans within three days, Jackson went into a rage at Leuaillier's letter to a New Orleans newspaper protesting the order, had the Opelousa arrested and court martialed. But the court martial would not convict him.

Opelousas, St. Landry Parish, was incorporated in 1821.

In 1830 "the greatrafts, which forbid navigation of the Atchafalaya up to this time, were now being brought to the attention of the general government."

Washington, St. Landry Parish, was incorporated in 1835.

Cheneyville, Rapides parish, was incorporated in 1836.

porated in 1835.
Cheneyville, Rapides parish, was incorporated in 1836.
In 1840 the legislature appropriated funds to remove the huge log raft in Red river.
And 1840 "was memorable for an extraordinary rise of the Mississips," Judge Martin quoted a contemporary writer's description:

tin quoted a contemporary wither thouse.

"Never had the river worn so perrific an aspect since 1782, when the Attakapas and Opelousas were partly covered by its waters. It was now swollen to within a few inches of the highest levees, and in several places flowed over them and immdated the country. The crevasses were numerous and some of them of great width. The lands of Lafourche and Concordia were completely under water. The



AARON JACOBS, as he was depicted in the "St. Landry Trade Review," printed in December 1886 by Leonce Sandoz at his Courier newspaper shop. Editors were Benedict Eurr and a Mr. Hamilton. He is the only living civic leader today of the scores depicted in this review. The review said of Jacobs "another exemplification of the enterprise that characterizes the rising generation of St. Landry's citizens. Mr. Jacobs was born January 18, 1873...."

Red River, driven back by the increase ume of the Mississippi, inundated its

or too lands,"

In 1841 "the work of opening the method Atchafalaya at the Mississippi was taken."

the Atchafalaya at the Mississippi was utaken."

The town of "St, Charles of Grand Cowas incorporated in 1842.

A road around the great raft in Red is was authorized in 1843.

In 1858 "state bonds to the amount of 000 were issued to the Baton Rouge, Gower issued in 1858, Sowas Breaux Bridge Martin Parish,

On January 26, 1861, Louisiana set from the union, and here Judge Martin his history, saying "this annalist here concludes his task, because the annals and reconstruction, and the changes withereby, have no attractions for his Delegates from St, Landry Parish, special session at which Louisiana was drawn from the union were W. Burton, Cook, L. J. Dupre, E. L. Swayze and Taylor, All were present, Alexander of Lafayette, former governor, was dresident of the session.



EARLY St. Landry Parish filling station at Opelousas, owned by the late Mel D (standing, left).

Page 53

# Old Opelousas Laws Seem Ridiculous

By VERA DOGAL
riv laws of older municipalities have a
f seeming ridiculous to their citizens in
modern" 20th Cenury, Certainly Opes, reputed to be the third oldest city in
ate --- but believed by many here to be
diest -- has its fair share of these seemridiculous ordinances.

iest -- has its fair share of these seenridiculous ordinances,
example, back in 1876, it was illegal
a balls, dancing parties, fairs or public
all a balls, dancing parties, fairs or public
usas without written permission from
esident of the board of police,
his permission could only begranted
as person wishing to entertain would
(at \$2.50 each) a sufficient number
itizens to act as special constables
solice officers to keep "good order
decorum" at such public entertain-

was also ordained that 'no spirituous ors of any kind were to be sold or disd of at such balls, fairs, or public enimment.' A public entertainment was deas an entertainment where admission charged or where refreshments were

1823 it was made illegal to drive carts wagons over the bridges of the town at gaft faster than an ordinary walk, it explained that the upkeep of the large or of bridges in Opelousas entailed theavy uses on the corporation treasury and that and wagons "speeding" over these briters them up.

es on the corporation treasury and that and wagons "speeding" over these brime them up, wen years later it was also made al to drive or ride a wheeled vehicle as streets of Opelousas at a greater it than six miles per hour. Penalty iolation of this law was \$2,50 or five in jail, or both, fast pace of traffic evidently was a of worry to the early lawmakers of y. They also passed an ordinance makulegal for a train to pass through the ation limits at a greater speed than lisp per hour. It was also illegal for to block up the streets at crossings ger than five minutes except in case dent or uncontrolable circumstances, children did not escape the ordinance.

children did not escape the ordinance continued to be on the streets after 7 p.m. because and a print 1, and after 8 p.m. april 1, and after 8 p.m. april 1 and Oct. 1. After these hours a had to be accompanied by parents class or carry a written permission in. Three taps of the fire alarm bell court house was to signal curfew. also had a curfew hour. It was made 1900 that no stock werepermitted to large from 8 p.m. to 6 a.m. This was ally aimed at milk cows, for all stock hese privileged damsels were prohibmrunning at large at any time through oration limits.

The years before, an ordinance had seed prohibiting goats and hogs from at large. For wilfully permitting such at or un at large there was a \$10 fine, shied for a second offense. The aniet to be impounded and, if not claimate to be described to the continued of the second offense. The aniet to be impounded and, if not claimate to be impounded and, if not claimate to be accompanied to the second offense. The aniet to be impounded and, if not claimate to be accompanied to the second offense and the second offense aniet to be accompanied to the second offense aniet to the second of the second o

ly lawmakers of Opelousas eviden-med that their town be neat --or Every home owner in the town was ed to remove all grass and weeds g on the sidewalks in front of his sty. Violaters of this "duty" were to fine not exceeding \$15 or im-ment not exceeding 15 days, or

ordinance aimed at keeping the dean prohibited the washing of ve-orses or other animals on the side-streets of the town, also made unlawful to throw kitchen duse into the streets. The ordinance such items as bottles, tin cans,

yard. In 1900 an amendment added to this, "without permission from the Mayor or Marshal."

In 1903 an ordinance was adopted prohibiting all barber shops within the town limits from opening on Sundays, Another ordinance adopted at this time prohibited the leading, riding or driving of horses or other animals on or across the paved sidewalks.

One of the first ordinances passed prohibited waggons or other vehicles from being driven into or across any of the ditches running parallel with the sidewalks "unless at such places of crossing there be a suitable bridge."

It was also illegal for the proprieter of a of business to erect any rack for hitching horses on the edge of ditches unless he should erect a bridge "so constructed as to allow the free flow of water and prevent the filling up of said ditch." The proprieter also had to keep these ditches free of trash and filth. Barbed wire for fencing was declared a public nusiance in 1897 and deemed illegal. Use of harbed wire for failure to remove such wire already in existence brought a stiff penalty.

A committee of five was appointed in 1893 to have charge of the cemetery and academy lots. The committee consisting of Cullon, Shute, Littell, Ray and Thompson were authorized to establish rules and regulations for the digging of graves, sale of lots and opening of streets and walks in the cemetery. It was also ordained illegal for persons to "deposit, or cause to be deposited on said Academy grounds or lots any dead body or carcass of any kind, or any broken crockery, glass, tin, iron, or other trash." Fine for depositing any dead body or carcass was \$5 or 48 hours in the parish jail, or both. Depositing of broken crockery, glass, tin, iron, or other trash." Fine for depositing any dead body or carcass was \$5 or 48 hours in the parish jail, or both. Depositing of broken crockery, glass, tin, iron, or other trash." Fine for depositing any dead body or carcass was \$5 or 48 hours in singling, obscene or abusive language or epithets to any members of hits family.

It was

Intrude upon, use insulting, obscene or abusive language or epithets to any members of his family,

It was also ordained unlawful to climb over the wire fence inclosing the cemetery. This was punishable by a fine, imprisoment or labor. It was also declared illegal for anyone to 'mischlevously plunk flowers, etc. from around and about the graves and tombs of the dead, unless it be those who placed them there,"

Another section of the ordinance provided that "whoever shall be found guilty by the mayor of opening tombs or in any manner disurbing or disfiguring a tomb, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon trial and conviction thereof shall be fined Ten Dollars, and in default of paying it, shall be imprisoned ten days, or condemned to work ten days on the streets of Opelousas."

It was also prohibited for omnibusses or other public hack drivers from approaching any nearer to the main track of the M.P. RR upon the arrival of trains other than the outer eastern and outer western switch or house track running parallel with the main track. This ordinance did not apply to private vehicles. Five years latter, in 1906, an amendment was added stating in addition it was unlawful for drivers of these vehicles to leave

dead chickens, birds, animals or fish.

Firearms where unlawful, of coarse, but added to the list of "dangerous" weapons was the "nigger shooter." The ordinance explained that damage had been caused "by the ill or organize in any gambling business, or any pass nigger shooters", and their use was to be forbidden within the town limits.

In 1898 it was illegal to ride, driveor lead a horse or horses over the courthouse square or to hitch a horse to any postor tree in the yard, in 1900 an amendment added to this, "without permission from the Mayor or Marshal."

In 1903 an ordinance was adopted prohibiting all barber shops within the town limits that limits and business of swindling and taking advanshal."

A few years earlier, in 1899, it was made illegal to engage in the gambling games of craps or dice for money or representative adopted at this time prohibited the leading, or driving of horses or other animals.

The company of the court of the carrival their vehicles from the dayor and any pass and passanger trains. An ordinance was adopted in 1902 prohibiting "any person or persons to carry on, or game of chance on the streets in any game of chance on the streets or in any place exposed to the public gaze, within the said town of Opelousas."

It was further ordained that "it shall be unlawful for any persons known as Falkers to pursue or follow their unlawful calling and business of swindling and taking advantage of innocent or unsuspecting persons on the streets of said town."

A few years earlier, in 1899, it was made illegal to engage in the gambling games of craps or dice for money or representative of money or any other consideration whatever.

ever. Yellow fever in the city of New Orleans and the town of Bunkle caused Opelousas officials in 1905 to declare a quarantine against New Orleans and Bunkle, or any other city, townor village which was, or which might have become infected with yellow fever. Persons or bagage from these corpora-tions were not allowed to enter Opelousas,



VENTRE HOME in Opelousas. (Daily World

it was unlawful for Opelousa citizen to take any person from the quarantined area into their homes, and every practicing physician was requried to report any case of yellow fever which he discovered.

And so the ordinances go on and on. Some of them seem ridiculous to us, but to the fore-fathers of Opelousas they were very important -- and also very necessary. We may wonder at some of them perhaps, but them, what will the citizens of Opelousas a few hundred years from now think of some of our "modern" laws?



SUGAR FACTORY on Augusta Plantation at Barbrack, in northern St. Landry, silent since 1946, stands today as a relic of the Old South. The plantation dates to Spanish grants. It was formerly a part of St. Peter's Plantation. Augusta Plantation was owned and operated by August Hamilton de Lesseps from about 1900 to 1905. The plantation got its name from his wife, who was Augusta Story. Upon August's death the plantation, was operated by an investment company, with his son, Hamilton de Lesseps, as president of Plantation and Mrs. Franklin Mikell. (Daily World Photo by Bourdier).

#### Opelousas' Newest, Finest and Most Complete Music Store





USAS ICE AND BOTTLING WORKS, first ice plant here, photographed in 1896 seld. Established in 1893 by the late Andrew Moresi Sr., who died two years ago produced 10 tons of ice per day.

standing, left).

- Complete line of band instruments and accessories
- Authorized dealer for Fender **Guitars and amplifiers and Gulbransen Pianos**
- Records
  - Sheet Music
- Bendix Television

## REIBEL'S

MUSIC SHOP

**Phone 4134** 226 W. Landry **Opelousas** 

Laurs Resolutions & Ordinances Board of Tolice of the Town of Opelousas Lesotution relative to Chert's Office. Cosoland by the Board of Police of the Town of Excloused that the 14. Spril flesh of the Board purchase annually the necessary Books & Stationary & The Use of the Bread to an amount not exceeding Diventy I allans provi-- Led that the amount of such purchases shall always be subject to the requi Calions of said board, and that the black shall from time to time submit his Accounts there for? It esolved and approved by the Board of Police of the Fours of Opelaces as Shis 14 ! Day of April 1828 Attest & Las Thuneman Clock, Signed Valentine Sting President. Resolution relative to the Wards in the count of Spelouses.

OLDEST ORDINANCE BOOK for Opelousas that could be found by the staff of the Daily World began, as above, on April 14, 1828, There was an older government here, referred to several times in this book, but no records could be located. Note that the ordinance was

written at left in English; at right in French, according to custom at the time. Note that the president of the board of police, Valentine King, signed his first name "Valon the English side, but "Valentin" on the French side. He was president until Apr

# Early Opelousas Councils Had Problems

Problems with butchers, with sanitation, with yellow fever, with bridges and with early organization of government beset Opelousas town officials in the early 1805s. The town was officially chartered in 1821. But the earliest recorded activities of the "Board of Police of the Town of Opelousas" that were made available to us were in a book entitled "Laws, Resolutions & Ordinances of the Board of Police of the Town of Opelousas," beginning with a meeting of the board on April 14, 1828.

The book is today in possession of Aaron Jacobs, secretary of the Association of Commerce.

There had been a town government prior to this time, as previous tax laws were referred to in the book. But apparently this must have been a revised or revamped government.

Early Opelousas records -- with the exception of this book -- were burned many years ago. They had been stored in a barn and were lost when the barn burned, according to former City Attorney Alex L., Andrus, The large, leather-bound book athand provides highly interesting, sometimes armising, insight into problems here one and one-quarter conturies ago.

The Laws of the community were written neatly, with a fine Spencian hand, in English on each left-thand page and the same topic in French on each right-hand page. The hand-writing of laws and ordinances was continued from the initial entry by "Chas, Thienemma, Secretary," on April 14, 1828, until a final pennedentry by "10s, D, Richard, Clerk," on Aug. 24, 183.7.

The large free the and ordinances was continued from the initial entry by "Chas, Thienemma, Secretary," on April 14, 1828.

The board of Police did after arranging for office supplies was create ward lines." ... the Ward lines."

Thereafter, the clerks pasted in newspaper clippings.

The very first resolution adopted by the Board of Police authorized the town clerk to buy books and stationary for the use of the Board, to an amount not exceeding Twenty Dollars.

Or, as reported on the right and page, a l'usage de son Bureau; bien entendi que la somme depensee pur cet objet ne depase jamais Vinqt Plastress.

Valentine King was president of the board, and signed each item, along with the clerk, when he signed in English he used the finale of his first name, when he signed on the French side of the book he omitted the finales.

follows, to wit:

(1). The First ward shall comprize all that part north of North Street and including North Street.

(2). The Second shall comprize all that part between North and Bellevue Streets and including Bellevue Street.

(3). The Third shall comprize all that part between Landry and Vine Street.

(3). The Third shall comprize all that part between Landry and Vine Streets and including Vine Street.

(4). The Fifth shall comprize all that part which lies South of Vine Street.

(5). The Fifth shall comprize all that part which lies South of Vine Street.

(6). The Fifth shall comprize all that part which lies South of Vine Street.

(7). Having done that, the board then appointed a supervisor for each district, in order: Francois Neda, Andre Lastrapes, Saml. E. Bell, Donathan Harris and Valentine King.

(8). On April 19, 1828, the board met again and, at the request of the supervisor from the fifth ward (Mr. King) they authorized the latter. To cause a bridge to be built at the southeast corner of his premises, provided the same shall not cost more than Twenty Dollars.

(6). ABOLISH POLL TAX

The board continued the law of last year fixing taxes and revenues, but abolished the Capitation or Poll Tax.

(6). GUARD ROOM

That same day, the board voted to discontinue paying rent "of the house belonging to Aubespin.

The board fixed it as the duty of the town constable to keep in repair the small bridges and ditches of the town, and, further, "to remove or cause to be removed all missances within the limits of the sald town." They gave him an annual expense allowance of \$25.

Mr. King evidently couldn't get his bridge and in the limits of the sald town. "They gave him an annual expense allowance of \$25.

Mr. King evidently couldn't get his bridge built within the \$25 allowance of April 19, for the board met June 14, 1828, and allowed him the "road about it,"

BUTCHER LAW

An ordinance was adopted two days later prohibiting butchers or others vending meats in the worn market from selling or offering in the worn m

to sell tainted meat, and directing the constable to seize such meat and destroy it. The fine was \$10 for each such piece of meat. On July 5, 1828 the Board adopted an ordinance fixing its meeting place as Chas. Thieneman's office in Court Street, and levied a fine of \$5 against any member missing a meeting.

A meeting,
Mr. King's bridge cost the town \$24, for on the same day they authorized King to pay the sum to Davide Arkinson for having built

it.

The board made a contract with the Editor of the Opelousas Gazette, Charles Thieneman, also its clerk, on Aug. 2, 1828, to continue printing the laws and ordinances for the year beginning July 12, 1828, for the compensation of \$40 per year.

BUYS FIRE ENGINE

The Ovelousas board contributed \$300 to-

year beginning July 12, 1828, for the compensation of \$40 per year.

BUYS FIRE ENGINE

The Opelousas board contributed \$300 toward the purchase of a fire engine, turning the money over to "Fr. (Francois) Neda, Esq.," who was "authorized by the citizens to receive the contributions,"

The board agreed with many citizens, who had been taking up a collection, that a bridge should be built over Bayou Tesson on Bellevue Street, They added \$75 of town money to the fund and agreed to take bids Sept, 1.

They also on Aug, 21, 1828, authorized the first ward supervisor to repair North Street between Union Street and the street immediately east of in (Oakst, today), "on the most reasonable terms which he may be able to effect." And they paid Dominique Meurio \$25 each for building five bridges: One at South and Court Street, two at North and Court Street, and two at "the intersection of Landry and the street running between the premises of Jos, A, Moore and Reynolds,"

They ordered the constable to take bids and repair the "bridge in Landry Street over the Bayou Tesson on or before the First of December next, said repairs to consist of a new covering of cypress, and posts andhandrails of the same materials."

FIRE COMPANY FORMED, BUT.

On Oct, 6, 1828 the Board of Police of Opelousas issued orders for forming a fire company, after taking note that the citizens of the town had purchased and received a fire engine.

Apparently, however, the board made the rules too strict, for they repealed this or-

dinance on Dec. 6 in every respectitle and "preamble," and rewrote it This first fire company ordinance of the president to appoint a captain company to be organized. Other prevery free male inhabitant betweed 15 and 50 years "shall be bound in the fire engine company." The was ordered to make a list of such urn them over to the captain, "with thall be to summon all the subject to serve." He was to rigatinto a company, train them, and he every 15 days or oftener.

Men failing to attend were to be for every such failure. The captain ted with all necessary power and regulate his said company... and a meeting he shall cause to be electenant and all other subaltern offil In case of a fire it was ruled the bound to serve, "as well as all stassemble "with all haste at the plain assemble "with all haste at the plain and the board also passed an ordinal trains the company... The board also passed an ordinal company...

assemble "lagration,"
The board also passed an ordi hibiting cooking or baking in an elapidated furnace or oven," as vention measure.

They advertised for bids to be.

They advertised for bids to be.

They advertised for bids to be a 17, 1828, for building a bridge to lee on Laurent street, which runs premises of Edward Taylor and

Son."

NEW FIRE COMPANY LAW

On Dec, 6 the Opelousas board
their fire company ordinance and
company voluntary, composed of
and 40 "free, white male inhabitary

lousas."

The company was empowered itself, choose its own officers, m rules, take an oath of service prite ordinance, and take charge of gine. The company was given a "wells and watering places" nea

Resolutions & Ordonnunces. Buriair de Police de la Ville des Opélousas.

Descliptions relative an Bureau du Greffiers

Vévolu par le Mouver de Peli e de la Mile des Opelanson que la greffier du dit vil Bureaul sai! et par la présente ) est autorisé La cheter, annuellement, Les Livres, Peu. mes, Enere, Vapir, et en gineral lous les Objets à l'usage de son Bureau. bien intendu que la Somme depensee pour cet Objet ne depe se jamais Vingle Mastres, et que cette domme doit sujours sujette à l'Examen du Bureau et que le greffier mescule des comptes, de tims en tems, relatifs aux Achats qu'il aura, ait pour Resolu par le Buren de Police de la ville des opelouses co. 14 Novil 1828. Settlest Chad Thursman Greffer. Signe Valentin King President.

again, in the year 1834-35. The book skips from April 1851 to March 1864, at which one F. A. King was president, a position he held through April 1873. At the reorganonal meeting on that date--he had been re-elected to his seat---he was not chosen

president, and he resigned from the board. The custom of writing ordinances in cost English was continued only through November 20, 1832, then dropped, and only English used thereafter.

of \$150 was given the company to buy

prinent, and the owners of every building in town to keep on the premises "two good leafire buckets (equal in size to mose now retaining to the fire engine)," with next if a size deadline, "RITABLE FUNDS the Orelands here of profice allocated to the fire the oreland the

RITABLE FUNDS

e Opelousas board of police allocated s first meeting in 1829, on March 9, the of \$50 annually "for the relief of the and for the fineral charges of persons 3. without means..." The constable charged with investigating such expenses. RCH STREET CREATED 1 March 9, 1829, the town board created ch street; by an ordinance directing: the street leading into the Town of lousas, at its northern extremity and sing between the church and Chas, Gares Flaujac, shall be known and called by name of Church Street." The street was stend from the "northern limit of the town the southwest corner of the premises of name of 'Church Street',''The street was 'extend from the 'inorthern limit of the town the southwest corner of the premises of erre Wartelle,'' The board advertised for so from aking the street.

On April 13, 1829, the following supersors of the five districts were named anoncis Neda, John Chanle, John Jenkins, m. Moore and V. King.
On April 1, 1829, the treasurer submittee eyear's accounts, and the town had a bance of \$116.83 1/2, not including' an out-anding warrant of \$70."

The board directed the town assessor, at enext assessment, to make also a "census numbering of the people." It directed that e census roll be divided as follows:

1. Free white males over 21 and under 45; 3. ree white males over 21 and under 45; 3. ree white males under 16, Females --1, ree and white heads of families; 2, Under ternal authority, Plus --Free male persons of colour over 16; free male coloured resons under 16; free females of colour, laves, males over 16; males under 16; trades, occupations and professions were to elisted. The assessor was to be paid \$2 or every 100 persons. (We never have carned the outcome).

or every 100 persons, (we hever have earned the outcome).

The constable was authorized May 4, 1829, oo' hire two able bodied men slaves, at the most reasonable terms, together with a cart and team,'' to repair streets.

The work involved in creating Church street cost \$100, paid to Mannel Galban, apparently the low bidder.

DIG WATER WELLS
The Opelousas board ordered two of its members, Neda and Chaule, to employ workmen to dig three public wells at the following places; In Main Street at the corner of Neda and Miramond, adjoining Mrs. Neda's Banket; In Main Street between the corner of King and Neda, adjoining the banket of A, King, and in Court Street at the corner of the public square opposite M, Moore's store."

store."
Butchers were apparently showing favoritism in Opelousas in the year 1829. On Sept.
2 the town board passed "a law" requiring
that butchers in the town market sell meat
to customers "in the same order in which
the respective purchases may present themselves and offering to pay for the same in
money." And it forbid them the right to refuse to sell any piece of meat not actually
delivered to another "under the pretent that
the said piece is reserved for another," or
any other "pretent." The fine provided was
\$25.

\$25.
FEAR OF DISEASE RAMPANT
"Dangerous and malignant diseases" were rampant in some parts of the state, and on Sept. 12, 1829, the Opelousas Board of Police enacted a drastic ordinance forbidding between Aug. 1 and Nov. 1 of each year the importing into the town of any 'goods, wares or merchandise of any description' from New Orleans, the "Coast of Mississippi, or any other places, where dangerous and maglignant diseases prevail," unless the owners let a licensed physician examine the goods. Such owners or those charged with the goods must "cause the steamboat, or the vessel or craft, or the wagon, cart, carriage or other vehicle in which said goods... may have been transported... and also the said goods... to be examined by some regularly licensed physician residing in the Parish of St. Landry."

The fine for violations was set at \$25 for each 'bale, barrel, hogshead, box, trunk bag, keg, crate, cask or package, or for each piece."

wer, upon medical advice, to have such persons removed from the town, along with any of their belongings considered dangerous. The board ordered 100 copies of the ordinance printed in both French and English and posted about the town, and delivered to every "keeper of a tavern or boarding house" and such other people as the board might name.

and posted about the town, and delivered to every "keeper of a tavern or boarding house" and such other people as the board might name.

On Sept. 12, 1829; the board raised the pay of the town constable to \$50 per year. On Oct. 8, 1829, the board changed its domicile to the parish court houe. Members present at this meeting were Valentin(e) King, president; Francois Neda, John Chaule and John Jenkins. At this same meeting the council fired its clerk, Charles Thineman (also the editor of the Opelousas Gazette). It was noted that the president, Mr. King, had been writing the minutes himself for two months. The board on Dec. 12, 1829, paid ex-clerk Thineman \$139 it owed him, and on April 13,1830, another \$20. The new clerk was Edward W. Taylor.

TAKES ARE RAISED

Annual taxes in Opelousas were raised on April 7, 1839, as follows:

1-On every wholesale or commission merchant or trader, \$25.

2-On every tetaler, including wines and spirituous liquors sold in greater quantity than one-quarter of a gallon, \$25.

3-On every tetaler of spirimous liquours, or retailer of spirimous liquours, or setaller of white, beer, ale, cinder or fermented or intoxicating liquor, when sold in greater quantity than one-quarter of spirimous liquours, or retailer of white, beer, ale, cinder or fermented or intoxicating liquor, when sold in greater quantity than one-quarter sold in greater quantity than one-quarter sold in greater quantity than one-quarter of spirimous liquours, sold in greater quantity than one-quarter sold in greater quantity than one-quarter sold in gr

able on May I each year, but there was a scale set up reducing amounts for shorter periods, fanging from four-fifths for inne months to one-tenth for one day. Cash payment was required for periods shorter than six months, but a one-fourth down payment and a note for the balance could be furnished for longer periods.

People violating this law were to be fined

\$50 and their goods seized until the fine be paid.

After raising taxes on April 7, 1830, the board met April 9, 1831, and raised salaries to the following sums, per year:

Clerk, \$75; treasurer, \$25; constable \$100; plus 50 per cent of money received from 'the stable,' 5 per cent of taxes collected and 7 per cent of the "market money on sale of meats." The ordinance exempted the 'Opelousas Thespian Corps: 'from paying a tax for a performance scheduled that night.

Meantime, the administration had changed. Valentin(e) king had been board president at the meeting of Dec. 12, 1829, but at the next meeting, April 15, 1830, Henderson Taylor was president and E.W. Taylor cilerk.

The presidency changed hands again and by April 11, 1831, P. Labiche was president, but E.W. Taylor still clerk.

PROPERTY TAX ENACTED

On April 11, 1831, the Opelous as board enacted a property tax, the tax rates:

25 cents per \$100 of value of real property; 25 cents for every slave, and \$1,50 for every "free male person" above the age of 21 years who did not pay a tax for real estate."

They tightened up, too, on the "Opelousas Thespilan Society" by requiring that this theatrical group be exempt from taxation only "on condition that they give the profits of one presentation per annum to the treasurer of the Town of Opelousas to be applied by the Board of Police thereof for the benefit of the poor of said town."

LAVES WORTH \$300

The board raised the tax on slaves on April 15.

of the poor of sales of the tax on slaves on April 9, 1832, at which time it had still another president, Guy H, Bell, The tax on slaves was raised to the same as on property 25 cents per \$100 in value, and the board "averaged" all slaves and considered them worth \$300 each.

Town officials' pay was raised again, at the same time, as follows, per year:

Clerk \$75; assessor, \$25; treasurer, 2 1/2 per cent "of all sums received by him as such"; constable, \$100; and "to the person who now is or may hereafter

maximum on any official, including a board member, for every "failure or neglect" of

member, for every "failure or neglect" of daty.

SLAVES AND LIQUOR

An ordinance entitled "relative to the pofice of slaves within the Town of Opelousas'
was adopted July 9, 1832, but treally covered more ground than that.

First of all, it empowered the board president to appoint one or more" proper persons as special officers of patrol, to act on
Sundays (the clerk spelled it Sondays) and
Holy Days, and on such other days as may be
deemed expedient. They shall aid and assist
the town constable in the discharge of his duries."

the town constable in the discharge of his duties."

They, along with the council, were specifically charged with enforcing ordinances: "relative to slaves," and especially a legislative act on March 16, 1830, entitled "An act to amend the Black Code." This was "an act more effectually to prevent slaves from obtaining spiruous and intoxicating liquors without the consent of their masters."

The constable and special patrol were empowered and directed "to stop all slaves coming into said town and to demand from them the written permission required by law which if they cannot produce, they shall be required to leave the said town forthwith." And any slave or slaves found in town selling, trading or buying any property whatsoever, or buying any "spirituous or intoxicating liquior" without written permission required by law "shall receive the corporeal punishment ordained by law," and must forfelt the property to the town "for use of the poor therein."

A supplementary ordinance adopted Oct. 7, 1832, divided the patrols into squads, provided for filling vacancies in them, requiring that patrols be made once a week and at such times also as especially ordered out, and requiring written reports from squad leaders as to "occurrences, if any."

FRENCH OMITTED

It is interesting to note that the final ordinance penned in French, as well as Eng-

FRENCH OMITTED

It is interesting to note that the final ordinance penned in French, as well as English, was the last signed by "P. Lagiche," board president, on April 11, 1831. The next president, Guy H. Bell, omitted the doublewriting in two languages, from the time of the first meeting of his regime on April 9, 1832, and the practice was never resumed, with but one exception, the ordinance reported immediately below, on "filth and causes of sickness." "FILTH AND CAUSES OF SICKNESS"

An ordinance "relative to missances, sources of filth and causes of sickness" was adopted Nov. 20, 1832 by the police board of Opelousas.

adopted Nov. 20, 1832 by the police board of Opelousas.

It required that:

'House offal'' (garbage) be deposited in 'such vessels as will not contain liquid,'' placed out of the weather, and emptied 'fin a proper place' not less than twice a week, on pain of a \$10 fine.

Persons were forbidden to throw into ditches, streets, yards, courts, enclosures, public place or vacant lots, or houses, shops or galleries, or side walks or steps, any: 'shavings, hair, weeds, manure, shells, broken glass, or any animal or vegetable substance whatever, or any kind of matter or thing whatever, in a putrid state,' or anything that smelled badly, or wounded or sick or dead animals, or anything at all offensive. Such persons faced a \$20 fine, except that slaves would get 25 lashes.

All property owners and occupants were required to keep their properties and bordering ditches clean and' sink holes' filled up to permit water to drain off, Nobody could bring into town or sell therein any tainted or noxious foods, on pain of a \$10 fine for every offense, or, for slaves, 25 lashes,

It further ordered that every store,

lashes. lasnes, it further ordered that every store, avern, grog-shop, billiard room and "house of public amusement" in town be shut up every night, at 8 o'clock and be kept shut during the night, and "all kinds of games shall cease in the said places. . "on pain of a \$25 fine.

pain of a \$25 fine.

KITES, CRACKERS, OXEN
An Opelousas ordinance adopted Dec. 20,
1832, forbid "flying of ldtes or such like
things, also the letting off of any kind of
squib or cracker." It required, further, that
persons driving vehicles drawn by oxen
"shall be bound to be on foot at the head
or side of the oxen continually."
And persons were forbidden to drive vehicles in town drawn by animals "unbroke to
harness," nor gentle such animals to harness
in town, And all vehicles stopped on the streets
must be "so placed as to leave a free passage."

age,"
During most of 1835 and early 1834 Francois Neda was board president. Only one resolution, paying the clerk, was passed during his term. And he was succeeded by Valentine

GROLEE, CHERRY STREETS NAMED "The street immediately north of North Street and parallel with it shall be called Grolee Street," the board ordained on March 19, 1834. And "the street immediately south of South Street" running "from Union Street to the Bayou Tesson," was named Cherry

to the Bayon resson, what the street.

An ordinance was enacted July 14, 1834, requiring that all Opelousas "stores and retailing shops" be closed at 2 p.m. on Sundays, and that "all slaves belonging to the country shall leave the town" at 2 p.m. on Sundays, The constable was instructed to ring the town bell at that hour.

There were no further ordinances adopted until April 10, 1837, a lapse of almost three years, when the board re-adopted its tax law except that it: Doubled the tax on grog-shops and tippling houses, to \$50 annually, and levied on "each and every billiard table, exclusive of the bar," a tax of \$100. The value of slaves was increased, those under 12 years of age being valued at \$200; those above at \$600.

A supplementary ordinance, adopted Sept, 9, 1837, required the council and every patrol in town to arrest "all vagabounds or others disturbing the public peace", and bring them immediately before a magistrate or, if at night, to the parish jail, All slaves found in town without permission shall, "besides the stripes to be inflicted on his person," be locked in the parish jail until the owner pays his fees.

town window permission shalt, "besides me stripes to be inflicted on his person," be locked in the parish jail until the owner pays his fees.

TOWN PRINTS OWN MONEY

On Oct. 13, 1837, the Police Board of the Town of Opelousas ordered the printing of \$5,000 worth of bills, to "serve the purpose of change," in six different denominations. The bills were to be issued "on the faith, and credit of the Corporation of the Town of Opelousas." The committee appointed to have the bills "struck off" and to be deposited at the "Office of Discount and Deposito of the Bank of Louisiana at Opelousas." There, they would be issued by the cashier "as the extigencies of the community may require."

The board ordered the following numbers of bills printed:

500 of the denomination of \$3, 500 of \$2, 1,300 of \$1, 1,200 of 50 cents.

1,200 of 50 cents.

1,200 of 25 cents.

2,400 of 12 1/2 cents,
The 1838 annual tax law was adopted as previously outlined and amended, with the exception that there was added a tax of 55 cents on every \$100 of the sessessed value of every "four wheel or two wheel carriage (waggons, carts, and drays excepted)." In addition, the tax of \$100 on every "billiari table used for a lucrative purpose" was increased an additional \$25 "iff with a bar." FIRST BRICK SIDEWALKS

The town board on June 11, 1838, ordered that brick sidewalks be laid along the sides

The town board on June 11, 1838, ordered that brick sidewalks be laid along the sides of four streets. The paving was to be laid by the owners of the lot "in front of whose property any footpath may be." Sidewalks were thus to be laid:

thus to be laid:

"On each side of Main Street from
Grolee to Vine Street, on each side of
Bellevue and Landry Streets from Main
to Court Street, and the square number
eleven on Court Street."
Property owners were given until Oct, 1
to lay the walks.
The town taxes for 1839 were essentially
the same as before except that the board.

The town taxes for 1839 were essentially the same as before, except that the board: Raised the additional tax for a billiard table with bar to \$50 from \$25; the tax for, any show or exhibition other than a theatre, menagerie or circus (who paid \$25), \$5 for every 24 hours, due in cash and in advance, It also added the requirement that every separate business place owned by the same owner owed the tax.

The signature of the board president of 1838 cannot be made out, it appears somewhat like "Litmons Trist," but could be anyone of many variations. The president in 1839 was C.S. Swayze, The signature of the president in 1840 was also difficult to decipher, but appeared to be "Geo, Nesof," During all this period, from 1837 until 1851, Guy H. Bell was clerk.

but appeared to be the but appeared to be this period, from 1837 until 1851, Guytt, was clerk, TOWN HAS GARBAGE WAGON
Opelousas, by July 20, 1840, had a "scavenger umbrel or cart" (which we would today call a garbage wagon). The board of police adopted a new ordinance on that date "relative to the cleaning" of the town. This required that all "sweepings, rubits, dirt, orfitht", plus garbage (most picturesquely described in the ordinance) be kept in "such vessels as will not contain liquid," out of the weather and "so as to prevent spontaneous combustion or the emission of a foul or offensive smell."
Occupants must bring such vessels into

the street and empty them without delay into the scavenger tumbrel or cart, whenever the same shall stop opposite to their respective rooms, houses or other buildings, yards, or lots of enclosed grounds."

Individual owners were required to remove all "dung, manure, chips, shavings and dead all "dung, manure, chips, shavings and dead animals of the horse or cow kind, and feculant matter, at their own expense, to the place appointed by the board."

The contractor for cleaning the town was required to keep a "good and sufficient scavenger tumbrel or cart, a good horse or mule and a competent driver." He was to "cause the same to ply through the whole extent of the said town, three times a week from the 1st day of June to the 1st day of November, and twice a week during the balance of the year.

The driver was required to stop two minutes, if necessary, at each property, at the gate or enter.

The driver was required to stop two minutes, if necessary, at each property, at the gate or entry. He was required to receive and put into his cart the dirt, filth, sweepings and kitchen offal, but was strictly forbidden to accept 'on any pretext' anything from the list of dung, manure, etc. He was also required to sweep the streets and all of his street sweepings were to be "placed in one heap." All of his collections were to be carried to such places as the town officials would order.

The tumbrel or cart was to be equipped with a bell, "so fixed as to ring while cleaning the streets."

The town tax rates were re-adopted for 1841, changes being that the rate for a billiard table with a bar to be \$75 extra, and bars were raised to \$500.

NO SLAVE BEATINGS

The town's police patrol was forbidden,

The town's police patrol was forbidden, by ordinance of June 19, 1841, to "inflict corporal punishment on any slave by them arrested."

arrested."

Robert Taylor was president of the board through April 1841, and George W. Addison was president as of June 14, 1841, and continued so at least through the meeting of Jan. 10, 1842.

HOGS ON STREETS OUTLAWED
Hogs running at large in Opelousas "shall be deemed a musiance," according to an ordinance adopted Sept. 2, 1841, Owners of such hogs were liable to a fine of \$1 for each hog. He could escape the fine, however, by abandoning the said hog or hogs to the town constable, who could sell them at auction and apply the proceeds toward, first, the payment of costs, and then into the town treasury.

the payment of costs, and then into the town treasury.

If the owners of such hogs were unknown, the constable should impound them, immediately advertise "in one of the public papers, to be inserted once in both languages," describing the animals and advising the owner to "come forward, and pay the fine and costs, and take his property away."

Hogs unclaimed after 10 days would be sold at auction. A sow and her pigs, if under six weeks old, were "to be considered as one animal."

An accompanying resolution allowed the

animal."

An accompanying resolution allowed the town constable to demand \$1 from a hog owner if the animal were claimed within six days after it was taken up, and an additional 2 1/2 cents per head for each day over six. The limit he could charge was \$2. Furthermore, by another resolution the constable was instructed to "shoot, or otherwise kill" all hogs at large within:

From the north side of Grolee Street to the south side of Cherry Street, and from the Bayou Tesson to the east side of Oak Street."

Street, CEMETERY REGULATIONS

The appointment of a sexton for the "burying grounds" of Opelous as was ordained May
21, 1842. He was to keep the grounds in repair, dig graves when required, and keep a
register of "the persons interred, stating
the name, age, place of birth and date of the
decease."

decease."
Nobody could be buried without notifying the sexton, who must then have the grave ready within six hours, "if so much daylight remained." Graves must be dug at least six

remained, feet deep,"

The sexton was authorized to charge \$5 for digging a grave, and half price for a slave's grave, "in consideration whereof, the sexton shall be bound to bury all paupers free of

shall be bound to bury all paupers aree of charge,"
The size of each burial plot was set at six feet by eight feet, for which the charge by the town, in addition to the sexton's fee, was \$5, and half price for slaves.
The sexton was directed to lay off a portion of the grave yard "to be alloted to strangers, and a portion to be alloted to persons of color,"
President of the board from the meeting of May 14, 1842, through the meeting of April 11, 1844, was G. (it might be 'F') Cahanin. The same tax law was re-enacted for 1844.

HAVE THE SAME LEX LAW WAS TE-enacted for 1844.
HOG LAW REPEALED

"The hog "missance" law must have become "a'missance to the town board of police, for on April 11, 1844, the board curtly "hereby repealed" its.

TAX LAW CHANGED

TAX LAW CHANGED
The tax law in Opelousas for the year 1846
was changed in a number of respects, Here's
what the board levied, in its own words:
1-On all real estate and property 25 cents
on every \$100 worth of the assessed value.
2-On each and every slave, ownedor hired
in the said town, to be paid by the person or
persons having such slave or slaves in his
or sometim to sometome its su or as women.

y Parish 150th Anniversary E.

her, or their possession or employ 25 or
each \$100 of the assessed value; all s
of 12 years of age or under to be val
\$200, and all above the age of 12 year,
value at \$400.

3-On each and every wholesale or co
sion merchant, or trader, and on ear
every retailer of goods, wares or me
dise, including liquors when such liquo
not sold in less quantities than one-qua
a gallon, and not drunk on the premise
4-On each and every four or two wh
riage or vehicle (waggons, carts and
are excepted) 25 cents on every \$10
assessed value.

5-On each and every billiard table
for lucrative purposes and withour
\$75 and if with a bar, an additional
\$25.

for lucrative purposes and without \$375 and if with a bar, an additional \$25.
6-On each and every inn-keeper, keeper, or keeper of any other house lic entertainment, without a bar \$25. with a bar an additional sum of \$25.
7-On each and every grog-shop kee retailer of wine, beer, ale, liquor (vince the sum of \$20.
8-On each and every keeper of a sum of \$20.
8-On each and every keeper of a sum of \$20 or even of some sum of \$20 or even of some sum of \$20 or even of some sum of \$20 or even ours, to be paid in cash and in ad 10-On each and every pediar (spl.) and ker the sum of \$20.
11-On each and every pediar (spl.) and ker the sum of \$25.
11-On each and every pediar (spl.) and ser the sum of \$10.
12-On each and every jeweller (spl.) sum of \$10.
This law, contrary to others, require taxes to be paid in cash when due. I continued the practice of levying a ser tax on every different "separate houng of the above keep by a single or PROTECTS MARKET
The Opelousas board acted April 13 to protect its rental interests in the

tax on every different "separate hou any of the above kept by a single of PROTECTS MARKET

The Opelousas board acted April 13, to protect its rental interests in the owned market, and probably also its to therein. The board passed an ordinance hibiting anybody from offering for so Opelousas any meat or vegetables of the market before 10 a.m., nor after p.m. unless the said meat or vegetables of the market before 10 a.m., nor after the constable of the articles offered for contravention," plus the forfeiture we constable of the articles offered for This must have caused a hardship, ever, for on June 28 the council change deadline to read "for at least two hibited anybody from offering meator wables for sale in Opelousas at any time tween sundown and daylight of the next of the hour of noon, at which hour the mishall close and all selling therein cease until daylight of next day." A prohibited any sale at all of meat and vables out of the town-owned market.

President of the board from meeting of April 17, 1846, through the of June 28, 1847, was "Evte, Deballion President at the next meeting, April 1848, through the meeting of July 3 1849, was Jack H, Sandoz.

SLAVE VALUES

The Opelousas tax law for 1849 was at the same as the previous law except

1848, through the meeting of July 3 1849, was Jack H, Sandoz.

SLAVE VALUES

The Opelousas tax law for 1849 was alme same as the previous law except slaves were divided into three age cat ries, with a tax of 25 cents per \$10 value: Those under 12 years, worth \$200; 12 to 18 years, \$400; 18 to 50 years \$10 the tax year was also changed to confato the calendar year.

The council on July 30, 1849, re-enan an anti-hog ordinance, This one sin ordered the constable to kill, "by shoo or otherwise," all hogs, "without resto age," found running at large. The stable was also to remove the carcasto a proper place, (Clerk Bell must been somewhat absent-minded, for helboriously penned this ordinance in full of then turned the page and penned it in identically, a second time).

The Opelousas tax law for 1850 was adopted about as heretofore, except this tax of 25 cents per \$100 of value was advoinally levied on "all horses, mares, gs ings and mules," as well as "all carria or vehicles whatever, with two or fowheels, whether any of the above was "for pleasure use or hire."

R. Taylor had succeeded Jack H, Sand as board president by the meeting of Ap 16, 1850, Guy H, Bell remained cle MEAT PRICE CEILING: FIVE CENTS

The board on May 27, 1850, placed a preciling of 5 cents per pound on "all free meat of the cow kind" offered for sale in market between June 1 and Oct, 31, and cents between Nov. 1 and May 31. The fivas \$10.

The board also fixed the following tax on meat sold at the market, and stall re tal:

"A tax of \$1 on the meat or any part the meat of fire of the sale of each and each of the meat of the cow fire of the sale of each and each or any part the meat of the or fire of the sale of each and each of the cow fire of the sale of each and each of the cow fire of the sale of each and each of the cow fire of the sale of each and each of the cow fire of the sale of each and each of the cow fire of the sale of each and each of the cow fire of the sale of each and each of the cow fire of the sale of each and each of the cow

tal:

"A tax of \$1 on the meat or any part
the meat offered for sale of each and even
head of the cow kind, of two years old
upwards, and 75 cents if under that age.
tax of 25 cents on each and every sheep
hog, and a tax of 25 cents per day for the
use of each and every stall." he board therefore directed the congrabile

bard of police on July 29, 1850, ef-sept. 1, ordered the constable to kill ts within the town limits and carry carcasses to a proper place. The ad written, after all goats, the words at a large," but had then scratched them.

hem. IT PRIVIES ORDERED

them.
PIT PRIVIES ORDERED
ruction of privies in Opelousas, meetd specifications, were ordered built
1, 1850, in all the lots in town
on may be sinuated:
house or buildings used as a tavern,
hotel, or a coffee house, a billlard
r grog-shop, a ten or nine pin alley,
ing house, or any other house of pubrtainment or public resort.
leations for the privies:
sink or hole of which shall be dug at
ance of at least three feet from the
y of alley adjoining lots; shall be at
feet deep, and walled upon all sides
ick and mortar, to extend one foor at
ove the surface of the ground; a tight
ald over the same, and a flue of
nt capacity, commencing below the
the building erected over the privy.
line was "85 per day for each day
uch person or persons shall so fail
ect to comply."
is meeting Jack H. Sandoz was again.

to comply."
meeting Jack H. Sandoz was again

nt.

Ix law in Opelousas for the year 1851,
that April 16, was virtually the same
ious laws except that one more cateas added: A tax on dogs of 25 cents

is meeting A. Meynier had become president, Bell was still clerk. April 29 an ordinance was adopted by the constable to enforce strictly

isurbance laws.

is me constant to the control of the

was amended on March 28, however,

was amended on March 28, however, at "every free white male or free percolor... living or sojourning in the of Opeious 28 hours..."
town tax law as amended April 23, to provide that persons could not use, carry on, practice or follow any taxed trades or professions until the tax was paid and license secured. ordinance was also adopted forbidding in Opelousas from being allowed rivilege of hiring his or her own time his or her master or mistress, or of gany house for his or her use..."
er, that "every slave hiring himself y person shall be required to have a from his or her master or mistress, g the name of the person to whom she is hired." The fine for violations \$25 upon the slave owner.

she is hired." The fine for violations \$25 upon the slave owner.

'NUSANCE' AGAIN
so running at large in Opelousas were a nuisance by Oct, 21, 1865. On that he board adopted an ordinance declaring such, it ordered the constable to take ich hogs, feed them, and, after advertion days in the official journal, sell at auction.

constable was allowed 25 cents a day uses for feeding the hogs, and owners vering them before the 10 days must so the constable. Otherwise he took it out as allowed.

sale price. tax ordinance adopted Nov. 14, 1865 pasically the same as previous ones,

basically the same as previous ones, these exceptions; louses, fixtures and improvements; added to lands, and 'jacks, jennies and e' were added to the other animals, axed 25 cents per \$100 of value, Bars, shops and coffee houses were raised to a year; retailers of liquors by the lowered to \$25, A \$25 license on listables was added, and jewelers and gists were raised to \$25. le assessor was instructed to adminisan oath to every taxpayer.

gists were raised to \$25, ie assessor was instructed to adminisin oath to every taxpayer.
MISSION FOR BALLS, DANCES
body in Opelousas, effective Nov. 14,
could give "any ball, dancing party
ublic entertainment" without first gettwritten permission from the president
te board of police. The latter was still
tr G.) H. King,
s. still betared Opelouses are fast-

pe board of police. The latter was still or G, H, King, bgs still bothered Opelousas city fathen July 3, 1866. On that day the board moded its hoges-at-large ordinance to proting that the constable was simply to seize in and sell them every Saurday between and 11 a.m., and turn the money over the treasurer after deducting expenses, was allowed 75 cents per head.

KKS, JENNIES 'NUISANCES
Herds of asses, lacks and lennies, have

ks, JENNIES 'NUISANCES' tierds of asses, Jacks and jennies, have be and continue to infest the streets commons of this town, 'the board took ce in an ordinance of May 29, 1866, 'to general annoyance of its inhabitants and unfrequently to the extreme disgust of mono decency and delicacy.' he board therefore directed the constable

to take them up and notify their owners to remove them from town and prevent their return. Owners failing to do so, the animals were to be sold 10 days after such notice, at public auction every Saturday at 11 a.m.

The keeping of stallions "for service" within the town was at the same time outlawed, the council citing "violations of common decency" which it said 'have becomes obvious from scenes which have occurred here lately."

The same time outlawed, the council citing "violations of common decency" which it said 'have becomes obvious from scenes which have occurred here lately."

The same time outland to the council citing to be at the top even with the rest of the fence, shall be placed perpendicularly in and along the dividing line, having one end in-

mon decency" which it said have become so obvious from scenes which have occurred here lately."

'BEAR SALOON'TAXED

The council, also on May 29 '66, amended its tax ordinance to levy a license of \$15 on every "keeper of a bear saloon."

"TUMILITUOUS ASSEMELAGES" OUT-LAWED

The board took note on June 18, 1866, of "frequent complaints coming to the knowledge of this boardfrom timeto time of large and tumultuous assemblages of freedmen within these corporate limits awwedly for the wise purposes of divine worship, but which have occasionally extended through entire nights and generally to unreasonable hours, tending by their boisterous, turbulent and noisy excesses greatly to disturb the quiet of families in their neighborhood."

The board, therefore, "to the end of maintaining good order and of avoiding all and every distinction whatever," ordained. That hereafter no assemblage whatever or of any class of persons whatever, for religious or other purposes, shall be held or

'That hereafter no assemblage whatever' or of any class of persons whatever, for religious or other purposes, shall be held or kept together within the corporate limits of said town to a later period of the night than 9 1/2 o'clock, under the penalty, first of being dispersed and, secondly, that the preacher exhorters or other presiding member or members of any such assemblages shall be subject to a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$25 for each and every violation.' In default of fine they would be imprisoned for a minimum of two or maximum of 10 days.

In default of fine they would be imprisoned for a minimum of two or maximum of 10 days. SWEEPING SANITATION, SAFETY LAW

A sweeping ordinance regularing sanitation and safety of the ditches, streets and sidewalks of Opelousas, safety from fires, prevention of various types of nuisances, and other matter relating to public health and safety was adopted by, the Board of Police on June 18, 1866.

It provided that: It provided that:
All property owners or occupants must keep sidewalks clean and free of obstructions, and the ditches, streets and bridges, as well. Fences must be within property lines, both bottom and top. 'Verandahs,' swinging signs and other projections must be at least nine feet above walks. Buildings, fences and other obstructions which have become decayed and are in danger of falling into the street or an adjoining lot must be 'pulled down' when so ordered.

an adjoining for must be "putted down when so ordered.

Material placed in the street, used for building or repairing, must not block the street or ditches or sidewalks, and must be removed within a resonable time after completion of the work.

PLANT TREES IN STREETS

Further, every business place in the city must keep, "in good order, a horse rack in the street fronting their respective public ises."
"All trees planted in the streets shall be

"All trees planted in the streets shall be placed not less than one foot nor more than two feet from the edge of the sidewalk, All pillars or posts for the support of verahdahs, swinging signs and awnings shall be placed on the edge of the sidewalk." in such a manure as not to cause the crumbling into the ditch of the same or of the materials of the sidewalk." the sidewalk."

Street-planted trees "shall be trimmed in

Street-planted trees "shall be trimmed in such a manner as to afford a free passage and prevent accidents from high winds or the falling of limbs or branches."

Combustible material left on sidewalks or streets after sunset "shall be removed at the expense of the owner." The constable will remove, at the cost of the owner, any sick, dying or dead animal found in streets, ditches, sidewalks, drains or bridges.

NO MUD CHIMNEYS
"It shall not be lawful to erect any kind of

NO MUD CHIMNEYS

"It shall not be lawful to erect any kind of mud chimney or to employ unsafe or combustible materials in the erection of chimneys, nor to make any fire in any cracked, delapidated or unfinished chimney, oven, fur-

delapidated or unfinished chimney, oven, furnace or stove.

"No coal pit or lime kiln shall be fire or burned within the limits of said town..."

"If a flame shall be seen to issue from the top of any chimney in said town, the owner or occupant of the building to which such chimney may be attached shall forfeit a fine of \$5 for each time that any flame shall be seen to issue..."

No fire could be started in any building except in the chimney, oven, stove, furnace or "other appropriate and secure place," or on "any lot or other place "so as to endanger the public." Ward supervisors were to extinguish such fires.

People were forbidden to take any light or fire into the streets, on the footways or into any stable or any other place containing "combustible materials unless" such lights or fires were scfely secured in a lantern or otherwise..."

Stalks of fodder or grain had to be placed

or fires were safely secured in a lantern or otherwise. ."
Stalks of fodder or grain had to be placed on lots as far as possible from the street and from all buildings, and "so secured as to be out of danger from fire or sparks or spontaneous combustion, .."
"No persons shall erect any hog pen, fowl house, privy, or any other thing in such a position as to be an annoyance or nuisance to

public...

GOOD FENCES REQUIRED

"In all cases where no agreement between the parties exists to the contrary, fences held in common... shall be made in the following manner:

"Posts of good material, and of sufficient length to be at the top even with the rest of the fence, shall be placed perpendicularly in and along the dividing line, having one end inserted in the ground at least 18 inches and at a distance from each other of not more than eight feet, across which distance laths of sufficient strength shall be firmly fastened to each post, one across near the bottom and one across near the bottom and one across near the top, to which laths shall be firmly nailed, good and approved cypress pickets, having one end inserted in the ground at least six inches and placed side by side so as to have as little space between the pickets as may be, the whole to be of good sound materials and to be done in such a manner as to make a good and substantial fence seven feet high."

It was declared unlawful to:

"1-RIDE OR DRIVE horses or cattle fursionly through the streets, either for the purpose of gentling to the harness, saddle or otherwise.

"2-HITCH OR FASTEN any animal on or

otherwise.
"2-HITCH OR FASTEN any animal on or

across a sidewalk.
"3-RIDE OR DRIVE any animal over or across a sidewalk, unless it be for the purpose of entering into or going out of an

purpose of entering into or going out of the enclosed lot,

4-STOP ANY VEHICLE or animals in the streets in such a position as to obstruct the free passage thereof.

5-STOP ANY ANIMAL in any street without properly securing said animal in such a manner as to be safe.

"6-FLY A KITE or discharge any manner of five purpose or firear manners with the specific security of the same of the sam

"8-FLY A KITE or discharge any manner of fire works or firearms unless with the spe-cial permission of the president of the Board

of Police.

947-MAKE ANY FALSE alarm as of fire

or of any other kind.

"8-INJURE WANTONLY in any manner any public or private property, wherever situated or for whatever purpose designed

or used.
"9-EXHIBIT PUBLICLY any immodest
or obscene works of any kind whatever."
Fines for all of the above ranged from \$5

o \$10. CHOLERA IS BANNED

ASIATIC Cholera was learned to exist in New Orleans and on Aug. 11, 1866, the Board of Police passed a resolution forbidding any persons coming from there "or any other district which may hereafter become infected with the same disease" to enter Opelousas until 10 days have elapsed since they were in such districts. Any such persons entering the town 'shall be immediately removed."

in such districts, Any such persons entering the town 'shall be immediately removed."

No goods of any nature from infected districts could be brought into Opelousa until they had been aired and throughly ventilated for three days outside the town. The fine for violating this was \$50.

Persons living in Opelousas and going to infected districts were forbidden to return within 10 days from the time of exposure, 'ministers of the Gospel, physicians and murses excepted.'

People in charge of 'any public conveyance' who shall convey into Opelousas any person known to have been in a cholera-infected district was subject to a fine of \$100 for every such offense.

Nobody who died of cholera outside Opelousas could be brought into town. Should anybody in Opelousas die of cholera, the body must be "enveloped and buried as speedily as possible, and the apartment in which the death occurred shall be cleansed, fumigated and such other disinfecting agents used as may be designated by the Board of Health.'

Practicing physicians of the town were named as a "committee of vigilance" for report any cases of cholera.

CHOLERA FEAR INTENSIFIES

Next, taking note that there was cholera in New York as well as New Orleans, the Opelousas Board of Police appointed itself as a Board of Health, directed itself to meet as under every Thursday and Saturday at the court house, and gave itself the authority to:

Enter and inspect any bullding or property.

as such every inursital and Saturday at the court house, and gave itself the authority to:

Enter and inspect any building or property in town and designate such things as they deem nuisances, sources of filth, causes of sickness or injurious to health. Order such things removed or destroyed. Order property to be "cleaned, washed, limed or whitewashed." Order cleaned, or destroyed any "beds, bedding, clothing or other thing which, in their opinion, may contain infectious or contagious matter..."

"Prevent the spread of any mangmant, infectious, contagious or pestilential disease; and order where and in which manner persons attacked by such disease shall be kept..."

The board further gave itself power to: Prevent introduction of disease into Opeolousas by ordering the manner any person attacked by disease or coming in from a place or from aboard a boat from a place where disease existed shall be placed prior to entering the town; same for merchandise. To be vigilant in preventing the introduction of disease, arefulin detecting and removing catheses of the speedy burial of all persons dying of any malignant disease.

To cause to be published the codomist Courier, the official organ of said Board of Police, the death of all strangers arriving in said town, with the names, apparent age, occupation and place of residence, and nati-

said town, with the names, apparent age, occupation and place of residence, and nati-vity of said disease."

Occupants of houses where people might be attacked by malignant disease, and doctors, as well, had six hours in which to report in the heart.

Occupants of houses where people might be attacked by malignant disease, and doctors, as well, had six hours in which to report it to the board.

Anybody who interfered with the board in its above duties could be fined \$20.

'QUARANTINE TAX' PASSED

The Board of Police, on Aug. 13, 1866, levied a special tax of 25 cents per \$100 of property valuation "for the purpose of defraying the expenses of quarantine and other sanitary measures."

On Aug. 31, 1866, the board amended its Aug. 11 sickness ordinance to make fines more severe——up to \$100 — and to make fines more severe——up to \$100 — and to make inspection of goods more sure by requiring invoice presentations to its officers.

HOGS STILL NUISANCE

The board, on Oct. 3, 1866, faced up squarely to the bog nuisance. "All measures hereofore adopted. . having proved unavailing in preventing the running at large of bogs in the streets and public grounds of said town, to the great destruction of streets and pavements," the board ordained that:

All hogs running at large in town were declared a misance and were "hereby ordained to be the common property of any person who will destroy the same," provided that they didn't leave the dead hogs lying in town. An ordinance "to increase the revenues of the Town of Opelousas," was adopted Jan. 17, 1867. The board added to its list of licensed husinesses: "keeper of a beer saloon," and "keeper of a lumber yard," each to pay \$25 annually.

The board's new hog law, above, obviously failed to work. On Jan. 17, 1867, the board ordained that hogs running at large were to be seized by the constable and sold at auction, at his residence, every day at 11 a.m. TAX TO BUILD MARKET

The board of police levied a citywide "ad valorum" tax of 20 cents for each \$10 assessment on all property "for the narroge.

at his residence, every day at 11 a.m.
TAX TO BUILD MARKET
The board of police levied a citywide "ad
valorum" may of 20 cents for each \$10 assessment on all property "for the purpose
of defraying the expenses of building a Market
House." This was on Jan. 28, 1867, and undoubtedly was the beginning of construction
of the public market at the corner of Market
and Bellevue streets, whose walls today form
the walls of the present City Hall.
SUNDAY CLOSING ORDERED
A Sunday-holiday closing was ordained
May 27, 1867, for all businesses selling liquor except drug stores. The ordinance
required that after first publication in the
Opelousas Courier:
"All houses, shops and saloons in which
vineous, spirituous or mait liquors are sold
or otherwise disposed of shall be closed on
each and every Sunday."
The ordinance also provide for closing of
these places "on such other public days or
parts thereof as the president of the said
Board of Police may deem advisable inorder
to the more effectual maintenance of good
order within the corporate limits of said
town." The fine was to be a minimum of \$50
and maxium of \$100.

This order apparently strred up the town,
for 11 days later, on June 5, 1867, the board

town." The fine was to be a minimum of \$50 and maxium of \$100.

This order apparently stirred up the town, for 11 days later, on June 5, 1867, the board of police adopted another ordinance, going to great lengths to explain that the closing of all tiquor selling places of husiness on Sundays and holidays was done only to effect "good order," by preventing entirely the sale, barter, etc., of liquors.

It added that "it having become manifest that the provisions of said ordinance bear unequally and prejudically upon certain classes of the trades people of said town," the new ordinance then provided that although the places did not have to be closed, they could not sell liquor on such days. Further, all places selling liquor in quantities less than one bottle must be closed.

Also the fine was increased to a flat \$100. "Informers" were to get half; the town treasury the other half.

intorners were to get half; the town trea-sury the other half. YELLOW FEVER FEAR On August 10, 1867, the threat of yellow fever, which the board said, in a resolution, existed in New Orleans, New Iberia and other parts of the state, struck fear into the com-

munity.

The board of police convened Aug. 10, 1867, and adopted a stern quarantine measure similar to its earlier quarantine when Asiatic cholera was feared, (This was prior to the medical discovery of the mostulato vector). The resolution required:

medical discovery of the mosquito vector). The resolution required:

That persons coming from New Orleans or other "infested" districts could not enter Opelousas until 19 days had elapsed since they were in such districts. Fine, \$25.

That "no dry goods, merchanddse, coffee inclusive, or any other object supposed to convey or communicate said disease, coming from... an infested district shall be introduced or brought into the town of Opelousas... Such goods would be seized and sold after 10 days, with the town to get the proceeds, and the guilty person fined \$50.

Persons living in Opelousas and going to an infested district could not return until 10 days after they had left the latter. Fine, \$20.

Persons operating public conveyances who brought people here from infested district less than 10 days after they left such districts would be fined \$100.

Nobody who died of yellow fever outside

Opelousas could be buried therein; persons dying in the town were to be quickly enveloped and buried and the premises properly fumigated and distinfected.

Physicians were required to report all yel-

Physicians were required to reportall yel-

Physicians were required to report all yellow fever cases, YELL.OW FEVER TAX On Aug. 24, 1867, the board of police levice a special "ad valorum" tax of 20 cents upon each \$100 of assessed property, "for the purpose of defraying the expenses of a quarantine and other sanitary measures." The above tax ordinance was the last handwritten ordinance. From the next meeting, Monday, April 14, 1873, the clerks clipped the printed board proceedings and pasted them into the hig book. The writer of this last penned ordinance was Clerk Jos. D. Richard, and F.A. King, president, signed it. LATOUR IS PRESIDENT

The Board of Police elected April 7, 1873,

Richard, and F.A. King, president, signed it.
LATOUR IS PRESIDENT

The Board of Police elected April 7, 1873, consisted of H. Latour, whom the members elected president; L.B. Cuney, L., Lejeune, E. Vanhille, F.A. King, John Posey and Victor Lastrapes. The vote was four for Latour three for King.

The board named P. Leonce Hebrard its clerk. LaurentDupre was named town attorney and John Posey treasurer.

J.W. Jackson got four votes to one for Leonce Sandoz, and one "hlank" vote, and was named town printer. The board elected Octave Prud'homme constable with five votes to one for John T. Healey and none for the other nominee, S.M. Peters.

Annual salaries were fixed, as follows: Clerk, \$200; treasurer, \$250; printer, \$400, not including posters and pamphlets; attorney \$100; constable \$750.

At the end of the meeting, King offered his

At the end of the meeting, King offered his resignation from the board, and it was accept-

ed.
The town was in debt \$1,936,44 as of March 12, 1873. The clerk reported that warrants (checks) issued from Jan. 1 to March 12 came to \$11,801, of which \$10,498,16 had been paid, leaving \$1,302,84 to be cleared; and that since March 12, until the meeting date May 5, a total of \$633,60 had been issued.
The board then directed all tax and license payers "to come forward and pay...in 10 days...in 10 days...in 10

DISTOL GALLERY

days...,"
PISTOL GALLERY

At this same meeting, Joseph Haas asked permission to "artach a pistol gallery to his coffee-house or beer saloon, without paying license therefor," The board granted the request on the condition that "no other firearms but those commonly known as the "Monte-Christo pistols' shall be used."

On June 4, 1873, among many actions by the board, the group directed the clerk to inform H.K. Bodemuller that since he received the highest number of votes at the last election, after the elected members, it considered him "a proper person" to fill the vacancy created by F.A. King's resignation. The board also ordered banisters put on the "upper bridge on Bayou Tesson."

They directed the constable to have a hole in Union street "properly filled up, and bridges repaired on Union street near the convent and on Landry street." W.A. Robertson was paid \$10 for "swearing members" among a list of various lawsuit fees.

MARKET STREET EXTENDED

A committee was appointed to "ascertain if there is a public street on the continuation if there is a public street on the continuation

MARKET STREBT EXTENDED

A committee was appointed to "ascertain if there is a public street on the continuation of Market street, on the west of Dr. Thompson's property, and if so, to have the same opened."

On June 23, 1873" the committee on Market street reported that there has been a street since 1829, and recommended that the same he now opened, and that Mr. H. Hayes be employed to stake out that portion of said street which is enclosed in Dr. Thompson's field after he shall gather the crop. ."

The board then "apportioned the town." alloting the following committees to each district.

"1st---From Orient street to Grolee st to Messrs. Victor Lastrapes and Louis Le-

to Messrs. Victor Dable-June.

"2nd --From Grolee street to Landry street, to Messrs, John Posey and L.B.Cuney.
"3rd --From Landry street to the southern boundary of the town, to Messrs. H. Latour and Edgar Vanhille."

They also ordered a special tax to be collected, along with the regular tax, of one quarter of one per cent on the assessed property of the town for the year 1873.

DR. RAY, PRESIDENT
By the meeting of May 11, 1874, the board.

DR. RAY, PRESIDENT

By the meeting of May 11, 1874, the board consisted of: Dr. James Ray, president, Geo. W. Hudspeth, C.N. Ealer, C. Mayo, P.J. Lefebvre, C. Mornhinveg Sr. and A.B. Chachere. Still clerk, however, was Jos D. Richers.

here, Sull clerk, nowever, was jos D. Kichardard.

Hogs were still a problem. At this meeting the board adopted an ordinance outlawing running at large of bogs, with a fine of \$10 for owners who permitted hogs to so run, and doubled for each additional offense. The constable was directed to impound hogs found at large, to notify the owner to get them within 24 hours, otherwise to sell them on the following Saturday between 10 and 11 a.m. CONCEALED WEAPONS

An ordinance forbidding the carrying of concealed weapons in Opelousas was enacted May 12, 1874. The ordinance provided a fine of \$5 or at least 24 hours imprisonment for "whoever shall carry a weapon or weapons concealed upon his person...such as Bowleknives, pistols, revolvers, dirks, brassknyc-

kies, sling-shots, or any other dangerous weapon or weapons." The fine was doubled for second offenses.

In another ordinance the board of police fixed the payment to witness for prosecution and defense in cases of violations of ordinances at 10 cents "for each day ex-day or part of a day he or they may be detained in attendance."

A streets-sidewalks-gutters ordinance also adopted at this meeting required all property owners to keep these installations clean and open to passage; sidewalks in good repair; and all the rest of the many requirements which had been adopted several years earlier relative to peace and order in the community, from flying a kitten pand down the list referred to earlier.

A new ordinance regulating the public market search and order to peace the search of the searc

A new ordinance regulating the public mar-ket was also adopted, fixing stall rent at\$1 a day for the front or east stalls and 75 cents a day for the rear or west stalls. Nobody could rent stalls on both sides, Stall rentors had to

rent statis on both sides. Stati rentors had to keep them clean.

MEAT: 7 CENTS A POUND

The price of meat was up, as well as stall
rent. The board fixed a price ceilling of 7 cents
a pound on cow meat sold between May 1 and
Oct. 30, inclusive, and 10 cents the rest of the year

Tainted meat could not be sold. Further butchers had to show the constable hi all animals slaughtered to be sold in the

Tainted meat could not be sold. Further, butchers had to show the constable hides of all animals slaughtered to be sold in the market, and he had to keep a bound record of the 'kind, color, sex and brand.' He collected 10 cents per hide for this daty.

Again, butchers were not allowed to show favoritism or reserve cuts of meat for any-body, but had to sell it to whoever came to buy. Market' hours were set 3 a.m. to 10 a.m., and nobody could retail meat "of the cow kind" except at the market.

On May 13, 1874, the president reported to the council that he had effected the sale of the lot of ground where the market house formerly was located and had paid the proceeds to the town treasurer.

The board also directed that all taxes, licenses, fines and forfeitures be paid in United States Treasury notes, currency or coins.

The board strengthened its health ordinances—there being, of course, no sewerage system—by directing the constable to order every owner or occupant of property in the town 'immediately to disinfect all privies and cesspools upon his primises and to burn all loose trash, garbage, etc., thereon." If they didn't do so within 48 hours the constable was ordered to have it done, at the owner's expense, plus a fine of \$5. Bach member of the board was declared to be a 'health officer.''

The constable was, further ordered to 'make a thorough inssection of all the back yards, privies, stables, etc., at least twice a mouth from this date until the lat November next,' and to bring into court people failing to comply with the ordinance.

TIGHTER PEACE LAW

An ordinance tightening up on public disurbances of the peace was adopted May 27, 1874. The constable was day adopted May 27, 1874. The constable was da

TIGHTER PEACE LAW

An ordinance tightening up on public disturbances of the peace was adopted May 27, 1874. The constable was directed "to arrest and lodge in the parish jail all persons found lying about the streets, or across or on the sidewalks, or on the public square, or vacant lots, or any other place. ."

Same for anybody publicly exhibiting "any immodest or obscene works of anykind whatever, or shall used loud, indecent, obscene, profane or boisterous" in public, or "make immodest or indecent exposure of the person, or commit a nusiance of any sort whatever..."

The fine was \$2.50 to \$5 and \$10 for second offe

The line was \$2,50 to \$5 and \$10 for second offenders.

Peace disturbances must have continued, however, for on June 23, 1874, the board of police authorized its president, Dr. James Ray, to appoint additional constables if needed. The rate of pay for them was fixed at \$1,50 per day.

Additionally, the board asked that the sheriff of St. Landryy parish and his duties, cooperate with town officials in keeping the peace in Opelousas, Further, the board appointed a three-man committee to "wait upon the sheriff for the purpose of soliciting his cooperation." Members were the president and F.J. Lefebvre and C. Mayo.

The parish police jury on July 6, 1874, placed under control of town officials the "sidewalks, ditches and bridges around the Court House." And on July 13 the board ordained that nobody could cross these installation on horseback or in a buggy or other vechile except at proper bridges.

The town council from time to time appro-

scanding in order to the suggy or other vechile except at proper bridges.

The town council from time to time appropriated \$5 monthly charitable payments to various widows and other paupers. This occurred regularly throughout the ordinance

LICENSE LIST GROWS

LICENSE LIST GROWS
Gradually, as more and more types of buslness firms were opened in Opelousas, the
list of special licenses grew with the years.
The list, with annual amounts, adopted Nov.
16, 1874, follows:
Keeper of a coffee house or beer saloon,
grog shop, bar room or retailer of wines,
fermented, mait or intoxicating liquors, sold
in quantities less than a quarter of a gallon,
575.

\$75, Merchant or grocer, \$25 and \$25 additional when liquors and wines are sold in less quantities than a quart. And \$75 additional where liquors and wines are consumed on the premises.

Keeper of a "hilliard table or pigeon le," \$25.

hole, "\$25.
Circus or menagerie, \$50 per performance;
all other public shows, \$5 to \$10, subject to
decision of the president.
Keeper of a hotel or boarding house, \$15.
Restaurant keeper selling wines with meals
only, \$15. Keeper of an oyster saloon, selling
only oysters, \$10.

Restaurant keeper selling wines with meals nonly, \$15. Keeper of an oyster saloon, selling only oysters, \$10.

Keeper of a feed or livery stable, \$15. Photographic gallery, \$5. Real estate or land agent, \$10. Notary public or auctioneer, \$10. Jewelry, \$10. Every person selling drugs or medicines, in a drug store or elsewhere, \$25. Peddler, \$20.

The following payments were approved: "Louis Hayes, fees as jaller, \$21.60; W.R. Cochran (no reason given) \$5; A.P. Williams for acting as commissioner of election, \$5. Laurent Dupre, balance due him as town attorney, \$12.50; T.S. Balley, for services as special police officer, \$3.50.

"J.B. Jackson, for wimess fees, \$6.62; Remi A. Guidry, for fees as constable, \$2.90; E.P. Veazie, for fees as justice of the peace, \$24.90; W.L. Gill, for services as special police, \$2."

GOATS GET OFFENSIVE

Goats running at large had become a missance by Jan. 4, 1875, and the Opelousas board of police ordained that owners must keep them penned up. The fine was \$10 for every goat the owner permitted to run at large; double for a second offense, the constable was ordered to impound such goats, notify the owners, and, if unclaimed, sell them after a 24-hour delay, each Saturday between 10 and 11 a.m. Sale proceeds were not to relieve owners of the fine.

The constable was allowed fees of 50 cents a head for catching the goats and 25 cents a day for upkeep.

On. Jan. 9, 1875, the council amended its tax ordinance to drop the 'pigeon hole' part of the requirement that every 'keeper of a billiard table or pigeon hole' must pay a \$25 annual license. They also paid C.B. Andrus \$13 for building a bridge,

The "Opelousas Journal" was the official journal in 1875.

Opelousas town fathers were apparently having trouble keeping up their ditches and sidewalks because of careless 'waggon' drivers, and on March 27, 1875, they adopted an ordinance prohibiting drivers of wagons and other vehicles from:

Driving into or across ditches except where bridged, or 'wilfully' allowing wheels of wagons or or ot

Stool For Paupers

At the same meeting the board resolved that for the year which began Feb. 1, 1875, the town would appropriate \$200 "and no more" for the "support of paupers," and that the money would be divided up pro rata between said paupers. They also added several names to the pauper list.

A schedule of fees to be paid justices of the peace, constables, wimesses and the coroner was adopted by the board of police on Oct, 25, 1875, as follows (those marked \*could not be read due to worm holes in the pasted clipping):

JUSTICES of the peace -- For issuing a warrant, 50 cents; taking a deposition and writing the same, 15 cents.

CONSTABLES --- For executing a war-

CONSTABLES — For executing a war-rant, 50 cents; for summoning a wiffless, 25 cents; for conveying a prisoner to jail,

So cents, WITNESSES -- For each day's attendance, 10 cents, and the town will not pay for more than four witnesses.

CORONER -- For each inquest held, \$15; for every viewing of the body where no inquest is held, \$5; For every burial at his expenses.

for every viewing of the body where no inquest is held, \$5; For every burial at his expense.

For all other fees, including swearing and qualifying the jury, administering oaths, turning process verbal and summoning witnesses, \$5.

The board re-adopted the same license tax schedule on Nov. 22, 1875, as for the previous year, and also a tax of "onequarter of one per cent... on all real estate in the town of Opelousas, at its assessed value, and also on all moneys at interest, and on all capital employed in trade, or other objects subject to be taxed..."

A committee was appointed Friday, Feb. 18, 1876, by the Opelousas board of police to "confer with a committee appointed by the Police Jury of the Parish of St. Landry, for the purpose of enclosing the court house square, Committeemen appointed were Dr. James Ray, board president, and Felix King and George Pulford.

In the municipal election of April 3, 1876, the following were elected to the board: Dr. James Ray, P.J. Lefebvre, Claudius Mayo, C.N. Ealer, Wm. G. Bell, Emile Donato and Leodore Skinner.

They organized on April 10, re-elected Dr. Ray president, and fixed the salaries of officers as follows per year:
Constable, \$500; clerk, \$85; treasurer

\$75; printer, \$25; tax collector, 5 of collections; assessor, \$50.

The following other officers w

The following other officers we elected:
Jos D. Richard, clerk; PJ.
treasurer; Charles Thompson, cons also assessor and tax collector.
The board read, received and "communications" from Leonce Sar lisher of the Opelousas Courier, coried in elect the Opelousas Jo the Opelousa

ceded to elect the Opelousas Jou seven votes to none, as its town Again, \$200 was appropriated for On April 24, 1876, the board me a new constable, assessor and tax to fill the vacancy created by the Charles Thompson, They elected John T. Healey of the Charles Thompson, They elected John McCormick and Steen. Healey was then unaimously tax collector, and the board disparance an election for assessor and direlection for assessor and direlection for the continue the assessment attention.

started.

The board reviewed and approv The board reviewed and approved counts of the late Charles Thomp coultestor. They found that he had of \$491.63 in taxes; \$2,065.75 in 13 \$397.75 in market dues, and that he town \$104.91, for a total of \$3, the town owed him \$153,00 in common to the balance due his estate was the bown also paid Shertiff C.C. \$8,80 for maintaining prisoners; Julehere \$2 in justice of the peace fees, hays \$5 for surveying the courthouse. The board agreed on July 21, 1876 wance W.R. Meginley, contractor for the court house fense, a total of \$6 paid in weekly installments as "judge per" by the chairman of the join police jury committee.

paid in weekly installments as "juoge per" by the chairman of the join police jury committee,

The board also ordered paid: Cle District Court James O. Chachere's for swearing in its members; Heze Hays \$10 for leveling the court his grounds, and L. Dupre, for service notary public and auctioneer.

The board on July 21, 1876, ad fence contractor Meginley another \$10 accepted a tax settlement propositioned by E. Phillips. The latter asked that it allow him 40 cents on the dollar for \$in vouchers due him, credit \$89,10 present taxes owed, and the balance to of licenses or taxes for 1877.

"NIGGER SHOOTERS" OUTLAWED

Use of "Nigger shooters" by child Opelousas was outlawed Sept, 11, 1876 board of police. The official ordinance in part:

board of police. The official ordinance in part:

"Whereas . . . children have caused ious injury to milch cows of the tow neighborhood, and did other damages ill and criminal use of the toys come known as Nigger Shooters. . "Therefore be it resolved that, constable is hereby empowered and aut cad to prevent any children from usi aforesaid Nigger Shooters. . and if children do persist in using them that shall be taken away from them by the stable and destroyed."

The board also accepted an assess

stable and destroyed."

The board also accepted an assess list furnished by Dr. V. Boagni.

And it appointed a firee-man common draft an ordinance prohibiting defiand damaging sidewalks, drains, for trees and shrubbery on the court square, Committeemen were Charles Ealer, Wm. G. Bell and Emile Do The committee had the ordinance by Oct. 17, 1876, and it was adopted, mit a misdemeanor to deface or damaget on the square, or to tack notices to the

The committee had the ordinance by Oct. 17, 1876, and it was adopted, ma it a misdemeanor to deface or damaget on the square, or to tack notices to the the fence. And only the fire companies, on duty, could use the large gate on the side of the square.

And ordinance once again prohibiting in ing without written permission of the hypresident "halls, dancing parties, fairs public entertainment," was adopted Oct 1876. Persons, in applying, had to furnilist of "a sufficient number" of citized act as constables, at their expense, as be under the control of the town consta observation of the town constance of premises violating this law subject to fines of \$25 to \$50.

Fence contractor W.R. Meginley wrote board that he had completed the fence at the court house, and had done extra "in the way of gates and fenders," to amount of \$50, and he wanted his mod The board received a report from the committee, five accepting the work and R.H. Littell stating "I object to the ework or pay extra."

Littell and Henry Carland and C.C. Direpresented the police jury in the fence and F.A. King, George Pulford and James Ray the city. The council agrees, pay Meginley.

The city tax and license ordinance re-adopted for 1877, with the change the collector could accept one-half of tax in "outstanding warrants of the tow the other half in U.S. currency.

The board, on March 31, 1877, orde the court house fence coal tarred as a sap possible. It also added a license oper year on hacks and buggles, outside regular stables, used for public carrie and all such wagons \$5.

And "a petition of Messrs, E. Philli Sam Jacobs, M. Lavergne, Julien Cla

hers, praying that the town constable ulred to visit and disperse unrulley seople, using the most obscene lan-fighting, etc., was laid on the table." apparently, is as far as it got. For rd then ordered some bills paid and

other. 9, 1877 the board ordered a com-Sunday closing law, exempting only tores being allowed to full perscript-bakers for the sole purpose of making elling bread, and keepers of public to for the sale of fresh meats, fish, bles and fruit. Its for violations were \$50 to \$100, and ers were to get half. 9. 1877 the board ordered a com-

OUNCIL ROOM

boned. Recow oard apparently got new quarters, for meeting it accepted "the liberal offer of them by the Police Jury, and that no \$52.50 be and is hereby appro-to defray half the expenses for build-two rooms on the upper floor of the puse."

oard also appropriated \$3,50 to pay n Isaac's "account for a lock and keys new council room." It also authori-

new council room, it also aumori-president to buy necessary furniture new council room, ecial deputy constable was appointed 1877, and was dispensed with May 8, over the protests of a petitioning if merchants,

or interchants, vorhies became clerk of the board the Oct. 9, 1877 meeting, replacing p. Richard, who had held the post March 23, 1864, her serious outbreak of yellow fever Orleans caused the council to retire times, beginning Aug. 3, 1878, low fever ordinance of previous years, the heading QUARANITINE! 1 trently still having trouble with drunks ter peace disturbers, the board re-pubfieb. 29, 1882, its long ordinance on ject.

ners ON ERIDGES

Ing note that driving of carts and wagons aster gait than an ordinary walk tears bridges of the town. . . " the board uch speeding over bridges illegal, The ble was empowered to seize the veor teams and impound them until the spaid.

ard of police was made up at this board of police was made up at this of Dr., James Ray, president, and A.B., etc. L. Birotte, L.A., Sandoz, Felix Sier, B. Martin and Emile Pefferkorn, or receiving two petitions, one contain-of a manes and the other 110 names of ayers and citizens" of Opelousas, the on June 27, 1883, enacted two ordinates of the provide that town prisoners would on streets and other public improve-

ordinance provided that all violators sting ordinances, serving jail time in of paying fines, "shall be compelled rk on the public improvements of the

other defined vagrancy ("wandering d, begging," etc.) and provided that nts shall be required to work on public 10 hours per day - in lieu of fines, could be from \$2,50 to \$25. They would id \$1 per day as compensation until the 'shall be extinguished." epetition signed by 101 citzens asked 'in order to relieve the town of the exof keeping parties in jail who violate ances and are unable to pay the fines sed, and to keep the streets in better r, "the laws be amended to make them on the streets.

on the streets, ning the petition were:
Lesurge, Elie McDanile, W.A. RobertWin. R. Cochran, Laurent Dupre, C.M.,
pson, C. Roos, Jos. Eloch, P.J. Lee, F. Delarne, J. Roos, D. Roos, Ad.
rd, J. Dantin, E. Latreyte, E.B. Thayer,
Halbhen, J.C. Gibbs, R.H. Littell, G.W.
peth, Chas. W. DuRoy. A.H. Mouton,
Lewis, M. Green, A.M. Lacombe, M.A.
cis, Theodore Simms, Arthur Dejean,
y Dejean, P. Del Bunono, Jos. V. Richard.
esphile Holller, A. Perrodin, J. Per, Jno. Mornhinveg, Conrad Brand, W.S.
ee, Jos. Lassalle, Joseph Ducharme, S.
J. J.M. White, Geo. Pulford, R. Momg, S. Isaac, J. Jagou, Louis Pucheu, Jas.
kroves Jr., Jas. A. Groves Sr. C. DietAnt. Dietlein.

20, J.M., White, Geo. Pulford, R. Morneys, S. Isaac, J. Jagou, Louis Pucheu, Jas. Froves Jr., Jas. A. Groves Sr. C. Diet-Ant. Dietlein.

3. V. Roy, J. Meters & Co., Aphonse, R. Chachere, Theodore Chachere, N. Ealer, L. Benjamin & Son, C.L., amin, C. Mayo, J.B.A. Fontenot, R. Bendler, E. W. Roy, A. Garrigues, W.M. Theon, W.M. Price, C.B. Andrus, F.F. todin, F. Bolland, C. Mornhinveg Jr., Mizzi, Geo. Lastrapes, A.V. Lastrapes. Bry McGaffey, C.L. Hayes, L.I. Tansey, McKinney, B.F. Meginley, Joseph A. B. Martel, A.J. Perrault, S. Firnberg, Perrault, John N. Ogden, D.P.C. Hill. tin Budd, Turner Sanders, John Estorge, Is Desmarais, Geo. C. Pulford, Henry's, J.S. Perkins, Alex Andrus, Camp-McKeli, W.A. Sandoz, W.O. Posey, Morris, Jacques Donato, Charles Wilson, Henry Thomas, Leodore Skinner and ph Sarraille.
The Action of the Complete Skinner and Compelled to work out their son the other petition, containing names asking that "vagrants and tramps" fined and compelled to work out their son the streets, included the following ces, with an effort made here to eliminduplications from the above list:

E.P. Veazie, Jules L. Chachere, C.C. Duson, L. Berbail, Octave Fontenot, F.E. Baily, T.B. Brooks, A.J. Bercier, J.M. Hayes, Gus E. Fontenot, F.A. King, Theo Hollier, J.C. Cappel, Jas. A. Groves Jr., O.M. Boagni, L. Pasquier, Victor Lastrapes, Felix Touriac, A. Perry.

Thomas Yancey, Andrew Damas, Robert Scott, Thompson & McDanfel, L.B. Cuny, Solomon Bloch, Alex Lejeune, A. Donato, Jules Gil, Jos. A Gil, W.A. Bounet, J.L. Cahanin, Robert Chachere, Gaston A. Cuidry, W.M., Johnston, Edward Jones, J.B. Sandoz, Saint M. Peters, N.E. Dolhonde, Geo. W. Moriarty, Theo Lachapelle, Kenneth Baillio and Laurent Dupre, The rest were on the first list.

Somebody subsequently pasted into the

first list.

Somebody subsequently pasted into the book, alongside the vagrancy ordinance, a clipping reporting "An Important Decision" by the state supreme court in December 1883. The clipping reported that the City of Monroe, La., had passed a similar vagrancy law, and that it was attacked by the "keeper of a disorderly house," who was fined under its terms. He claimed that the legislature could not order punishment without trial by jury, and second, that the ordinance was contrary to the constitutional provision against involuntary servinude and slavery.

Stavery.

But he lost and the ordinance was upheld on the grounds that had the laws been legislative they would have been unconstitutional, but that municipal ordinances were not so

covered, (It is to be wondered whether the clipping would have been pasted in the book — in the face of those many names of leading clitzens on the petitions — had the Monroe ordnance been thrown out).

At any rate, the two ordinances were put up to a public vote, and the results were 64 for, none against, Election commissioners were Barnard Martin, J.L., Chachere and Joseph A. Gil.

seph A. Gil. TAXES ARE CHANGED

TAXES ARE CHANGED

The Opelousas tax structure was considerably changed by the town's tax and license law for 1885, adopted Nov. 24, 1884. For the first time, the amounts of the licenses were based upon the gross business done by the various categories. (How the town got these figures accurately, there being at that time no state or federal income tax forms or other such sources upon which to draw, is an interesting query).

no state or federal income tax forms or other such sources upon which to draw, is an interesting query).

The annual license at this time was applied to every business, trade, profession or vocation. The categories and taxes:

Any 'business of selling,' whether wholesale or retail, at auction or otherwise, was taxed \$1 per \$1,000 of gross, beginning with \$75 for \$75,000 gross or more and scaling down, by \$5,000, to \$5,000 paying \$5 in taxes. That is, \$50,000 gross paid \$50; \$15,000 paid \$15, etc.

If any type of distilled, spirimous, vinuous, malt or other kind of liquor were also sold by the bottle, in quantities of more than one pint, the fee was to be doubled, Less than a pint in quantities, quadrupled, with a minimum of \$50.

"Circus, menagerie, or other traveling."

mum of \$50.

"Circus, menagerie, or other traveling show, exhibition or performance," paid, depending upon the total number of the company, at the rate of \$5 for every person. A show with 30 people, including owners, paid \$150; 20; \$100, and down to two, \$10.

In any place (a long, long list of types) where anything was sold to be drunk or eaten on the premises, the scale started with a gross of \$5,000, tax \$175, down to \$1,000, tax \$15; less \$10 tax, with a \$50 minimum on places that sold liquors, etc., in less than pints.

places that sold liquors, etc., in less than pints.

Any "individual or company carrying on the business of profession of attorney-at-law, physician, editor, dentist, oculist, broker, insurance agent, or other business, keeping, cabs or carriages, horse for hire," was to pay on gross receipts \$20 for gross of \$4,000 or more; \$10 on \$2,000 or more, and \$5 on less than \$2,000.

Drummers selling by sample or otherwise, \$10, and street hawkers, etc., \$5.

The law scaled down for parts of a year, from four-fifths of the tax for nine months down to two-fifths for three months.

MARKET STREET EXTENDED AGAIN

The Opelousas board of police appointed a committee composed of A.B. Chachere, L.A. Sandoz and C. Mayo "to wait upon Mr.] M. Jackson and ascertain from him the terms on which Market streetmay be opened through his property."

AIDS FIRE COMPANY

off which want existed by expected this property.

AIDS FIRE COMPANY

For the first time, Opelousas' city government on Nov. 24, 1884, came to the aid of a local fire company with maintenance funds.

(They had once helped buy the first local fire

(They had once neighbor up the first local fire engine).

A committee from Steam Fire Co, No, 1 preserted a plea for funds, and the board-granted them \$100. The plea by the committee --- composed of RM, Littell, LA. Sandoz and H.F. Estorge --- stated in part. "Whereas this company has been using its best efforts. . for several years passed, to secure to the town of Opelousas, suitable fire protection, and "Whereas nearly two years ago we secur-

protection, and
"Whereas nearly two years ago we secured one of the best and most approved steam
fire engines to be had... and
"Whereas our resources have been heavily
taxed to meet the several payments on same,
as well as the current expenses incident on

# Old Opelousas Oil Mill



ST. LANDRY COTTON OIL MILL, as it stood in 1896.

The St. Landry Cotton Oil Mill Co. was established in Opelousas in 1894, a pioneer industry in the development of the parish. At the time of its erection, it handled seventy-five tons of seed a day (the capacity has since been more than doubled) and in 1895 the company purchased 10,000 tons of seed from the farmers of the section, establishing a permanent market for one of our staple products. It was built by J. R. Norman, who was the first president. Other officers were P. L. Asher, secretary, Isaac Roos, treasurer, and T. S. Isaacs manager of the seed department, It was the only one of its kind in the then great parish, and stood on the present site (location of the oild Franklin College) on twenty acres of land, occupying about five and shalf acres adjacent to the Southern Pacific lines. For some years it prospered, then Mr. Norman lost it, to regain itata short time la-

Norman lost it, to regain it at a short time la-ter. Other owners who followed in successive attempts to operate at a profit and all of whom lost out were Isaac Roos, Ned Boagni, Dr. J. A. Haas, and Yves Andrepont. On May 1, 1902 the present owner of the oil mill, Jesse P. Barnett came to Opelousas,

iginal mill, many parts of which are stul-being used.

Mr. Barmen is a native of Carrsville, Ky, He married Marte Poulet of this city, and has four children - Lillian (Mrs. Alan Minor Hynson) Jesse Rosa (Mrs. William Jarrell), J. P., Jr. (who married Norma Budd), and Miriam (Mrs. James Doherty). J. P. Jr., Bill Jarrell, and Jim Doherty are all working in the family industry.

# Postmaster, Century Ago

The Opelousas postmaster of 100 years ago -- one Theodore Chachere -- made the handsome sum of exactly \$318.40 for his year's work in 1855, and the net revenue he turned over to the postoffice department was \$400.00.

\$290.22.
That made him the highest paid postmaster in St. Landry parish, according to a Post office Directory dated 1856, thus apparently covering the year 1855, or 100 years ago. H. H. Spiller, antique shop proprietor of Cheneyville, owns the book and sent in a copy of the table showing the postmaster's name

and the compensation and net revenue figures for the dozen post offices in St. Landdy. The list includes Ville Platte, which in that period was in St. Landry parish. Evangeline parish was later created from a portion of then "Imperial St. Landry."

Spiller also reports that the book shows that Louisiana in 1856 had 46 "parishes" and "West Baton Rouge COUNTY, which, he writes, is "a new one on me."

Here is the table from the federal postoffice guide dated 1856:

ST. LANDRY PARISH

Town	Postmaster	Postmaster's Compensation	Net Revenue To Department
Arnaudville Ballew's Ferry Barry's Landing Bayou Boeuf Bayou Chicot ( C. H.) Big Cane Grand Coteau Leonville Opelousas	Aristide Delayoussayer John Lyons Jr. Joseph M. Canier Jr. Thomas McCrorey James Skenhead Isaac R. Jackson S. J. Barry Michael Emonet Theodore Chachere	\$20,00 7.53  5.56 69.57 44.52 151.90  318.40	\$6.00 3.19  3.38 30.39 22,93 92.60  290,22
Plaquemine Brulee Ville Platte Washington	Jesse B. Clark Yves Vidrine Abram Millspaugh	18.63 28.84 176.91	11.65 21.97 57.21

running the engine and maintaining the ap-

running the engine and maintaining the apparatus in good order, and
"Whereas the Board of Police of this town, under whose jurisdiction the maintenance of an efficient fire department properly belongs, has never been called upon to come to our assistance,..."

The company asked simply for aid in the expense of maintaining the equipment in "efficient working order," and nothing for payment on the purchase price.

nothing for payment on the purchase price. At this meeting there was a new administration. C.M. Thompson was president, and members were Jos. LaSalle, Victor Lastrapes, Emile Pefferkorn, Henry E. Estorge, George Pulford and Moses Green, C. Mayo was clerk, Another tax category was added on Feb. 5, 1885. The board ordained that persons giving "public balls, fairs, gatherings, or entertainments where liquors, suppers, refreshments, etc., ets., are sold, or where a fee or price of admission is charged, shall pay. . . a license tax of not less than \$2.50 and not more than \$5, at the discretion of the president of the board, was paid \$19.05 at that meeting for "black-smithing."

CRAP SHOOTING OUTLAWED

was Sept. 17, 1890. At this time, Robert Chachere was board president, and members were Geo. Pulford, E., Latreyte, J.B., Sandoz, E.J., Clements and J.T., Stewart. The clerk was W.R., Cochran.
The ordinance declared that "the playing of craps" in Opelousas "is a muisance and dangerous to the peace and good order of said town."

Therfore the board declarations.

said town." In spece and good order of Therfore the board declared craps playing "unlawful and prohibited," it place the fine at \$10 minimum and \$50 maximum for "whosoever shall engage" in the game, or five to 10 days in jail, The constable was not only directed to take into custody persons found playing craps, but was also directed to obtain a warrant whenever he suspected such a game being played, enter the house and, if he found the game being played, take everybody so engaged into custody.

The final ordinance entered into the old book was placed therein by Clerk Cochran

entertainments where liquors, suppers, refreshments, etc., ets., are sold, or where a fee or price of admission is charged, shall pay. . . . a license tax of not less than \$2.50 and not more than \$5, at the discretion of the president of the board, "Victor Lastrapes, a member of the board, was paid \$19.05 at that meeting for "blacks mithing."

CRAP SHOOTING OUTLAWED "The playing of craps" was outlawed in Opelousas in the second to last proceedings inserted in the old ordinance book. This

# War, Turmoil the First Police Jury

By RUTH ROBERTSON FONTENOT

The records of the Police Jury constitute a history of the Parish in themselves. These documents go back to the first meeting of this governing body (July 16, 1811) which was set up under the direction of Claiborne in order to start the territorial areas in a new and democratic form of government.

Prior to this the commandants of the poste were in absolute authority, under final appeal only to the Crown, whether Spanish or French. Now a new system was being instapled, and during these days began the sudden installation of democratic rule.

This was a period of unrest, for the French inhabitants now found themselves suddenly Americans. Not quite Americans, for they had not yet been submitted to the Union, but were still a territory. Their business had prior to this been conducted in French or Spanish; now they found themselves with a new language with which few of them were familiar. These "ancient inhabitants", as they were referred to by Claiborne, were confused by many things about the new government.

One of the situations that arose was in matters pertaining to courts of law, when they were faced for the first time with "unwritten law." The old French Code, based on Roman law, was a definite and written law." "A life and account the law was barbaric.

based on Roman law, was a definite and written law". The old French Code, based on Roman law, was a definite and written law, well defined. An 'unwritten law' was barbaric.

Many of the customs of the French and Americans differed and naturally this led to misunderstandings. The Americans accused the native French of being ignorant and uneducated (because they couldn't speak English) and many celebrated speeches were made in Congress before it was finally decided to admit Louisiana into the Union as a state, and grant to the French and Spanish settlers their rights as citizens of the United States, in the meantime the Spanish and the English were both menacing Louisiana, in 1812 when Louisiana was admitted to the Union the boundaries of the State were established, and new laws and government were replacing the old forms, continuing the work that was begun by Claiborne in 1804, after the Purchase.

OPELOUSANS AT BATTLE OF N.O.

During the war of 1812 many of the French settlers fought at the battle of New Orleans, and established themselves as loyal citizens. Notable among these was General Carrigues de Flaujac, a former General of Napoleon's army, who had settle in Opelousas. At the time of the Battle he was a member of the Legislabure of the new state of Louisiana, He was pointed out by Andrew Jackosn and commended for his gallant and honorable action. Also serving at the battle were Cols. Delean, Maj. Amos Webb, Jacques Durre and many others.

action. Also serving at the battle were Cols. Delean, Maj. Amos Webb, Jacques Dupre and many others.

In Gayarre's History of Louisiana is a paragraph dealing with this episode, as follows:

"The General takes great pleasure in noticing the conduct of General Garrignes de Flaujeac, commanding one of the brigades of militia of this State, and member of the Senate, His brigade not being in the field, as soon as the invasion was known he repaired to the camp, and offered himself as a volunteer for the service of a piece of artillery, which he directed with the skill which was to be expected from an experienced artillery officer. Disdaining the exemption afforded by his seat in the Senate, he continued in this subordinate but honorable station, and why his example as well as his exertion, has readered essential services to his country, Mr., Sebastian Hiriart, of the same body, set the same example, served a considerable time in the ranks of the volunteer battalion, and afterward as adjutant of the colored troops."

At the time of the Battle of New Orleans the State Legislaurre was in session. General Jackson and Governor Claiborne had been very anxious for the adjournment of the Legislaure during the invasion, and had urged the members to adjourn their session until a more suitable time. The members deemed it advisable to remain in session in order that they might be at hand to take care of emergencies that might require legislative action.

action.

On Dec. 14, 1814, Governor Claiborne, at the suggestion of General Jackson, put before the Legislaure a communication from Commodore Patterson, announcing the arrival of great enemy forces, and another from General Jackson for him to have the entire State Militia ready.

Last but not least was a request from Jackson to suspend the Writ of Habeas Corpus for a limited time (not stated). This last message started warm debates in both houses of the Legislaure, Could the Writ of Habeas Corpus be suspended? Judge Hall, who was presiding over the U. S. District Court was of the opinion that Congress alone had the right to suspend this writ, by which the Constitution of the United States protected the humblest citizen "as secure in his person as if covered with a shield of divine manufacure".

Wilkinson had disregarded writs of territorial judges in 1806, but had not dared dis-

After many arguments, both houses voted against the measure desired by Claiborne and Jackson.

LOUAILLIER, LEADS

Louis Louaillier of St. Landry Parish acted as chairman of a "Committee to whom was referred the consideration of suspending the Writ of Habeas Corpus, in order to enable Patterson to impress seamen" and he reported the recommended measure as inexpedient. The committee thought it was better to induce men to serve as seamen by raising the pay than to drag them aboard forcibly. The legislature placed a sum of \$6,000 at the disposal of the commander to be used as bounties.

As chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, Louaillier had earnestly recommended the necessity of taxing the state for defensive preparations. He layer sanctioned the loan of many thousands of dollars to povide for defense of the State.

During the following few months, after Jackson arrived and assumed his military command. Louaillier co-operated to the utmost with the military and civil authorities. This French aristocrat, who had settled in St. Landry Parish and resided in the "Openousas," had married and become a permanent citizen. He was naturalized. A brilliant and highly educated man, he was one of the first members of the police jury of this parish, and was chosen to represent his parish at the state legislature. He was a member of the sease forced to retreat through it before the advancing enemy, and this caused the Lagic.

and highly educated man, he was one of the first members of the police jury of this parish, and was chosen to represent his parish at the state legislature. He was a member of the Senate.

Rumors began to spread that Jackson planned to destroy the city of New Orleans if he was forced to retreat through it before the advancing enemy, and this caused the Legislature to take actions that Jackson branded as "Treason". The halls of the assembly were closed by military authority. This was Dec. 28, 1814. Orders flew back and forth from Jackson to the Legislature.

Martial law was declared.

On Jan. 8, 1815 was fought the celebrated Battle of New Orleans (several weeks after ratification of peace).

Louisian had been protected from an army of fifteen thousand, which had been driven away with a loss of over four thousand. Of the American forces, 55 were killed, 185 wounded, and 88 were missing. . truth stranger than fiction.

Books have been written about this famous battle, describing the actions of all the companies but suffice it to say that it was certainly one of the most extraordinary in all history. The ordered British were defeated by a hastly recruited force, . . the celebrated Tennesseans and Kentuckians in their buckskins, Indians, French aristocrats, pirates, and free men of color, all fighting for the newest State in the Union.

It was said of the Baratarains under Lafitte that "on the 21st of September they were pirates and hellish banditti" and on the 21st of January they were "privateers and gentlemen." These were the words with which Jackson had described them on those respective dates.

Following his great victory Jackson entered the city of New Orleans a conquering hero. Rumors soon circulated that a treaty of peace had been signed, but Jackson continued his military law. On Feb. 22, a Gazette of Charleston arrived bearing news of the Treaty of Ghent, and demands were made of Jackson that he disband the local militia companies. This was refused, and the French consul, Tousard, was reprimanded for the

all persons not citizens of, or owing alliegance to the United States, who shall lurking as spies in or about the fortifications or encampments of the armies of the States, or any of them, shall suffer death, according to the laws and usages of by sentence of a general court-martial."

On Sunday the 5th at noon at the Exchange Coffee House, Louaillier was arr lawyer, Morel was with him, and was requested by Louaillier to adopt legal mean relief. Morel immediately applied for a Writ of Habeas Corpus to Judge Martin, just been seated on the bench of the Supreme Court of the State, Martin refused them.

Morel then applied to take help the Defendance of the State, Martin refused them.

On Sunday me on at noon at the Exchange Cortee House, Lquaillier was arriawer, Morel was with him, and was requested by Lquaillier to adopt legal mean relief, Morel immediately applied for a Writ of Habeas Corpus to Judge Martin, just bean scated on the bench of the Supreme Court of the State. Martin refused Izer.

Morel then applied to Judge Hall; the District Judge of the United States, It was and court was not in session, but, after deliberating, the judge ordered a writ in cafter asking Morel in courtesy to notify Jackson of the order.

Judge Hall was arrested Sunday evening at 9 o'clock and put in the same content of the Property of the Court of Court of the Court of

FIRST POLICE JURY
Original members of the Police Jury of St. Landry, when it was organized in 181 given in the minutes of July 16 of that year, They were named as follows:

L. Louaillier (of whom we have given a detailed account), Jacques Dupre (who as Governor 1830-31 succeeding as President of the Senate), William Moore, R. B. J. M. McCiellen, Joseph Andrews, S. McIntire, Robert Taylor, L. Carriere, and Stelle, secretary pro tem.

The minutes are written in longhand, in Frenchand in English. They contain a fasting account of the history of this parish, as seen through the works of the governing Works that occupied the Police Jury were many, it was resolved by the body that judication of any public works should be definitive but after ratification of the Police They busied themselves with making the parish habitable, by building bridges ow bayous at carefully chosen sites, by constructing roads, by erecting a jail and a house.

In another case it was advertised that the parish would pay a bonny of \$2.00 s he each wolf killed.

There is in the records a detailed account of the plan for the proposed jail, with itications for walls sixteen inches thick "held fast by nails four inches long and protionately stout". The windows had iron grates, and the door was of "cypres" four it thick.

In June 1818 there is a list of early ordinances, the first noted in the records were as follows:

(1) An ordinance respecting the game called Banc.
(2) An ordinance respecting the public jail.
(3) An ordinance respecting the retailers of spirituous liquors, and keepers of bitables, and tavern keepers.

(4) An ordinance respecting the parish funds.



**Lysses Pitre Home** 



RAILROAD AVENUE is one of the fine old homes in Opelousas. Now the residence Mrs. Ulysses Pitre, it is distinguished by unusually nice woodwork, it is a typical y-and-a-half dwelling, with an open gallery across the front, he central doorway is detailed with panelling and dadoes; the columns are also panel-All of the exterior trim is master carpentry. The home is extremely well-kept and to a fine example of its type of construction, here are quite a number of homes in Opelousas of this type, but few are as well-cared-as this lovely old place. A great many old homes like this are demolished, and reed with inferior "modern" homes, which although new are not built of such enduring crials as this hardy old cypress, nor of such painstaking carpentry and craftsman-

e hope it will not be too long from now when the true beauty and quality of these nice places will come to a more general public awareness, so that more of these historic andmarks will endure for future generations to live in and love.

5) An ordinance respecting wheels of forume and roulette tables,
6) An ordinance respecting a tax on the parish.
7) An ordinance respecting a tax on the parish.
7) An ordinance respecting the publication of the ordinances of the police jury. These were followed by later ordinances, many of them connected with regulation of the heights and construction of fences, the moving of cattle, the cutting of timber, and whods of policing the residents of the parish.

The first judge noted in the records of the Police jury was George King, parish judge, first sheriff noted in the minutes was C. Voorhies, Joseph Anderson was the first tax elector. Dr. Samuel Hamilton was the first coroner noted in the minutes. John Corkin sappointed to take a census of horses and cattle.

Almong the names of settlers noted at this time were the following: W. DeJean, Jacques Arnanit, Joseph Andrus, John Thompson, Justice of Peace, Joaquin Ortega, Joseph Hanchett, John E. Hughes, Joseph Baller, Andre Deshotels, Silvester Bossier, Dominque Richard, David L. Todd.

Verjum Fuselier, Charles D. Fuselier, Joseph Savoy, John D. Schmitt, Green Hidspeth, Lufroy Latiolais, Francois Coulon DeVilliers, Bello Donato, Philip A, Delachaise, Bonaventure Martin, Jacob Bihm, Ettenne Daigle, Simon Mark.

Francois Richard, Daniel Zeringue, Demis McDaniel, Joel West, Pierre Courville, Andre Nerault, Francois Stelly, D. Littell, physician, Benjamin Mudd, Louis Guillory, Louis Solleau, William Lyons, Philip Duplechain, Joseph Roy, Benjamin Smith, Pierre Joubert, Andre Hero, William Johnson, Jaques Lemelle, Baptiste David, Hillaire Bordelon.

Patrol Masters at this time and the location in which they served were:

Baptiste Castille - Prairie des Femmes; Michel Carriere - Prairie Fakatique and Chataigner; John Hayes - Prairie dela Pinier and Bayou Chicot; others were Joseph Grandenigo, Joseph Chretien, James Stelle, Adam Tete, Michel Prudnomme, Henry Lastrapes, Louis Trosclair, Miguel Hernandas, Augustin Gradenigo, Albert Lavergne, Phillippe Fontenot, Samuel Hamilt

eajamin A. Smith, Joseph Eliah Andrus, Caprie Lyous, Joseph Laux, Louis Soileau, and tre Ganta, Alex B. Fontenot, Murtaugh Collins, Drauzin Breaux, Louis Soileau, and illiam Link.

In 1818 James Stelle was authorized to have made a large map of the Parish, and a mn of \$20,00 was appropriated for this purpose.

Among those mentioned in a list of early constables of the parish are Adrian Sonnier, Among those mentioned in a list of early constables of the parish are Adrian Sonnier, Among those mentioned in a list of early constables of the parish are Adrian Sonnier, early Soung, Joseph Veneble, A. S. Winkler, Wm. B. Carroll and William Johnson. Another early doctor in the Parish was Dr. Vincent Boagai.

Found among the first decades of the nineteenth century were the names of Theodore DeValcourt, H. Lowry, Y. D'Avy, A. Mamuel, L. Roxas, W.R. Meclinley, Michel Bihm, Louis Lefeune, Valery Roy, Thomas Stutes.

Joseph D. Richard was newly appointed clerk of the jury, and as an example of fine Spencerian script, his calligraphy would be hard to beat. The early records are all handwritten, and many of the secretaries had fine and flourishing styles of peumanship. The ability to write was a thing of which our early settlers were justly proud, and nothing gives more proof of this than the meticulous care with which they formed their every word. Spaded lettering, curlicues, and ornamental capitals activities deductiments of the parish, and bring to life the gentlemen who set down so patiently the official business of Imperial St. Landry.

Many incidents relative to the "War Between the States" are reflected in the minutes of the Police Jury, and other emergencies that arose in the parish.

DAILY WORLD

FIRST HEALTH BOARD
Around the turn of the century, March 1, 1883, the Parish Board of Health was organized at a call meeting of the Police Jury. This was an emergency brought about by a case of smallpox at Whiteville, on Bayou Boeuf, Members of the jury attending this meeting were August Perrodin, D. Meche, S. Haas, Louis Young, and T. C. Chachere.

Seven physicians attended, and formed the first Board of Health. Dr. R.H. Littell was president, and other doctors were James Ray, Louis Hadden, W.M. Thompson, V. Boagni, Felix Guilbeau, and D.L. Todd.

Noted at a later meeting was an ordinance formulated by Dr. W.F. Clopton, relative to the cremation of animals found to have Charbon of Glanders. Penalty for failure to cremate infected animals was \$100.00 fine or three months in jail or both.

CARLIEST FIRE COMPANY

One of the eariest Volunteer Fire Departments in the State was organized in Opelousas, and was incorporated by act of Legislature in 1853, its members being exempt from militia and jury duty. Among its members have always been the prominent citizens of the town, who risked life and limb protecting the property and safety of the inhabitants of the town and its environs.

Attention was also given to the cultural things of life, and in the towns of Opelousas and Washington were well-known Opera Houses, which had as guests many of the outstanding stars of music and drama of the day. In old publications of the parish are many advertisements for programs devoted to the arts, and at one time Opelousas had its own orchestra and a fine group of singers who put on light operettas for the amusement and edificiation of the local citizens.

In those days as today there were festivals with queens, and they were regal indeed as pid photographs of this era testify.

FIRST STEAMBOATS

The first steamboats that came into the parish were objects of awe and admiration, and by the third decade of the nineteenth century they were well-established and continued until their decline at the turn of the century.

Waiting at the landing for steamboats was one of the occupations of the time, and many remarks have been made that playing poker and drinking Sazerac cocktails at Washine landing to while away the long wait led to the downfall of many a youth of the parish. The younger generation eagerly awaited the landing, for fresh oranges, grapes, and bananas were to be had. Oysters were brought by the barrel, kegs of wine, imported goods, silks and satins and fine brocades all made their way to the rich planters and merchants who had them on order.

The steamboat captain was beloved by all, standing on the bridge giving orders as he twirled his handsome mustache.

The plush interiors of the luxury steamers set a new trend in decoration, and a new style of architecture, "Steamboat Gothic," was the result. Many of the present "gingerbread houses" were inspired by admiration of a passing steamer.



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MIXED DRINKS

CASS

"For Better Service"



OPELOUSAS GOT DIAL TELEPHONES on Saturday, July 13, 1940, the first time the Southern Bell (earlier, the Cumberland) exchange had been moved in 40 years. These pictures, taken by the lateJames Bourdier and reproduced in the Clarion-News, show change-over ceremonies. Attorney Seth Lewis, top left, dialed the first local call. He had been president of the Kiwanis Club when that group began an intensive and ultimately successful drive to get the dial system. They got telephone subscribers to sign petitions. The late Mayor David Hollier, right, placed the first long distance call through the new system. Center is Manager by Gashia. Below, Mrs. L. R. Delaney, standing, chief operator, supervises at the new board. Man on right is a technician, in 1900 Opelousas had 300 telephones. By 1920 there were 480; by 1936 there were 1,966, and there were 6,215 as of June 1 of this year. Gashia estimates there will be well over 6,500, by year's end, perhaps close to 7,000.

## Opelousas' Phone History

The first telephone exchange in Opelousas was installed in the late 1800's, the exact date not known at this time, It was the Bertha Telephone Co., brought to Opelousas by Allie Burton Pickett, of Wisconsin.

The first telephone operator was Isola Foneton (the late Mrs. A. S. J., Campbell). There were about a hundred 'phones on this exchange, When Mr. Pickett went out to the old Cleophas Comeaux place (now the site of this newfangled phones he met Mr. Comeau's attractive daughter, Vidalia, who later became his bride.

Several photographs of Mr. Pickett, the early exchange, and other old views that accompany this article are treasured possessions of their daughter, Mrs. Oswald Perkins, the former Hazel Pickett.

When Mr. Pickett came into Opelousas he when Mr. Pickett came into Opelousas he contained the first automobile that was seen in these parts. ("Bee" Boagni owned the second one.)

In 1900 the Cumberland Telephone and Telegraph Co. was installed in Opelousas, with about three hundred telephones. It was located in the building now known as the Barnstanding, where Winsberg's Store is now with about three hundred telephones. It was located in the building now known as the Barnstanding, where Winsberg's Store is now with about three hundred telephones. It was located in the building now known as the Barnstanding, where Winsberg's Store is now with about three hundred telephones. It was located in the building now known as the Barnstanding, where Winsberg's Store is now with about three hundred telephones. It was located in the building now known as the Barnstanding, where Winsberg's Store is now with about three hundred telephones. It was located in the building now known as the Barnstanding, where Winsberg's Store is now with about three hundred telephones. It was located in the building now known as the Barnstanding, where Winsberg's Store is now with about three hundred telephones. It was located in the building now known as the Barnstanding, where Winsberg's Store is now with about three hundred telephones



brought in to Opelousas the independent Ber-tha Company, first telephone service in the area, He married Vidalfa Comeau "Miss Vi," and settled in Opelousas.

rode in the first automobile that was seen in these parts. ("Bee" Boagni owned the second one.)

In 1900 the Cumberland Telephone and Telegraph Co. was installed in Opelousas, with about three hundred telephones, it was located in the building now known as the Barnett Building, where Winsberg's Store is now sinated, on the corner of Main and Landry. First operator of the Cumberland exchange was Miss Kitten Thompson, who became Mirs. I. A., Shaw. Miss Isola Fontenot was relief operator. Joel Fontenot was night operator, and Fabian Chachere was messenger boy. A toll check stations were placed into service at Sunset, Washington, Beggs, Garland, Barbrech, and Whiteville.

V. H., Sibille of Sunset owned and operated an exchange at Ville Platte and Eunice, and service to various places in the Mamou Prairie and Church Point was connected to the service at Opelousas, as the years went by. About July 1906 the Cumberland Co. a, ultred the Bertha Co., which then had very few customers and could no longer compete with the Cumberland Co. The few remaining Bertha customers were connected to the Cumberland Co. The few remaining Bertha customers were connected to the Cumberland Co. The few remaining Bertha customers were connected to the Cumberland Co. The few remaining Bertha customers were connected to the Cumberland to Operate in this manner until 1907, when the entire plant was reconstructed and the old independent plant dismantled.

At this time Henry Gallois was manager of Cumberland in Opelousas, and was transferred to New Iberia in 1907. He served almost half a century in the telephone company, waiter Connerly replaced Gallois, Jim Sullivan was construction foreman in building the first plant, and Leon Prodel installed the switchboard equipm t. Frank Barancohalso served as manager r a number of years. Cumberland Telep. one Co. was merged with Southern Bell in Oct. 1925, and it was at this time that I. A. Gashia, now manager, becan working with the Telephone Company, this year completing thirty years of service in this



FIRST SWITCHBOARD in Opelousas, in the office of the Bertha Telephone Co., ned by Miss Isola Campbell, first operator. She was the late Mrs. A.S. J. Campbell Bertha Telephone Co. was owned and installed by Allie Burton Pickett, of Wiscons married Vidalia Comeau and settled here. This photo of the early switchboard is a less collector's item. It offers an interesting contrast to the modern one in presence the old crank 'phone on the wall.

#### **Early Marriage**

The first marriage in the earliest marriage book in the St. Landry Catholic church here is that of William Collins, son of Luke Collins and Sara Waut, He married Hortense LeSassier of New Orleans, daughter of Dr. Julian LeSassier, who was a captain of militia, and Maria Voisin.

This was not, of course, by many, many

tance call. At this time the dial equipment, switchboards, power room, operators' quarters and business office were newly housed in a one-story brick structure on LandryStreet. At the present time, the business office is housed in a recently complete brick structure at Bellevue and Market, I. A. Gashia has served as local manager since June 1, 1937.

years the first marriage in the partitle first in the bound Marriage Extended the first in the bound Marriage Extended the first was in 1787. The priest was Joseph de Arazena,
Luke Collins was the son of Luke and Zoe Courtableau, in the having adughter of Jacques Courtableau, fir mandant of the Poste de Opelousas, guerte Lekintrek, Jacques and Maxwere married in Opelousas in 1765 Valentin, a missionary priest, the been no church here then, at the hom ques.

ques.

Marguerite Lekintrek was the daug Joseph Lekintrek, a fur trader, or 'de bois,' who was among the very receive a permit, from the French aut in New Orleans to trade in the Country. These records are in the Country. These records are in the Country. Luke Collins died in 1801, the chur ords show.

\* NO SOUTH THE PROPERTY OF THE

### Whittenberg **Insurance Agency**

GENERAL INSURANCE P. O. Box 617 150 **West Believue Street OPELOUSAS, LA.** 



ONG THE HISTORICAL DATA that sur-ONG THE HISTORICAL DA FA that Sur-through the years are found many fine ortraits, such as this one of Agricolè fer. Cabriel Fuselier de la Claire was cond commander of the post of Opelous-d settled near what is now St. Martins-he is thought to be the first settler of istrict. In 1760 he purchased from lo, one of the Attakapas chiefiains, a of land west of the town, and built his on this land, at of these early settlers homes were

on this land.

It of these early settlers homes were simple, but furnished with the most in furniture, silver, crystal and china ht by them from France, or purchased ter visits to their native country, elier de la Claire was commander unrench rule, and later under Spanish in 1769 the tiny settlement was named oste of Attakapas," and as a military useller was its executive officer and for the entire Attakapas and Opelousas its. He served in this capacity until

ing the French Revolution many refu-anie to the Attakapas Poste, and there o many French living here that it ac-the name "Petit Paris", portrait of Agricole Fuselier hangs histlethwatte home in Opelousas, Mrs., are Thistlethwatte being a descendant "ancient commandant"

S. Gardiner was "attorney and counsellaw" in Grand Coteau a century ago, in his practice there prior to 1852.

**DURET'S** 



Dr. Frank Shute and Dr. Theogene Chac-

Dr. Frank Shite and Dr. I neogenehere.
Two St. Landry doctors pose together probably photographed in Dr. Shite's office.
The late Dr. Frank Shite was the son of Dr.
Ira Shite who came here from Kentucky to
practice medicine. Dr. Frank Shite's son
Greighton is presently engaged in the practice
of medicine, and is a prominent surgeon. Dr.
Theogene Chachere was the fifth child of
Veilland Chachere. He served in the Confederate Army as Surgeon of Company F. 8th
Louisiana Cavalry, and practiced medicine
in St. Landry Parish for many years.

#### YELLOW FEVER

A terrible epidemic of yellow fever struck St. Landry parish in August, 1853, Washington was decimated, death was everywhere, and every resident who could fled from that town and also from Opelousas, Some 20 persons died in Opelousas, but in every case they had contracted the disease in Washington, It was also the worst yellow fever epidemic in New Orleans history, with the daily death toll reaching over 400 persons at times.



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Opelousas

Telephone 3436

#### **QUALITY MEAT PRODUCTS SINCE 1923**

#### LOUISIANA'S LARGEST

**Independent Meat Packing Plant** 



BEEF AND PORK PACKERS

OPELOUSAS, LA

LOUISIANA'S ONLY U. S. GOVERNMENT INSPECTED PACKING PLANT SLAUGHTERING BOTH BEEF AND

PACKING PLANT SLAUGHTERING BOTH BEEF AND PORK.

Present management of Mouret's began when Albert Mouret took over his father's meat market in 1923, at the age of 14. In 1928 he began wholesaling, and by 1930 had closed the market and gone into the wholesale meat buse iness on a full scale operation.

Six years later his brother, Harry, came to work for him and in 1941 became a partner.

In 1954 the business was incorporated and today it is the largest independent meat packing plant in Louisiana. A major factor of Mouret's has been its firm policy of—always first with high quality products under the most rigid inspection standards.

The firm now employs 140 people and maintains a fleet of 9 large trailers and 20 delivery trucks.

Only The

BEST

can bear

this U. S.

Inspection

Stamp

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INSPECTED

AND PASSED BY

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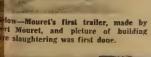
AGRICULTURE

EST. 387

First Smokehouse a 36" clay pipe. Capacity 50 ths of meat at a time.



Above—Present stainless steel smoke-house with automatic controls, capacity 60,000 lbs at one time.







Left — One of Mouret's fleet of nine refrigerated Tandem trailers being loaded with dressed cows being shipped to Chicago. Mouret's operate about thirty refrigerated trucks.

The present packing plant with a capacity of 1,000 cattle and 1,500 hogs weekly shows how much progress has been made in less than 32 years by Mouret's.

Mouret's is the only U. S. Inspected plant in Louisiana slaughtering pork and beef.

## Robin Home Bayou Teche



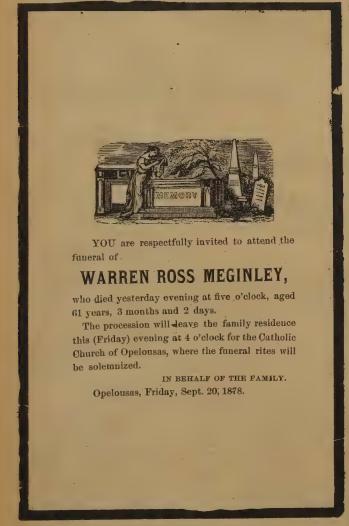
Listed in the earliest records of history of the Opelousas Poste is the name of the first doctor in St. Landry, and in the whole vast Opelousas territory.

His name was Francois Robin, and he was the pioneer Doctor for this entire territory. Called "Francisco" Robin by the Spanish authorities, he was a distinguished Franchypysician, sent as official doctor for the Poste des Opelousas by the French rulers of the Louisiana territory. His was a large, widespread wilderness in which to begin his work of healing, but there were few people of his own race in that great expanse of swamp and prairie.

and prairie.

One of his descendants, Numa Robin, built this home near Leonville on Bayou Teche,
It was made about 1830, and stands today in a good state, having been in continuous use
since its erection. The large live oaks around it add much to the nice appearance of
the home, which is presently resided in by the family of Gervis Taylor.

Owner of the plantation and home is Edgar Mouton, of Lafayette, (Daily World Photo
by Deville).



FUNERAL NOTICE - Creole custom that still survives in Opelousas, A custom, eculiar to Louisiana Creole towns is that of posting funeral notices shortly after the death of a citizen of the town, or of the surrounding area. The above "Funeral Ticket," as they are sometimes called, gave notice of the death of one of Opelousas' pioneer architects - Warren McGinley (the spelling of the name was changed to avoid confusion). Warren Ross McGinley was married to Louisa Chachere, second child of Veilland Chachere and Heloise LaVergne.

Most of the funeral notices were made along the same pattern-with a black band, and a "suitable" cur (picture). In this particular picture there is the mourning widow - the grave - the weeping willow. They were posted on trees, lamposts, and other prominent places around the town, and a large number of notices was impaled in each place, so that members of the family might carry them home if they desired to keep one. In most of our towns in Southwest Louisiana this unique custom has died out, but it still continues in Opelousas, and probably a fewother old towns, To those of us who have grown up seeing them they are the normal procedure after a death, but others unfamiliar with this custom find it most extraordinary.

Andrus	. from	Guidry Birtrans	13490
· ducoin	" "	Bertrand	. 1789
a Adam	. "	Helley	1786
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Brancogne	,	Beaulieu	798
· Bouker	,	Riter	793
Bossiero	,,	Roquigno	798
1 Boré	u	Beaulieu	179
	11	Frelon	1780
Brunet .:	,	Duroupeau	178
Bossderie	40	Duplesis	1780
Bondraaw	"	Rill	178
Brewster, Reed of Thompson	4	States	178
Bello.	"	Forstall	178
Boisdoré	,	Barré	120
Baideline .		Rebin	178
osranire	- 11		70





rookn Of PLENIY was menticorme noat on which the prince and princes pictal robe, accompanied by a group of pages and fairles. Back row standing left to right: Pat rland, Helen McKinney, Lillian Barnett, Mrs. Oswald Perkins, the princess, Mr. Vinta Boagni, prince, Elsie Stelly, Edna McKinne, Hilma O'Quin, Maxine Comeau. Kneeling nt row; Georgia Boagni, Justine Beagni, Marynia Comeau, Cleo Stelly, Gerald Perkins.

## irst Cotton Carnival Queen

tranding before the DeJeanhome (now idence of Allen Dezauche) Miss Yvonne ean in her regal robes as Queen of the it Cotton Carnival of Opelousas, Oct. 25, 25. The late Willis Roy was "King Cotton."

Mrs. Martin Shewim of Alexandria, nne was previously married to James an, of Opelousas, or Opelousas, or Opelousas, or opelousas, vonne's royal train was a loan to her for occasion by a cousin, Stephanie Levert of dartinsville and New Orleans, Miss Levnad worn the train in a New Orleans ball, me is the daughter of the late Armand Dea and Mrs. Louise Meginley DeJean, Her and is a prominent attorney of Alexanpresently retired because of illness, has two sons, James Saizan of Lare ries and Martin Shewim of Alexandria to "Palace" of the king and Queen of Cotwas the upper floor of Bordelon's Carwiere a large reception was held folag, the parade, Dignitaries from all over state attened this first Cotton Carnival, it was photographed by Selznick News, at Pictures Corporations and released

LaPerle Guilbeau, Georgia Shute, Marguerite Fontenot.
Corn Float, Wallace Phillips, count. Mrs. Wallace Phillips, countess Ladies-in-waiting, Miss Noemie Burr, Miss Annie Belle Richard, Irma Fontenot, Herald, Walter Wilson, Jr., Betty Jo Nolan, Herbert O'Ouin, Cane Float, Frankle Dietlein, duke, Miss Rosa Hebrard, duchess, Attendants, Vernon Fontenot, Helen Garland, Irene Hollier, Irma Castille, Jerome Haas, Thomas Sandoz, Rice Float, Robert Fields, prince. Miss Myrtle Mornhinveg, princess, Maids, Misses Adele Lawler, Rosalie Roos, Mamie Anding, Irma Mae Roos, Butterflies, Katherine Dominque, Alice Evelyn Bordelon, Horn of Plenty, Mrs. Oswald Perkins, princess. Vincent Boagni, prince, Butterflies, Gerald Perkins, Elsie Stelly,
The Beauty Float--The following beauties rode on the float put in the parade by the Associated Rice Millers of America, feauring "Eat More Rice"! Miss Eloise Ortego, Washington; Miss Audrey White, Eunice; Miss kla DuBoisblanc, Arnaudville; Miss Volla Barry, Grand Coteau; Miss Lois Daly, Sunset; Miss Ruth DeVilleirs, Opelousas; Miss Ada Joyce White, Melville; Miss Leola Clark, Leonville, Many automobiles and other vehicles were also decorated for the event and rode in the

also decorated for the event and rode in



C. WILLS ROY, King Cotton I, for the first Cotton Carnival in 1922.

#### **Grand Cotton Carnival**

A grand and gala Cotton Carnival was staged in Opelousas for several years, the Ethel Boagni, Romayne Dejean, Annie Budd, Willis Roy, prominent planter, was King Cotton I, and Miss Yvonne Dejean was the first queen.

first queen.
Reported the New Orleans Item on their front page, with pictures, the next day, in

part:
"OPELOUSAS, La., Oct, 25-Viva le roi!
The king lives! Long may be reign over the fertile fields of fair Opelousas and Southewest Louisiana."
"Who says cotton is dead?
"Surely no one who stood in the crowded streets of the parish sear of imperial St. Landry and watched the royal barge of King Cotton! I roll by with His Majesty enthroned on billows of the product....

Cotton I for by with his wagesty enthroned on billows of the product,...
"If the historic Ford Day of last July was counted a successful celebration, and it surely was, the first annual cotton carnival of this part of the state was just so many times a

part of the state was just so many times a greater event,
"... Cotton is the king of the season, for never, in recent years, has the great staple of the Pelican state produced such a bountful crop.
"In the future it will be said that while New Orleans has its Mardi Gras that Opelousas has its Cotton Carnival. Never in the history of Southwest Louisiana has such an elaborate pageant been planned or better executed.

eactorate pageant been planted or tener escented,
"There were bands and floats, prancing horses and steaming Fords, handsome men and handsomer women—and pretry girls by the many hundreds.
"The day's festivities opened with the display of the agricultural horn of plenty in the court house square, Here everything that is grown in the parish was spread out for those who do not know the possibilities of St. Landry to inspect and marvel over. "There was also a baby show.
King Cotton I and his "beautiful and graclous queen" led the parade, preceded by heralds on horseback, Agnes May Allen and

parade, and various awards were given for

nese.
The Cotton Carnival was staged by the Trade Extension Bureau.
Mayor A.J., Perrault presented King Cotton with the Keys of the City, Harry W. Lewis was in charge of the parade.

Ethel Boggit, Romeyne Marie Beah Andrepont.

The queen's ladies - in- waiting were Misses Marie Meginley, Coriene LaCombe, Lena Loeb, Carmen Voorhies and Eyelyn Lewis. Her pages were Misses LaPerle Gullbeau, Georgia Shute and Marguerite Fontenot. Other floats were:
Prince Rice, Robert Fields, with Miss Myrule Mornhinveg as princess, and as maids, Misses Adele Lawler, Rosalie Roos, Mamie Anding and Irma Mae Roos; butterflies, Katherine Dominique and Alice Evelyn Bordelon.

Duke Cane, Frankie Dietlein with Miss Rosa Hebrard, and, as attendants, Misses Helen Garland, Irene Hollier and Irma Castille; and Vermon Fontenot, Jerome Haas and Thomas Sandoz,
Horn of Plenty, with Vincent Boagni and Mrs. Oswald Perkins as prince and princess, and two butterflies, Elsie Stelly and Gerald Perkins, and these fairies, Georgia and Justine Boagni, Maninye Corneau, Cleo Stelly, Maxine Comeau, Helem McKinney, Pat Garland, Lillian Barnett and Hilma O'Quin. After this were state, parish 2nd city officials in autos, "blaring bands," boys and girls agricultural clubs, farm boys and girls agricultural and business floats, farm tractors, and all types of mobile agricultural implements.

Mayor A. J. Perrault gave the lding the city's keys, An "appropriate pantomine" was enacted in front of the throne by 100 school girls; there was a competitive drill between Civil War veterans and National Guardsmen, and the day was ended with distribution of \$600 in premiums to visitors.
There was a grand-ball that night for "the bravest of the brave and the fairest of the surrounding countryside."

"Visitors were here from everywhere," the article continued.

"The Opelousas Cotton Carnival has attracted attention throughout the south, Monday night the powerful radio broadcasting station of the Atlanta Journal threw Into the ether of the entire Southern states the news of the celebration." Other stations broadcasting news were in Kansas City and Fort Worth. And "each and every visitor was presented with a miniature bale of cotton, every lint of which was





YVONNE DE JEAN st Cotton Carnival Quee

## Opelousas- 'City of Banks'

FOR NEW ORLEANS,



The good safe Steamer, SYDONIA.

J. JOHNSTON MASTER.

J. Joinston Master.

Will leave Washington on Wednesdays at 10 A. M., and returning, leve New Orleans on Saturdays at 12 M. The Sydonia was built expressly for this trade, is well adapted, being safe and comfortable, also well supplied with the late improvements for the protection of lives and property. Every exertion will be made by the officers to give satisfaction.

P.S.—Consigness will please rection that

P. S.—Consignees will please notice that freights cannot possibly be delivered from the warehouses unless the eash is paid or bills receipted back to shippers for poyment [September 11th, 1852.]



MIRS, ELOSE MORROWSTEVENS remembers only vaguely the lifeat Morrow she knew as a child 90 years ago. She is the only surviving member of her generation of the Morrow family, the daughter of the original settler, Earnest Morrow. (Daily World Photo by Sue Eakin)

In the first decade of the twentieth century. Ogelousas boasted no less than five banks—The Opelousas National Bank, the Planters Natonal Bank, the People's State Bank, the St. Landry State Bank, and the Union Bank and Trust Company.

Officers of the Opelousas National Bank were E. B. Dubuisson, president; C. F. Boagni, vice-president; A. Leon Dupre, cashier; P. D. Pavy, Assistant cashier. Directors were C. F. Boagni, B. B. Dubuisson, A. Leon Dupre, R. LeBourgeois, and Robert Sandoz. The Planters National Bank had for its officers Robert Chachere, president; John P. Savant, first vice-president; A. W. Dejean, second vice-president; J. A. Perkins, cashier: A. A. Comeau, assistant cashier; R. L. Garland, attorney. Directors were Robert Chachere, Andrew Moresi, A. E. LaFleur A. W. Dejean, John P. Savant, G. L. Le Salle, G. L. LaSalle, and J. A. Perkins. The People's State Bank had the following officers—David Roos, president; Samuel Ilaas, vice-president; Leon S. Haas, second vice-president; Leon S. Haas, second vice-president; Cawrence Larcade, cashier; N. M. Childs, assistant cashier. The board of directors was composed of David Roos, Samuel Haas, Leon S. Haas, J. A. Haas, and Lawrence Larcade.

The St. Landry State Bank listed as its officers J. A. Haas, president; Oscar Dardeau, vice-president; G. H., Cretin, second vice-president; J. J. Perrodin, cashier; George Bienvenu, assistant cashier; William J. Sandoz, trust officer.

Directors were Dr. J. P. Saizan, Oscar Dardeau, G. L. Cretin, Lionel Bienvenu, P. Alexis Sandoz, M. L. Swords, Bmar Andrepont, Dr. G. Richard, William J. Sandoz, J. J. Perrodin, Joseph Benoit, and Dr. M. D. Lewis.

The St. Landry State Bank became the St. Landry Bank and Trust co., and moved from its original location in the old "Barnett Bullding" which was built as a bank, it once sported a cupola, as can be seen in the accompanying photograph. For years it occupied the present site, until the old building was demonlished and the new St. Landry Bank Bullding on the northwest corner of Ma

#### People's State Bank



THIS PHOTOGRAPH of the Peoples State Bank was taken Thursday Oct. 28, 190 as the calendar on the wall testifies. (Magnifying glass courtesy of Murph Pulfor Identified by Mr. "Teco" are the following employees of the bank I, tor., L. J. I cade Sr., Jim Dominique, J. J. Perrodin and Sidney Brown. The site is the present st. location of Mornhinveg's Jewelry store.



OUTSIDE VIEW of Peoples State Bank-Once occupying what is now Mornhined Jewelry Store, the Peoples State Bank is shown above. Left to right are pictured Larcade (now president of the Planters Bank), J. J. Perrodin, and Henry Domini Larcade Sr.



CASHIER'S VIEW of Peoples State Bank.—The late J. J. "Jack" Perrodin, pik graphed behind the cage of the old Peoples State Bank, where he served as cashier, was for many years cashier of this bank, and later cashier of the Union Bank, fie.a. served as city clerk for a number of years before he retired.

#### Birth of a Bank



FIRST OFFICE of the Union Bank and Trust Co, was this small brick building ou selleuve Street, once the law office of Lucius J. Dupre and his son Laurent Dupre. A arge placard on the building apnounces that the Bank will open for business Jan. 1, 1911, tanding on the steps are Jean Jacques Perrodin (called "Jack") who was first cashing of the bank, and James Vidrahe, his assistant. This building was used for a year during construction of the Union Bank Bidg, at bellevue and Court sts., presently the home of the Planters Trust and Savings Bank, which will move this year into a new building now seing constructed across Bellevue street from the present structure.

## egendary Bowie's Youth

(Daily World Staff)
mes Bowie, a "bravo" and a fearleycan pioneer of legendary status, spens
of his youth and early manhood near
sas, in St. Landry parlsh, This inforthat follows comes from the biography
BOWIE — LIFE OF A BRAVO by
lan C. L. Douglas, generally recognized
most authoritative account of Bowie's
ouglas did extensive research into
s life in preparation for the book.
mes Bowie was born in Cumberland,
Tenn., somewhere around the year
sixth child of 10 born to Rezin and
owie, pioneering Americans of sturdy
Presbyterian stock. The first born,
ris, died in-infancy, but the rest were

802, when little James was about 8 of age, Rezin Bowie sold his Tenproperty and moved his family by to Louisians.

In settled his brood in Catahoula paragement of the paragement of the settled his brood in Catahoula paragement.

as Douglas wrote, "dulanding par-as Douglas wrote, "duld Rezin, not the land around Vidalia to his liking to migrate southward into the Teche, settling on a farm of good botton ar Opelousas in the old parish of Im-

setting on a tarm of good bottom ar Opelousas in the old parish of Im\$t. Landry, are," continues the account, "was a ul and verdant country, a land of paland moss-bearded oaks, where half ulace spoke the French of the Acaand where rusty-backed alligators of in the dark lagdons of the swamps to the streams that filtered into the Great fields of sugar cane stretched gues across the lowlands (Editor's it. Landry was at that time, indeed, grower of sugar cane); while along rivers and bayous the sawmills whire plying the boatmen with timbers and umber to float down to New Orleans er cities of the lower regions, this colorful atmosphere the Bowle rew toward young manhood, helping text with the cane and with the mulesugar presses, and hiring out to the lers to earn a little extra money in k seasons."

family prospered well near Ope-raising tobacco and making syrup

ar.

ber Elve had it easier, too, Douglas
that because she could now buy a
riety of goods in the stores of Opelousfamily made a fine sight at church
lays: the girls in their tight-bodiced,
rted dresses; the young gentlemen in
nug, hive pantaloons, their broadasts, silk vests and high stocks, Even
mish 'Cajuns were forced to agree
parish boasted no family more handnd well turned out than the Bowles
children, through contact with neighfamilies, soon acquired both French
anish, and the older boys becam
as conversant in these two tongueheir own."

as recounts from family letters that her believed that young Jim loved a country more than the rest, even; and the most imaginative mind and

in country into the country in the community in wrestling matches rrough games." her Stephen was quiet and studious into the country in the c



THE BOWLE KNIFE.





JAMES BOWIE, who became a legendary colossus at the age of 33, moved to Loudisiana with his family in 1802 at the age of 7, settling, after a short stay in Catahoula parish, on Bayou Teche near Opelousas in St. Landry parish, He and his two brothers built a sawmill in 1815 on Bayou Boeuf in Rapides parish, and Jim Bowie never returned here except for occasional short visits. They became something of a legend here for their playful wildness, and also in Rapides. The legend was to grow, as far as Jim Bowie was concerned, for the rest of his life, which ended at the Alamo by Mexican bayonets plunged into his phenumonia-ridden body while abed, from which be directed the fighting.

Legend has it that his mother, then living with a daughter in Sir eveport, made this comment when informed of the fall of the Alamo and her son's death:

"So James' is dead?" Then, "I'll wager they found no bullet wounds in his back."

their money and started out on their own. Old Rezin bought two more slaves for their plantation, and off they went.

That, Douglas recounts, is the last that Opelousas and St. Landry saw of Jim Bowie except for occasional brief visits as long as his mother lived here.

The boys made names for themselves in Rayides as "those wild Bowies," and they pros ered with their sawmill.

Three years later, during a business trip to New Orleans, Jim Bowie learned of the profits to be made by getting into the illegal traffic of smuggled saves; the boys sold the sawmill and caught a schooner for Campachy (Galveston), Tex. There they struck



ANDRY HIGH SCHOOL, photographed May 11, 1900, At the time, it was located on ket st, at the site of the present St, Landry Clinic. The building was later moved to on on Academy st, and became the Opelousas Negro High school. It was abandoned years ago when the present J. S. Clark school was built, except for adult edclasses and various gatherings. Photograph was originally the property of Ludie and is now owned by Mrs. James Prados.

#### Ada Bodemuller Home

WELL-PRESERVED among the old residences in town is the Bodemuller home, residence of Miss Ada Bodemuller, and built by her father, E. A. Bodemuller, who was a son of Herman Bodemuller. It stands on N. Court st. in the same block as the Very old Bodemuller, home which was recently moved from the corner of North and Court. HERMAN BODEMULLER HOME

One of the oldest homes in Opelousas was recently moved from its site on the corner of North and Court, this was the Bodemuller home, owned and lived in by Herman Bodemuller and his descendants for almost a century.

entury.

Prior to this it was the residence of Judge E. North Cullom, one of the celebrated judges of St. Landry Parish.

Herman Bodemuller was a musician, and

Herman Bodemuller was a musician, and for many years was organistat the St. Landry Catholic Church, His son, Herman, was a pioneer printer of this town, and apparently the first "job printer" in the section, Before this time, all printed matter in the parish was handled by local newspapers, of which we have written elsewhere. Bodemuller's printing shop has been in existence continually since its establishment in 1891, being operated at the present time by Mr. and Mrs, Herschell McLeod, Mrs, McLeod is the former Lilybel Bodemuller,

Interesting to note is the fact that the Bodemuller home was removed in sections, as it was divided some years ago. The old and original structure was found to be of "briquete entre poteaux" construction, proving its early origin, Hand hewn cypress posts were erected, cross braced, and the space betweenfilled with mud, brick-bats, and moss, This was covered at later dates with plaster, and still later with boards or wall-paper. Through the years many of these old houses have become so changed that it is hard to recognize the ancient core behind new facades and superstructures.

Tell-tale wooden pegging and square nails added to the evidence of the true age of this very old place. (Daily World Photo by Deville).

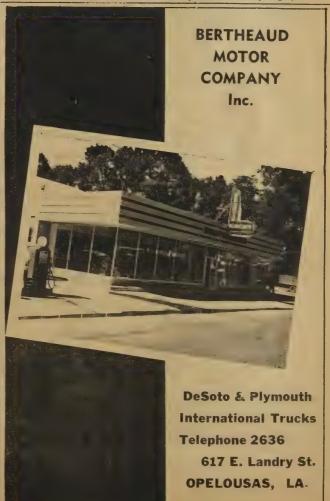
isiana.

isiana. The brothers made three slave-running trips, selling their blacks highly profitably to planters around Opelousas, and in La-Fourche and Rapides districts. They invested their money in property, which brother James stayed to manage. Brother Rezin married a Natchitoches girl, and settled jown, and brother Jim made the final slave-running trip —— and all 30 of the blacks ran away while encamped in the Trinity river bottoms.

bottoms,
At this juncture, in 1819, word reached
the boys that their father had died in Opelousas and they hurried there, Jim persuaded
his mother to dispose of the old St. Landry
parish homestead and return with him to
Arcadia, the home clantation of the brothers

a bargain with Jean LaFitte and got into below Alexandria. She did so, and that was business of smuggling slaves into Lou-ana. The brothers made three slave-running adventurous life, culminating in his death in he Alamo.

(Editor's note: Neither hiographer Doug-(Editor's note: Neither hiographer Doug-lass nor, apparently, any other until Mrs., Ruth Robertson Fontenot came across the entry in Marriage Book No. 1 of the St. Landry Catholic Church, while doing re-search for this edition, knew anything about the marriage here on Sept. 15, 1814, of one "James Rezin Bowie," native of Cumberland County, Tennessee, and a Miss Marguerite Neville, native of Nelson County, Kentucky, Stuck into the pages of the marriage book at the entry is a slip of paper signed by Rezin and Bive Bowie, and witnessed by James Neville and James Bowie, giving the young man permission to marry the girl).



# James Bowie's First Marriage Recorded Here

how publications faits, was troy dimanetos C Benedite 1/1/11 Deflember he 13 This is to certify that ion one agreed for our con faction Bourse to frin. Margrate Naville given under our hours the way no got drove new lines Rearn Spours James Bourt Elve Bourie · s'an wil hut Cent qualorse et le quiase de Septembe, je Barrieri prêtu Sessewant Cette parsisse I tandry des opelou faites par trois jam de Vinances Consentiss a la meste parsiparente avenue lutyre exement Civil ru canonique y jay ma 21 nes olezus james Mez in Bowie natif du tavesi Courte de combertand OWLL Bowie at de helve john natif, de georgie et habitans depu paroish vilaning on Is hwirous; le It james dezin Bowie 24 Le pend. Du Consentement de les present d'une pent; avec &! inqueritte native du Kentenki nelson Conte le fille degition de Denis evill Brown originaires diclande et habitaire Tur Le Baillou robert La de Dumany to my idant du Conjentement de les parens Dante pet intereges land lautie par parolles de misent, et ayant oblever leur in Consentement au bit mariage; ja dem ay imparti la senediction nightiale it les viset Contumes de notre stimere l'église domaine, en présence de Duijoachie just jeanson james nevill seguisentant lepende lessouse et vital Estilet to habitant de Cette presignaquiont Signi avec moy de dit jour mois étanqueles pu James Regin Bowi Ollar and Provide orn Name of Baptige Jamso Mull

JAMES R. BOWIE's marriage was recorded in Marriage Record Book No. 1, page 256 of the St. Landry Catholic Church here, as above, Loose sheet at top, in English, gives Bowle his parents' permission to be married. Record of ceremony, bottom, is in French. Translated, it reads:

"In the year eighteen hundred and fourteen and on September fifteen, I, the undersigned Michel Bernard Barriere, priest in charge of this parish of St. Landry des Opelousas, after three publications of banns, published three consecutive Sundays at the parochial mass, and having heard of no impediment civil or canonical, I have solemnly married James Rezin Bowie, native of Tennessee, County of Cumberland, legitimate son of Rezin Bowle and Blvie Johns, native of Georgia and for several years living in this parish or its neighborhoods; the said James Rezin Bowle, major of age, proceeding with the consecution of his parents, on the first part, with Miss Margaret Nevil, native of Kentucky. Nelson

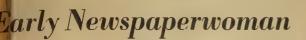
County, legitimate daughter of Denys Nevil and Helen Brown, native of Ireland and on Bayou Robert, the said Margaret Nevil proceeding with the consent of her particle other particles.

"After having interrogated them both and having obtained their mutual consent to marriage, I have imparted to them the nuptial blessing according to the rites of of Mother the Roman church, in the presence of Don Joachim Ortega, Jean Baptiste sonne, James Nevil, representing the parents of the bride, and Vital Estillette, all in this parish have signed with us this day, month and year as above."

The book was signed by the couple, James Rezin Bowie and Margaret Bowie Evil," and by James Nevil, Mary Nevil, Arthemise Montgomery, Baptiste Janson Regillate, Joseph Ortage and Mig'l Barn's Barrier, Priest



PARK at Opelousas is one of relatively new landmarks. Only part is snown here, swimming pool and bathhouse is mostly hidden by foreground trees, as is the well-d playground. Barbeque area, with many illuminated pits, is in wooded area out of at lower right. Three diamonds are for the little league, for softball (with lights) seball. Four surfaced tennis courts are lighted, White building is civic center, le for functions. (Daily World Photo by Bourdier).



the first newspaperwomen in the President of the Louisiana Press Association, and at the time probably the youngest, and was nominated for president in 1904, but trude P. Callahan, of Washington, Toleople she is better known as Mrs.

| Compared to the Louisiana Press Association, and was nominated for president in 1904, but the leave the property of the large that the president of the Louisiana Press Association, and was nominated for president in 1904, but the large that the lar

seople she is better known as Mrs. Lynch, prominent civic worker and swoman of Opelousas. Unde P. Callahan was emancipated in order to edit and own the Washington ise, which was purchased for her by the control of the Opelousas Courier, it was hed criginally by J. K. Sandoz in 1884 e Argus," Later as the Washington It was a 7-column newspaper and job

Miss Callahan was a very successful She served two terms as First Vice

declined the honor as she was to marry Nittley Lynch.

She was a delegate from Louisiana to the National Editorial Association when it met in Omaha, Neb., and was awarded a trip to Yellowstone Park.

About the time Miss Callahan was a budding journalist, her more mature contemporaries in this new field for women were two well-known New Orleans writers — Dorothy Divand Catherine Cole, There were very few professionalwomen in journalism, or in any career except education.

So, Mrs. Lynch may be considered St, Landry parish's pioneer newspaperwoman.



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Mr. Avie Bordelon has been in business forty-three years. In 1912 he started in the hardware and implement business on the corner of Court and North streets. He added automobiles-Chevrolets-in 1925. In 1930 he sold all except the automobile business, which he still owns and operates-in the same location. The old building shown in picture was completely destroyed by fire in 1938. Only the cash and records were salvaged. The modern fireproof building shown was built the same year. It has 15,000 square feet of floor space for complete one-stop service with

some 30 employees.

Mr. Bordelon is still active in the businessafter 43 years. He has as his partners his three sons and son-in-law:

Avie Charles Bordelon Robert Edward Bordelon Frederick F. Dupre Francis Louis Bordelon

#### **Bordelon Chevrolet Company**

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#### Old Garland Home

The history of the Garland family is closely entwined with that of the State, and ticularly of Imperial St. Landry. The hous, ancient souvenir of the past, is a long, rambling structure that has grown through the years to accomodate a large family. Giant live oaks shelter the open gallery, which is an astonishing 65 feet long. Huge pecans spread out in the back of the place, each tree with a name of its own. There is a twin cedar that reaches into the sky to an unbelievable height.

In a low spot in front of the home are tall cypress trees, and nearby are more oaks, pecans, and long hedgerows of bois d'Arc (burdock) trees. Lime trees come up by the hundreds from their ancient parents. Here indeed is a veritable park of old trees, sheltering use house from hots sun and sweeping wind. The original small home and the thousands of acres surrounding it were part of a vast acreage belonging to Jean Henry Lastrapes, and his wife, Celeste Boisdore, In the American State Papers, there is recorded the Spanish Patent, issued in 1811, of this tract I land to Henry Lastrapes, and Celeste Genevieve Lastrapes, Official records of the parish go back as far as 1805.

Jean Henri Lastrapes and Celeste Boisdore had a large family, one danghter being Celeste Genevieve Lastrapes, in the year 1822, she married Rice Garland, of Virginia, On the occasion of their marriage, her parents presented her with the home, and the acreage surrounding.

Rice Garland was a member of Congress, and became a Supreme Court Justice of the state of Louisiana. Their two children were Henry Lastrapes and Marie Celeste (who married a cousin, Alfred Lastrapes).

Henry Lastrapes Garland, born in 1826, died 1908, was one of the most unique and colorful personalities of St. Landry Parish history. In 1852 he married Julia Lawrence Bullard, daughter of the Hon. Henry Adams Bullard, of Massachusetts, and Sarah Keiser.

history, In 1852 he married Julia Lawrence Bullard, daughter of the Hon. Hemry Adams Bullard, of Massachusetts, and Sarah Keiser.

Henry Adams Bullard was a Supreme Court Jüstice, Member of Congress, Secretary of State, and founder of the Louisiana Historical Society. His home stood on a bluff over looking Cane River, at Natchitoches, On-ly the columns of this house remain, standing shrouded with ivy on the campus of Northwestern college, which is built on the site of the Bullard plantation,

"Captain Garland", as Henry L., Garland was always called, served in the Confederate Army, and carried his military title for the rest of his life. Many and interesting are stories told about him, and a whole book could be written around his picturesque character. He and his wife, Julia, who was called "Bammame", held a sort of perpetual open house at the old home under the oaks. Twenty for dinner was an every day occurrence - forty was hardly stretching it. One instance to illustrate his umusual ways was the following: Ithas been mentioned at the beginning of the write-up that the old home was at the northwest corner of the city limits, This may sound ordinary, but in fact is most extraordinary! Captain Garland had a large part of his land incorporated, so thathe could vote in city elections! He obtained no other benefits, and by many his place is presumed to be out of the city limits, extending as it does into open meadows and fields of no small dimensions.

He and his wife had seven children, two of whom died in infancy. The five who lived were Maric Celeste, who married Aument Moore, Virginia Sarah, who married Amente Moore, who married Helen Hersis, and is the only one of the children living; and Robert Lee Carlano, who married Helen Hessian.



HENRY L. GARLAND

Since first the place was given to Celeste Lastrapes Garland it has been owned andoccupied by members of the Garland family, Here on the great porch was held the wedding reception of Marie Garland Dupre, and it was old Captain Garland who ordered the gallery enclosed in canvas for the occasion, A table extended the whole length of the gallery for the wedding feast. Champagne flowed like water, and twenty turkeys were roasted for the event, A spell of Indian summer had almost brought on a minor catastrophe (the wedding was Nov. 12, 1872) when the barrels of oysters that came specially from New Orleans by steamboat arrived unfit for use in the gargantian stuffing for the turkeys. But old "Bammame", ever a resourceful house-keeper, sent out into the fields an emergency squad, who gathered mushrooms!

Henry Lastrapes Garland, Jr., who is now eighty-nine years of age, is a noted lawyer, having written "Garland's Code of Practice," which was used in Louistians for many years. He is an antiquarian of note, and had a rare collection of old books in his shop in the Vieux Carre in New Orleans, now all installed in the old home. Extremely active for his age, Mr. Garland can put many a member of the younger generation to shame, for he thinks nothing of walking four or five miles every day.

The late Honorable R. Lee Garland, Dis-

younger generation to shame, for he thinks nothing of walking four or five miles every day.

The late Honorable R. Lee Garland, District Attorney of St. Landry Parish for forty years, was a most distinguished member of the Louisiana bar. Loved by all who knew him, he was renowned far and wide for his wit and humor.

The old house still stands solid and sound on hand-hewn timbers, resting on the faded brick pillars. The thick plaster walls have withstood the ravages of time, and the beaded ceilings are still supported by their heavy open beams. A home and a haven for hundreds of relatives and friends, the house has aquired a dignity of its own.

Once when one of the younger generation was at college in New Orleans, she met a girl whose entire family (a large one) had stayed there during the Civil War, Many similar instances are told of occasions when the home has been a shelter, and as with so many homes of its kind, it is a symbol of the old-time, famous, and somewhat passing Southern Hospitality.



IPS. IfENRY L. GARLAND, who was Sarah Lawrence Bullard, daughter of local ry Adams Bullard and Sarah Maria Kaiser, photographed about 1900 with her faithful lave, Fille, who was given to Mrs. Garland upon her marriage and remained with until death, Home in background is the old Garland Plantation Home, wich stands y on Garland's Lane, and is owned by her son, Henry (Uncle YI) Garland.

## Judge Bullard's 1st Hone



BUILT BY JUDGE HENRY ADAMS BULLARD near the site of the home of Louis Juchereau de St. Denis, founder of Natchitoches, was the Bullard mansion, of which only the columns remain standing on the campus of "Northeastern," once Louisians State Normal College.

Judge Bullard moved to Opelousas, and his home became a Sacred Heart Convent. In 1865 the convent was closed, and in 1884 the property, then a 650-acre tract standing on a huff over Cane River, was purchased by the state and converted to a college for teachers. Three columns remain of the original mansion, and the cornerstone of the convent building still remains, and a plaque nearby marks the site of St. Denis's house.

Judge Bullard's home in Opelousas stood north of the Van Sickle home on the Washington Road, in a grove of live oaks. The house was destroyed by fire, and only the oaks remain.

Henry Adams Bullard came to Louisiana shortly after the Louisiana Purchase. He

was destroyed by fire, and only the oaks remain.

Henry Adams Bullard came to Louisiana shortly after the Louisiana Purchase. He was born in Pepperell, Mass., and educated at Harvard, descended on his mother's side from the distinguished Adams family, in 1808 he was graduated from Harvard, and was associated in Philadelphia with Brown and ingersoll, prominent lawyers.

Young Bullard then left the Philadelphia bar and joined the staff at Toledo, who was at that time in Philadelphia seeking recruits. He was secretary and aid-de-camp to General Toledo, and remained with him until 1813, when the expedition broke up. He arrived in Natchitoches destitute.

He soon became a prominent member of the bar, and later married Sarah Kaiser who had come from Lexington, Ky, He served in the legislature and as district judge and was elected to Congress, and was appointed Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court to fill the vacancy of Judge Porter, He also served as Secretary of State, He was re-appointed to the Supreme Court, and at the time of his death was serving as a member of Congress, He also was at one time professor of civil law at the University, and was founder and first President of the Louisiana Historical Society, He had at the time of his death begun a digest of all Louisiana statutes from



HENRY ADAMS BULLARD

1805. He died April 17, 1851. His portrait hangs in the halls of the preme Court building in New Orleans, and

preme Court building in New Orleans, and Cabildo.

His daughter, Julia, married Captain He L. Garland, son of Judge Rice Garland Celeste Genevieve Lastrapes.

The late Hon. R. Lee Garland, who set the Parish of St. Landry for many years district attorney was one of their so Still living is Henry L. Garland, retimember of the Louisiana bar, who resi at the family home, Other children of Otain Garland were Virginia ("Aunt Gib Boutte Thompson, Marie Celeste (mart Laurent Dupre) Charles (married Pam Moore).

They have many descendants, and of the Harry Garland son of Lee, is a practic attorney; Garland Pavy and Edward a James Dubuisson are members of the Landry bar at this time.



NOTE THE DERBY HATS on the hatrackinda's Eunice barber shop of the old days, the stiff collars that only the "Chinee" could launder right, Gentleman in chair at is thought to be Josh Reed, a pioneer town tharshall, (Photo Courtesv Eevan's Studio)

#### ne Rays - Doctor Family Old Debaillion Place



DR. JAMES RAY



DR. GLORGE HILL



. JAMES OVERTON RAY



DR. WILLIAM H. RAY

#### r. Ray's Home



The DOCTORS who served St. Landry erations past, the Ray family was a ment one. The history of the early settled Kenucky includes forbears of the fist. Landry, and gives an account of the Ray, who was a contemporary of Dandone and other pioneers. James Ray, a General Ray, came to Louisiana from Stsburg, Ky. His son, Dr. James Ray, and General Ray, came to Louisiana from Stsburg, Ky. His son, Dr. James Ray, and began the practice of medicine in 1827, stinded at the University of ma, and began the practice of medicine in International Composition of the International Dr. George Hill (who was born in Irenat Affira Hooe of Virginia.

The house that Dr. Ray built for his youing wife is still standing on 578 W, Bellevne, 102 years old, and is the home of a direct descendant, his grandauther. Margaret Mitchell Mornhinveg (Mrs. Arthur Comeau), who was named for her grandauther. Against the Common of the Parish Dordon of Health.

The house that Dr. Ray built for his youing wife is still standing on 578 W, Bellevne, 102 years old, and is the home of a direct descendant, his grandauther. Margaret Mitchell Mornhinveg (Mrs. Arthur Comeau), who was named for her grandauther. Ray were sons of old Dr. Ray, and both practiced medicine in Opelousas, continuing the family profession. They were well-known in the parish, Dr. James Ray serving as one of the proneers does not be proved to the original rembers of the Parish Board of Health.

Children of the late Arthur Comeau and his wife are James Ray, Arthur Jr., Harold,



This very old home is said to be the residence of old Judge Debaillion. It is situated just outside of Opelousas, not far off the Creswell road, and to the east. A narrow lane leads to it from behind the old Chachere

leads to it from behind the old Chachere house.

Falling into ruin, it was the home of a fine old French family, Because of the dilapidatio of the house, its construction is readily apparent, for the plaster has broken away and exposed the "briquete entre poteaux," or "poste adobe," to use both French and Spanish terminology. There seem to be no English words or phrases to describe this type of building, which we find here in homes that were built in the eighteenth century and early injected to entury.

were built in the eighteenth century and early intercent century.

This is a raised house, built on high brick pillags, and under part of the hour lare. Ilke enclosure with iron bars at the narrow windows.

Many of the original battened doors and shutters remain, with heavy wrought-iron hardware. Open beams on the ceilings are beaded, and there is a nice chair-rail in the rooms. Some of the interfor hardware is unusual in design, and is of brass. There is a starr leading up into the open attic.

It is owned by a resident of Lafayette, and lived in by a tenant named William Singleton. (Daily World Photos by Deville)



DIETLEIN'S JEWELRY STORE was founded here in 1896 and was operated by Frank Dietlein Sr., center, for more than a half-century. Man at right is the late Felix Richard, store employee, At left is the late J. K. Roumain, Baton Rouge wholesale jeweler, Mr. Dietlein today still owns the property, now divided into a dry cleaning shop and a jewelry store, and at the age of 87 years is alert, healthy and keen of mind. He is a native Opelousan.

Catherine Maxine and Marynia (Mrs. S. H. Simpsonof Shreveport).

Harold and his wife, the former Loretta Bordelon, and their child, Loretta Ray Com-ean, reside at the family home with Mrs. Ar-thur Comean, making six generations that have lived in thehome since its hundred years

The gracious old home stands in a lovely setting of live oaks, around which are formal plantings of ferns and aspidistra, boxwood, roses and azaleas. The interior has fine mantels and woodwork, and is furnished with beautiful heirloom antiques.

Very few alterations have been made in the home, which is a landmark in the area.



CENTURY-OLD DR, RAY (Comeau) home here, another view, taken during one of the rare times in history when there has been snow on the ground in St. Landry parish.

# Historic Heirlooms in Home at Opelousas



CHACHERE TABLE - PORTRAIT of

CHACHERE TABLE - PORTRAIT of Ellen Taylor Lewis
A small writing table in the Watkins home has a story to tell - it belonged to one of the early Sheriffs of St. Landry Parish... Veilland Chachere, of St. Landry Parish... Veilland Chachere, who was the founder of the large and prominent Chachere family. Louis Chachere was one of the members of the original Police Jury, Veilland Chachere was one of the leading citizens of St. Landry during his lifetime, which was almost the span of a century. He was born in 1801, and died in 1895, When he was Sheriff of St. Landry, this was his table, and he had a lock fitted for the drawer in which he kept his gun, Mrs.

Watkins says that Veilland Chachere once lived in the "Satzan Home," on S. Court st., which was once a small brick house, since enlarged and built away from the interfor core, to form a larger frame house. Many houses in Opelousas have a similar background - once a small house, and gradually added to and enlarged until the original part has long been obscured by remodeling. The charming portrait is a small one, and could almost be called a miniature, Ellen Taylor Lewis was the wife of William Lewis, who was a son of Judge Seth Lewis. They resided at what is now the McKinney home on E. Landry St. Tom H. Lewis, prominent member of the Louisiana and St. Landry bar, was a son of Ellen Taylor Lewis and William Lewis.



GENERAL ROBIN'S sofa Judge Lewis' portrait
Among the interesting historic relics that
belong to Mrs. Alex F. Watkins, Jr. (the
fomer 'Josie' Saizan) are a pair of rosewood sofas that belonged to General Robin,
and were brought by him from France.
These were long in the possession of the

#### Souvenier of "Bloody" O'Reilly

REFLECTIONS from the past are a pair of huge mirrors once belonging to Governor OR eilley. As may be remembered by most of us, "Bloody" O'Reilly, (Count Alexander O'Reilly) arrived in New Orleans in August 1769 with 2,000 soldiers, borne in 24 men o'war vessels. He took over New Orleans and Louisiana for the Spanish following the unsuccessful attempt of Ulloa to take over after the transfer to Spain.

Although his nickname was a reproach against his first act, which was the execution of six members of the October rebellion, O'Reilly made only a few minor changes in government, substituting the Cabildo for the Superior Council. He retained most of the French commandants at their existing posts, Spanish laws and language were adopted officially, but the French regime was kept almost intact.

The mitrors that belonged to O'Reilly were bought by the late John' Inistlethwaite for his bride, Charlotte Frere, and were hung in their plantation home near Washington. They now hang in the Thistlethwaite residence in Opelousas.

At the time of their purchase about three decades ago, an account of the historic sale was given in the Times Picayune. Stem's New Orleans held a large auction of antiques and eurlos, many of New Orlean historical origin, Dealers and individual buyers came from all over the country, to bid on the curios that once belonged to Baroness Pontalba, Pierre Adolphus Ducros, Paul Morphy, Don Alexander O'Reilly and others.

It was stated that of all the collection, late Mrs. Numa Robin, and were acquired

others.

It was stated that of all the collection,
late Mrs. Numa Robin, and were acquired
by Mrs. Watkin's father, Dr. Joseph Philocles Saizan, who was a relative of the Ro-

ocles Saizan, who was a relative of the Robins.

Hanging above one of the sofas is a reproduction of a portrait of Judge Seth Lewis, who was an ancestor of Mrs. Warkins. Judge Lewis was the Territorial and later District Judge of St. Landry Parish, serving for twenty-seven years as Judge of the Fifth District. The original of this portrait hangs in the parish courthouse.



Orleanians would be most delighter that the two mirrors would remainsiana. The mirrors first hung inision of O'Reilly on Esplanade Avalater adorned an upstairs room at old Gem Restaurant.

The room in which the mirror placed is said to have been the spot where the first Comus Carmanization was born.

The git-rimmed ovals were on immense square gilt frames, when the ovals when installed home here.

cut down to the ovals when install home here.

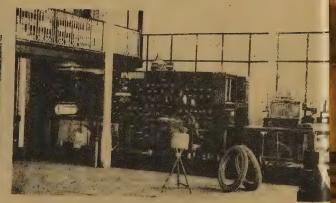
It is something to speculate varied scenes these mirrors have ed through the centuries of their e.

A new generation looks into a ovals—little Pauline Thistlethwaite (a set or of Hugh Thistlethwaite (a set and Charlotte) is now mirrowed in where once O'Reilly apparaised

#### We Introduced The 'FORD' To Opelousas 39 YEARS AGO!



Above: Bordelon's Garage, Main and North Street, first home of Bordelon Motor Company. Here the Ford automobile was introduced in Opelousas. Today, the building has been modernized and is occupied by St. Landry Supply Co.



PARTS DEPARTMENT of Bordelon Motor Company as seen in the 1920's.

#### BORDELON MOTOR COMPANY -OPELOUSAS, LA.

1955 **Bordelon** Motor Co. Today-Same block as original location, but on Bellevue

Street corner



#### retien Point Plantation



THE MOST BEAUTIFUL homes in on is the Chretien home, built by thretien in the early 1800's. A two-ck structure, with a hipped roof to gallery typical of the homes of it is distinguished for a number of the facade are six round brick conich were at one time plastered. On and lower galleries are beautifully orways and windows, with louvered that fold back in lovely pattern the white plastered front. Fanlights windows give an elegant touch, the woodwork is finely carved and

wrought, with fluted pilasters, set-inpanels, and handsome details of every sort. In the interior downstairs are bricked floors, and leading to the main living quarters is a fine curving staircase, which served as a model for the stairway of "Tara" in "Gone With the Wind".

for the stairway of "Tara" in "Gone With the Wind".

Jules Baguerry who once made his home here and was a professional photographer, took a picture of the staircase at chretten and sent it to Hollywood, where it was reproduced on the set of "Gone With the Wind". The upper floor was the main living area, and here are fine mantels of classic design in Italian marble, recessed and panelled window framès, and the ceilings once were centered with lovely plaster rosettes and a frieze of ornamental molding - these, however, are "gone with the wind".

Down in one of the lower rooms is a winerack reaching from floor to ceiling, nowused for books and magazines.

Still lovely in its surrounding live oaks with the graceful hanging moss, Chretten is a standing souvenit of French elegance.

It was the center of a large plantation, an original grant to Chretien in 1776.

Many stories are told of smuggling activities and pirate strongholds in nearby lands, and it was said that his neighborhood was once the inland hangour of Lafitte and his lieutenants.

Built to endure, Chretien has weathered

tenants.

Built to endure, Chretien has weathered years of neglect and countless changes of temperature and times; it stands as a silent memorial to that race of early settlers who built their homes solidly, and with pride of possession of things beautiful. Ghost from the past, it is quiet and restful in the shaded grove.

Quiet as the grave of Hypolite, still standing loftily in the ancient graveyard of Grand Coteau. (Daily World Photos by Deville).

#### Josh Reed **Eunice Peace Officer**



IN THE DAYS WHEN just about everybody carried knives or pistols when they came to Eunice on Saturday mights, Josh Reed was "the law". Mr. Reed is one of the best remember-out peace officers of the days "back when". (Bevan's Studio Photo)



"The Taste Bank" OPELOUSAS, LA. **PHONE 2089** Mary Barre ST. LANDRY FROZEN FOOD LOCKERS



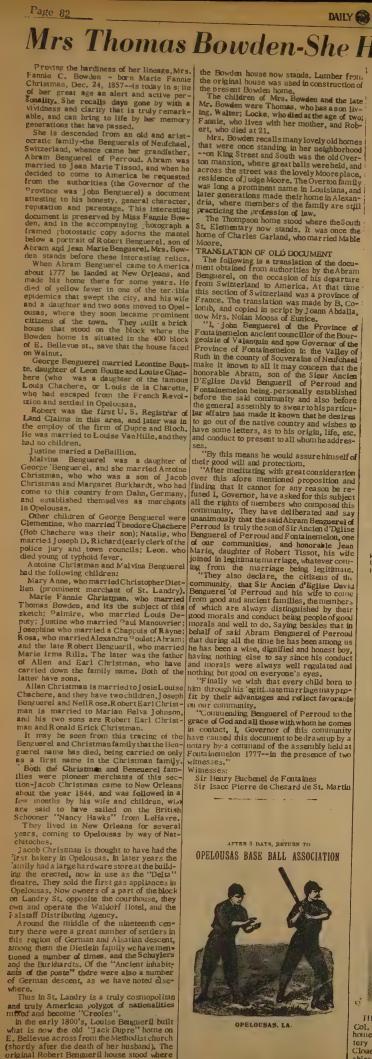


# Mrs Thomas Bowden-She Has Seen a Century Go B

anis of the poster the confidence of German descent, as we have noted ease where.

Thus in St. Landry is a truly cosmopolitan and truly American polygot of nationalities meter and become "Creoles".

In the early 1800's, Louise Bergueril built what is now the old "Jack Dupre" home on E. Bellevue across from the Methodist church (shortly after the death of her husband). The original Robert Bengueril house stood where





MRS. FANNIE BOWDEN, 98 years of age now, and as chipper and lucid as a girl, stands before portrait of her father, Robert Benguerel, and framed docutesting to the character and good family of her grandfather, Abram Benguerel, who New Orleans from Switzerland about 1777. (Daily World Photo by Deville).



THIRD COMMANDANT, "civil et militaire des Postes des Opelousas et Attakapas" will Col. Commandant Alexandre Chevaller de Clouet, Ilis portraif, above, hangs today in the home in Lafayette of Paul de Clouet, a direct descendant. His body is buried in the cener tery in St. Martinyille, next to the church and next to Evangeline's monument. The de Clouet coat of arms is mounted in that church, First commandant was Jacques Courfe ableau; second was Fuselier de la Clair. (Daily World Photo by Deville).

#### ales Perrodin Vs. the U.S.

TO COUNTS CIVIL WAR HISTORY
IN ST, LANDRY
TWES DETAILS OF BATTLE OF
BOURBEUX
TO "Gone With the Wind" novel reads
the perrodin, resident of St, Landry
th and merchant of Opelousas, This suit,
filled against the U, S, by Perrodin in
following the "War Between the States",
to opened in 1881 and from the Vol. No.
in the French and American Claims
nission we draw the following story,
yellowed booklet was saved by desmes of Jules Perrodin who live in the
of Mr. and Mrs. James Prados on
and Grolee,
Perrodin was a native of the town of

d Grolee.
Perrodin was a native of the town of pearment of the Jura, France, and n March 25, 1820, He came to Opeln 1856, and settled here as a merisstore being an extension on Grolee resent Prados home.
Set the street was another building that ired, known for many years as Perlall, used as an opera house and dance dater purchased by J. B. Sandoz and him as a store. This two storied building was recently demolished to way for the new J. B. Sandoz, Inc.

Perrodin married Mina Lastrapes, or of Jacques Lastrapes and Felonise, granddaughter of Jean Heari Lastrapes children, Rose and Jean Jacques, married Louis Prados, of New Originary expensive Marguerite Will-who died a year after their marriage, any years he was cashier of the PeoBank, and was later cashier of the Unitk and Trust Co., and clerk of the city dousas. He died July 11, 1951, les Howard Prados born Nov. 5, 1902, et al. 1961. The sample of the Company was the sample of Anderson, Texpey have two daughters and a son, The samily, being descended from the and the Taylors, For many years Mr. shas been superintendent of the city ading through the yellow pages of the case that involved some the same was the samily they glow pages of the case that involved some the same the same the same the same was the same that involved some the same that t Perrodin married Mina Lastrapes of Jacques Lastrapes and Felonise

and the Taylors, For inany years Mr. so has been superintendent of the city and water plant, ading through the yellow pages of the scase that involved some \$50,000 we trace the events that transpired when rail Banks came through this section of State, and between the lines are tragedies affected many in these parts, stimony was given by many witnesses, sitions were taken many years later, rief the claims were made for sugar and on that Petrodin had bought in the year afform various plantation owners. This nate was stored at the former owner's nations, gins, or at warehouses in the pity. The 13th and 19th Army Corps under commands of Generals Grover and Mcless, army of Major General Banks ized, took possession of, and carried off bales of cotton and barrels of sugar that rodin had bought, errodin was a French citizen, and had er been naturalized, He was conscripted the Confederate enrolling officer for the hish of St, Landry, and enrolled in the a regiment La, Vol. C. S. A., and upon he took out a writ of habeas corpus for the court of the eighth judicial distributions of the property of the subject therefore not liable to the conscript law, was released and discharged by command General E. Kirby Smith, of the Confederate inv.

which ado was made over a former partin their parmership was dissolved at the
break of the war when Auguste voleered in the Confederate Army). At
put was made by opposing counsel to
but that Perrodin "tid give aid and comin" to the Confederates, while Perrodin
intained that he had kept a strict neutity as befitted his position as a neutral
ench citizen.

it in the Confederates, while Perrodin intained that he had kept a strict neutrality as befitted his position as a neutral ench citizen.

The military governor of the parish of St. adry during Federal occupation was Col. It was a collection of the collecting, of the 41st regiment the Massachusetts volunteers (in his testiony later he described himself as maker planofortes his desposition was taken in 10 in Boston).

It is statements show that regiments under a command were engaged in gathering bonon, sugar, and other products of the bountry" under orders from superior headwarters. These were shipped out of Washarters. These were shipped out of Washarters. These were shipped out of Washarters. Testion and "Parre's Landing" (Port Barre) New Orleans and from there a great lead of cotton was sent to Europe to be sold the market.

Testimony was taken from other officersolated Holabird, General Van Vilet, Captin W. W. McKim, General Meigs-and leters from Robert T. Lincoln (then Secters from Robert T.

artillery being thrown forward to Washington, on the Courtableau.
On the 22nd, Banks sent out Brig. Gen Dwight with his brigade of Grover's division and detachments of artillery and cavalry to push forward through Washington to Alexandria, but he lound the bridges over Bayous Cocodrie and Boerf destroyed, and spent the next evening and night making a single bridge at the junction of the two bayous.

a single bridge at the parameter bayous.
The streamer Ware was burned by the Confederates to keep her from falling into the Union hands, but they captured part of her cargo, which had been loaded on flatboats. The streamer Ellen was captured in a small bayou leading into the Courtableau. Gunboats captured Butte a LaRose, and the key to the Atchafalaya. . "the opportunity for opening the Mississippi is in our hands."

and the key to the Archafalaya. "the opportunity for opening the Mississippi is in our hands."

That General Banks was sympathetic to the sufferings of the people whose territories he was occupying is evident from his letters to superior officers. He suggested a means of paying fifty per cent to all persons for their products and a means of conveying them to market, rather than outright confiscation, as was being practiced. He observed that a great deal of the produce was perishable, subject to destruction, and a great deal was hidden. He also stated that he was allowing no plundering or speculating (but also states that unscrupiolous individual robbers following the trail of the army were taking their toll of money and jewelry).

Also included in letters from Banks is an announcement of his arrest of Governor Mouton, and his reasons for this arrest. "He is a man of large influence and intelligence, and has wielded with an iron hand his power over the people in this part of the country; he was president of the convention that declared Louisiana to have segurated from the Union; his influence is still important and at a time when the sentiments of the people were in transition from a uniescence in the Confederate Covernment and a recognition and renewal of their obligations to the Union, it seemed to me important that such a man should at least be quiet.

"I have ordered him therefore to be sent to New Orleans in the custody of the provost-marshall-general with instructions to the gentlemen to provide him with comfortable quarters, but not to allow general intercourse with the people of that city, where he will remain until further orders from the Government, This is the only arrest made, except for crime."

An account of the Battle of Bourbeaux, the only large scale battle fought hereabours, was given in the testimony of two winessees—Mrs. Constance Guldrey, widow of Thelismar Guldrey (at the time of the battle he was serving in the Confederate Army (and had been wounded at Shiloh.)—her testimony was given year

Testimony of Dominque was about the same, and he also added that General Grover, of the Federal Army, had his teat in the year near the steps of the dwelling house.

Antoinette Thiebaut, widow of W.A. Gibson of Washington, testified as to the sugar that was removed from the plantation of Colonel Wim, Offut, where it had been stored in the sugar-house. ... "until the advent of the Federal troops, some time in the year 1864, when said sugar-house was burst open bythe Federal troops, and all the sugar in the said sugar-house was taken away; what could not



OLD PERRODIN HOME LANDMARK -Pioneer Merchant Had Store Here - Once part of a pioneer store of Opelousa's, built just before the Civil War, this old home is a landmark in the community. Connected with a celebrated claim against the United States, it contains many. If the pieces of Prench furniture, and, preserved by the descendents of Jules Perrodin, are a set of account books that date back into the early records of the store. Parts of these are reproduced in the accompanying photographs.

When recent repairs were made on the old home, carpenters working on the roof tound that the gutters were hewn by hand out of a single huge log about ten inches square that ran the entire length of the building. Original shutters and hardware add to the interest of the home, which also has an old kitchen at the side, entered by way of a herringbone -patterned brick walk. Construction of the kitchen because of its open beams attests the age of the place.

place.
The home is at N. Main and Grolee, It was built; rior to 1856—how much earlier is unknown. Jules Perrodin bought it in 1861. Mr. and Mrs. James Prados now live in it.

be taken away was destroyed."

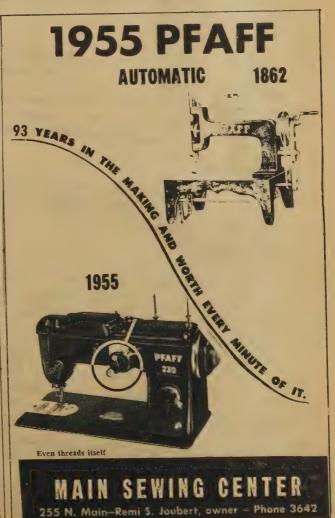
A young colored boy testified that he had seen the men taking sugar, and had made candy for them every day!

Attorneys of the case were:

For the claimant-Ferreal Perrodin, and Henry L. Garland, For the U. S. Governmen-E. T. Lewis and Lucius F. Suthon.

Laurent Dupre was notary public and commissioner, and he took much of the testimony and many depositions. James O. Chachere was Clerk of the 13th Judicial District, in and for St. Landry: George W. Hudsped was District Judge. Other counsels also represented the French Republic.

This interesting case, which was decided



St. Landry Parish 150th Anniversar Dondelow. con las devidas cenomonias una niños, heja legitimo de Petro Bondelon, y a esteresa, y le pure por nombre Celeste, Franco vue Paramor Antonio Bondelon, y Sugeta Como que comte, y por von versas le firme the sie, mes, y que fra estropes. 38. Maxia Luisa U mormo dia, mos, y año bourtios solemnamente una viño. hijo legislem to estr Maitex. fea, y Bantana Con, y le pure poù nombre estania duisa. Tuenon vu Passina. Fraiten, y cetania duisa Stelly. Y pana que como le frame the tria, mas, yano. 30, Maxia Mag Sedus à Tamons Palena Maitex. El mismo dia, mos, y año bautice uma estra hefa legrama te estiquet thoiston, estavia duisa stelly, y le pruso pou nombre estavia ostagdalono, Turam seu Bondas ostarquez, y estavia estagdalono, hoison, y estavia estagdalono, hombre estavia estavolumente estavolument Lucas Saviere, Esta le de Bautismo pentenece al ano veryo \_ M. Row à Zamona 40 By Viennes veinne de Agosto de mil retecientos, y novembre bauxie un hurrie lujo leditario con licar lica luc Sassier linu, y Isabel Leonand, y Pana g. conne lo finme el 20 ce chg. ver 7.95. 45. Peixo Bextrand. Savado veinte, y cinco de Diciembre de este presente año supli la Brimonica sel Bauxi en un Farvulo, hijo legitimo de Amabio Berriando, y cinastante bortam, y le true par membre Tuenon vur Passinos Claudio ocuan, y esnastante Rentrante, y paragre ande la frame. Año de 1731. J., ()/UlVes seis de Énous de our presente ans Supli les Ceremonias de Dantisme en Paroulo hijo legitimo de Jarf Toneonat, y Magdalona Maya, y le puis par nombre est, main de rus Parainos Telipe Toneonat, y Estropolica Toneonat. O paraique comale le flamé. Agustin Tontenut S 2 ... El mismo dia, mes, y ano Eupli las commoniar de la Solena en la abministración de la la mismo dia, mes, y ano Eupli las commoniar de la Solena en la abministración de la parametra lor un Parametro, y interior, y interior sur Parametro Sucan Bautaria Sonais, y Francisco, y managia como e interior Bautaria Sucan Bautaria Sonais, y Francisco, y managia como e interior Bautaria. Tuan Bautista Wils. Upusina Brunet. To Settle a Lamera, Vicanes 9 85 Des veinte y ocho à Enexo Sigli las Premonues el Dauarmo en una mina hija rima de Mr. Franco Brunet, y Marganeta en Borins, y la piero por nonte flussanna. In sur ladrinos delegiero de Borier, y Carriadines konunet, y seneral como la franco. Domingo Treined à Enea Bautice con la sonder recommunité, une facent de l'amera, le Simon Tintenct, y Thechita às colondes, y le pase pou nombre francisco. The des de l'amera de Simon Tontenct, y Trans. Ca hushome. V passague conse le Trans. 5., De mismo dia, mer, y ano bacation un nomi has location a chime track a florida. Reserved David, y the pure por number David. Thereno, sur known Bacana David, y the Reserved Dav ravis Mache

ny pana que come le frame des din mor, y ans.

saino à Tornous

#### ho Was Here, 1765-1805?

o lived in St. Landry parish from 150 years ago? No better list could be led than that of the persons who bough Jul land in the territory of the Post lousas during the years of the Spanish 1765 to 1805.

e, 1765 to 1805, unately, the list is on file, and also pers of the transactions. They may be in the offices of the clerk of court, are are two index books, containing me names, one being the index of those old lands, arranged alphabetically by mames, and the other being those who ed lands from the above, arranged arrically. ically.

THE NAMES
f persons who acquired lands
Situated in the Post of
Opelousas
by Deeds made before the
COMMANDANTS
Under the Government of
SPAIN
commencing with the Year 1765
and ending in the Year 1805
Are to be found Alphabetically
arranged in this book
1819

ng the above vendees index book, therewith all of those who acquired ty in therritory of the Post of Ope-during the Spanishhregime:

	panishhregime:	
YER	SELLER	YEAR
	Α	}
rus.	Guidry	1798
olu .	Bertrand Stelley	1789 1786
1	Andrus	1804
L PARE	Jean of Celestin	1804
ris	(Indian) Sappington	1803
rus	Sappington	1803
rus	Leger Blanchett	1802 1796
Irus	Amdrus	1797 1777
terino	Lemelle Bourrassas	1777
	Fontenot	1799
	Lamathe	1799
	Figurant Bertrand	1802 1802
(6)	Delafosse	1802
ieneau	Guidry Mouton	1804 1804
nethoon	McKoy	1804
tuste	Derosiers	1778
mocine	B Beaulieu	1798
iker	Riter	1793
iker star	Roguigny Beaulieu	1798 1790
Hilleu	Frelon	1789
mes	Durousseau	1798
Source Arreau	Duplessis Rill	1789 1788
	**	
lo mpson	Stutes Forstall	1788 1788
Some	Barre	1788
sunre	Robin	1788
me torn out)	Waible Lejeune	1788 1788
tra	Hollier	1787
In all	Chevalier Veillion	1787 1786
	Baillio	1787
re	Boisdore Roman	1787 1786
score de eur	Janice .	1786
	Collingswood	1786
All and a second	Caratch Declouet	1785 1785
alay	Berwick	1785 1785
lscore	Normand Denis	1784 1784
water and	Soileau	1783
rio Hison	Debrando Gradenigo	1783 1782
n on	Rody	1782
THE R. L.	Fontenot	1782
Demet .	Veillion Lamerande	1781 1781 1781
ma.	Auzenne	1781
lsoore	Jannis Guilliory	1780 1780
Score	Lamathe	1780
lleau Labre	Sylvestre	1780 1776
<b>Jum</b> sard	Lemelle Zeringue	1775
re	Richaume	1775 1777 1777
isopre rwick	Sofleau Penot	1777
Pthelemy	Battin	1777
Frand	Lalande Aucoin	1791 1791
danorel	Fontenot	1792
distorel	Caillivat	1793 1793
Market State of the State of th	Boudreau	TING

Benoit

Carriere Prudhomme

Chretien Comeau Chattlers Clermont

		9-100	J.
	Boisdore Bourque Boon Berthelemy Bossier Burney Belestre Buhot Bushnell & Barton Bourg Bossier	Veillion Richard	1791 1804
2	Boon	Boudreau	1804
1	Bossier.	Mahipourri Lacour	1804 1803
0	Burney Belestre	Papillon Figurant	1803
1	Buhot Buchnett & Dane	Calligham	1802
1	Bourg a parton	Launier	1802 1802
Ī	Bossier Bourg	Marcantel Richard	1801
1	Bossier Belestre	Tesson	1801
ı	Bossier	Figurant Ploey	1803 1798
ĺ	Belestre Bougard	Figurant Riter	1803
ı	Brasseur Baton	Jeansonne Valentine Cure	1779 1778
ı	Barre	Boisdore	1779
ı	Bordelon Banker	Marcantel Berwick	1778 1779
ı	Brasseur	Collingwood	1780
ı	Chattlerau	C Villier	1779
ľ	Chapman Cormier	Bougard	1798
ı	Collins	Cormier Collins	1805
-	Conner Cochran	Fairchild Sutton	1805
ı	Castille Cochran	Celestin (Indian) Armertroon Mouton	1804 1804
ı	Caremouche	Mouton	1804
ı	Chachere Cam	Sabot Soileau	1804 1804
i	Cam Cormier	Marcantel Collins	1804 1804
ı	Collins Conner	Aucoin Fairchild	1805 1805
I	Collins	Galliver	1804
ı	Castille Collins	Bossier Gholson	1804 1804
l	Clement Chapman	Demarais Piquery	1804
Į	Chretien	Celestin (Indian)	1803
7	Collins	Collins	1804
	Calligham Collins	Portin Viger	1803 1803
	Carriere Carriere	Tesson Campeau	1803
	Clement Calligham	Brancogne Richard	1803 1803
	Calligham	Richard	1802
	Clement Carriere	Brancognier Aucoin	1802 1802
	Comeau Clarke	Achenoya (Indian) Calligham	1802 1802
	Comeau's	Comeau	1802
	Collins Collins	Collins Duplessis	1802 1801
3	Carriere Collins	Demarais Lamorandier	1801 1801
	Calligham Chenier	O'Connor Boutte	1801
8	Carnie	Collins	1800 1800
	Collins Calligham	Lagroue Parisseau	1800
	Calligham Carriere	Parisseau Fontenot	1800 1800
8		Cormier Despau	1799 1798
3	Cormier & Mire	Roman	1798
3	Cormier	Dupleichain Collins	1796 1796
	Carriere	Despau Fontenot	1794 1794
	Collins Caillivat	Tauriac Declouet	1792 1791
7	Carriere	Declouet	1791
6	Collins Cormier	Leaassier Villars	1791 1791
3	Cleary Carriere	Desborde Tesson	1791 1790
,	Carriere Caillivat	Hollier Audibert	1790 1790
ļ	Carriere	Carriere	1790 1790
3	Chachere Collins's	Bello Leasssier	1790
3	Collins's	Lesassier Collins	1790 1790
2	Collins.	Schnell Marcantel	1790 1790
2	Calligham	Latiolais	1783 1783
L	Carbonnett Carriere	Lacaze Durousseau	1780
0	Caron Cartier	Pavie Batin	1782 1788
0000	Chabot Collins	Fontenot Leassier	1788 1788
3	Chevalier	Meuillion	1788
5	Champbon Collins	Audibert Chabot's	1788 1788
7	Chabot Coleman	Manuel Reed	1787 1786
7	Carriere	Viger Collins	1786 1786
1	Comesu	Cormier	1786
2	Caillivat Collins	Meuillion Hufpower	1786 1785
3	Calligham	Cuney Frederique	1785 1785
8	Comesu	Pailett	1784
	Collins Collins	Waible Waible	1784 1784
	Cole Charbonet	Roberts Richards	1783 1784
	Collins	Hollier	1783



OLD LAND VENDEES index book, compiled here in 1819 to index the land ownership records kept by the Spanish commanders of the Post of Opelousas from 1765 to 180b, cover shown above. There is an identical book cross-indexing the vendors for this period also on file in the office of the parish clerk of court.

Cave	Mallett	1774	Daigrepont	Thorp	1803
Carriere	Chevalier	1774	Debuisson	Delamorandier	1804
Chevalier	Cave	1774	Delachaise	Tesson	1806
Chevalier	Tesson	1778	Delamorandier	Beausergent	1804
Collins	Collins	1786	Deshotels	Veillion	1804
Cacarache	Roger	1779	Davis	Rogers	1804
Chattlerau	Mondon	1778	Dugas	D'aigle	1804
Collingwood	Trahan	1780	Donato	Frederick	1804
			Deville	Deville	1804
	D		Duplesses	Vidrine	1795
Declouet	Bertrand	1780	Desbordes	Labeaume	1782
Duralde	Ledoux	1780	Desbordes	Courtebleau	1765
Demarais	Veillion	1781	Derosiers	Lacaze	1779
Donegan	Boisdore	1785	Derbanne	Corneau	1779
Donegan	Schnell	1785	Dupre	Veillion	1774
Demarais	Fontenot	1786			
Duralde	Lemelle	1786		E	
Des pau	Latiolais	1786	Emond	Lalande	1792
Durousseau	Barre	1787	Ellis	Donato	1780
Des pau	Robin	1787	Billis	Donato	1781
Des pau	Frederique	1787	Escouffe	Soileau	1786
Donegan	Lett	1788	Escouffe	Veillion	1788
Duplessis	Boisdore	1788	Etienne	Bordelon	1791
Debuisson	Manne	1788	Elmer	Villier	1804
Dio	Debuisson	1788	Eglise	Tesson	1800
Daniel	Teal	1788	Eglise	Normand	1794
Duplessis	Schnell	1789	Elmer	Tessoneau	1804
Dejean & Last-				F	
trapes	Vevant et als	1789	Faivre	Prudhomme	1777
Demarais	Vidrine	1789	Fontenot	Boisdore	1780
Desborde .	Villier	1789	Fairchild	Poiret	1781
Duralde	Lemelles	1789	Fairchild	Poiret	1781
Desborde	Chachere	1790	Francoise	Carnote	1782
Duplessis	Buhler	1791	Fontenot	Boisdore	1784
Demarais	Carriere	1791	Frederique	Moreau	1785
Deforet	Fontenot	1797	Fontenot	Guillory	1787
Donato .	Desborde	1792	Frederique	Lacaze	1787
Dubroquar	Barre .	1792	Forstall	Bello	1788
Dupre	Etienne	1793	Forstall	Baisdore	1788
Despau	Lemelle	1794	Freion	Broussard	1788
Dupleichain	Lamerande	1796	Frelon	Brosset	1788
Donato	Moreau	1796	Forstall	Boisdore	1789
Donato	Moreau	1797	Fontenot	Vilil	
Donato	Chauvin	1797	Fontenot	Villier	1791
Derosier	Bime	1798	Fontenot	Fruger	1791
Deshotel	Lamathe	1798	Frederique	Bello	1791
Doza	Fontenot	1798	Fontenot	Reeds	1793
Dustine	Bossier	. 1799	Foret	Demarais	1792
Dustine	Bodreau	1799	Francoise	Navaire	1785
Dustine	Lalande	1799	Fontenot	Lafleur	1795
Dwire	M. Pike	1799	Fall	Healler	1796
Desborde	Donegan	1800	Francieur	Guichard	1796
Doucet	Bellard	1801	Fontenot	Lafleur	1796
Doucet	Bellard	1801	Fontenot	Doucet	1797
Demarais	Fontenot	1801	Fontenot	Veillion	1798
Demarais ,	. Feg.:rant	1801	Frozard	Collins	1799
Deistenval	Sappington	1802	Fruger	Vasseur	1800
ligle	Doucet et als	1802	Fontenots	Freion	1800
lachaise	Celestin (Indian)	1803	Fontenots	Fontenot & Gu	41-
rid -	Comeau	1803	1	lory	1801

ontenot	Ridemi Fruger & others	1801 1802	Lavergne Lejeune	Carriers Guillory	1784 1787	Malvot Malvot	Frederique	1783	Sylvestre	S Lamatte
isher	Avila	1802	Leger	Boutin	1798	Marie Joseph	Bertrand Chevalier	1781 1781	Stelley	Stelley
ontenot	Lafleur Achenoya (Indian)	1803	Lastrapes Lett	Caron Marcantel	1798	Mouton	Clarke	1780	Schnell Stelley	Viger
ranklin	McKauley	1804 1804	Lemelle	Robin	1787 1786	Mihlan Mau	Derbanne Harang	1780 1775	Schnell & May-	Schnell
oret	Foret Deshotel	1804 1804	Lemelle Lastrapes	Auzenne Poiret	1802 1803	Martin McDaniel	Chevalier	1784 18 <b>0</b> 0	eux Soileau	Roy Marcantel
rozards	Frozard	1804	Langlois	Pailett	1782	Muhler	Hergenroider Hanpeet	1779	Soileau	Soileau
igurant igurant	Figurant Langlois	1803 1779	Lacroix Lorrin	Fairchild Chevalier	1781 1781	Mills&Wikoff	Lemelle	1778	Soileau Sylvestre	Guillory Veillion
Gholson .	G		Langlois	Deshotels	1780		N		Stoute	Rill
Guillory	Riviere Doegan	1804 1084	Ledoux Langlois	Meuillion Armand	178C 178C	Navaire Normand	Picard Niger	1782 1782	Simon & Gen- vieve	Laborde
rosse livre	Bello	1804	Lejeune	Boisdore	178C	Normand	Grange	1788	Smith	Bouillon
Garnew Gradenigo	Gilchrist Bushnell & Barton	1804	Lemelle Lamothe	Chretien Ricard	1775 1774	Neraut Nieves	Lenclos Archinard	1796 1797	Schnell Schnell	Hergemaider Poiret
Guillory	Bello	1804	Lavergne	Saunier	1802	Neraut	Suire	1802	Sylvestre	Guillory
Gradenigo Gilchrist	Viger Riter	1791 1803	Lyons Lamorandier	Tichot (Indian) Calligham	1801 1801	Neraut Neraut	Lenclos Chenier	1802 1804	Simian Simian	Galau Gradenigo
uillory fils	Lafleur	1803	Lacour	Simon .	1801		0		Stelley	Armant
Guidry& Mouton Guidry& Mouton	Celestin (Indian) Celestin (Indian)	1803 1803	Lastrapes Levassier	Duclot Bourg	1801 1801	Oconnor Ozenne	Calligham Grenoble	1795 1800	Styx Sappington	Declouet Knight
Glichrist Gholson	Jacob	1803	Levassier	Collins	1800	Ortolon	Jeansonne	1801	Simian	Sabot
Guillory	Fulton Donato	1803 1803	Larouille Lastrapes	Corkran Henard	1798 1797		Р		Simian Soileau	Rodriguez Vidrine
Goujon Gradenigo	Portin Fontenot	1802 1802	Leaassier Lastrapes	Moreau Bock	1797	Pariseau	Bellard	1798	Simian	Rodrigues
uilliory	Lafleur	1801	Leassier	Godeau	1796 1796	Potier Pitre	Despau Fontenot	1798 1797	Simon Savoye	Castillon Boudreau
radenigo Salau	Peytarin Gradenigo	1799	Laplante Lafleur	Lafosse Lafleur	1796	Poiret	Marcantel	1795	Shehee	Collins
Guenard	Beausergent	1790 1791	Lastrapes	Carriers	1796 1794	Ponsony Percy	Rozat Hergenroider	1804 1797	Smith Sauniers	Bailly Janis
roudel omez	Winard Veillion	1792	Lavasseur Lauve	Carriers Poiret	1794 1793	Prudhomme	Chevalier	1780	Sappington	Collins
Gradenigo	Gradenigo	1794 1799	Leonard	Roy	1793	Parish Prudhomme	Prudhomme Hollier	1796 1795	Simian Sauniers & Com-	Rideau
Godeau Guillory	Leaassier	1794	Lemelle	Chabot	1792	Ponsony	Soileau	1794	eau	Saunier .
uillory	Donegan Beaulieu	1790 1788	L'Enclos	Declouet Villars	1791 1791	Poiret Picard	Lassabe Waible	1791 1789	Stelley Suire	Ticha (Indian) L'enclos
erluche Grange	Blay	1788	Langevin	Brossat	1790	Picard	Auction	1785	Sabot	Favron
Gilchrist	Richard Riter	1787 1787	Lavasseur Leonard	Lavasseur Sylvester	1 <u>7</u> 90 1 <b>79</b> 0	Poiret Pin & Audibert	Bordelon Gradenigo	1783 1782	Smith Smith	Boutin Smith
omeż uillory	Guillory	1787	Lorrib	Marie	1790	Pavie	Populus	1782	Stelley	Celestin
Conor	Guillory Escouffe	1787 1786	Langlois Lalande & others	Pailett Bailly	1789 1789	Pavie Patin	Ledoux Villier	1781 1778	Stelley Stelley	Guillott Guillot
omez	Fontenot	1786	Lastrapes & De-			Patin	Labaume	1780	Shields	Goujon
uillory	Miller Vidrine	1785 1785	jean Leaassier	Percy Collins	1789 1789	Primo Poiret	Broussard Derbanne	1780 1780	Sappington Styx	Milhan Louis (Indian)
Frange	Grange	1782	Leonard	Sylvestre	1789	Priestman	Rody	1780	Scannel	Calligham
uillory radenigo	Baisdore Baisdore	1780 1776	Leger Leger	Martin Benoit	1788 1788	Percy Percy	Lejeune Leonard	1780 1785	Sutton Smith	Taylor Celestin (India:
uillory	Fontenot	1776	Lalande	Guenard	1788	Parish	Villier	1797	Smith	Celestin (India
Guillory Guillory	Fontenot Sylvestre	1776 1777	Lenclos Lemaitre	Clarke Roujot	. 1788 1792	Patin Poiret	Celestin (Indian) Guillory	1804 1804	Simon	Maihfpohy (Indi
uenard	Rivard	1774	Lejeune	Crook	1788	Poilett	Cariere	1803	Simon	
Guillory Guillory	Veillion Veillion	1782 1784	Lett Lett	McKauley Donegan	1788 1788	Portain Poilett	Tesson Tessoneau	1802 1802	Sappington	Maihfpohy (Indi Chapman
Gareaux	Sylvestre	1779	Lassabe	Chevalier	1787	Pailett	Bime	1802	Smith	Bellard Estate
Guillard	Wikoff&Mills	1779	Lassabe Laviolette	Demarais Langevin	1787 1787	Portain* Poiret	Calligham Fulton	1802 1801		Т
la a a base	H	1000	Leger Lovaillier	Latiolais Delachaise	1786 1805		Chretien	1801	Thery	Brignac
lanchett lerautt	Waible Tessoneau	1805 1804	Lamorandier	Lamorandier	1800	Poilett Picquerie	Bime Chapman	1798 1798	Thery Thery	Rideau Brignac
lerautt	Debuisson	1805	Lamorandier Lafleur	Sappington Lafleur	1801 1797	Piernas	Caron	1804	Tesson	Gagnard
lerautt lergrow	Langolis Stouts	1804 1803	Lafleur & Des-	Laneur		Prudhomme Prudhomme	Pillot Primau	1774 1777	Tauriac Tesson	Boisdore Langlois
looks	Gradenigo	1803	hotles Lafleur	Fontenot Lamothe	1796 1798				Tenier	Waible & wife
lays lanchett &	Papillon	1803	Leaassier	Soileau	1789	Quartier	Q Vasseur	1797	Thery Tauriac	Celestin (Indian
aughlin	Corkran Andrus	1803 1796	Lamorandier Leger	Tauriac Celestin (Indian)	1804 1804		R		Thery Tesson	Piseron Bailly
lays Iarman	Malvot	1796	Lacour	Hernandez	1804	Reister	Faivre	1777	Terbonne	Demarais
Harman Infpowers	Bolard Daniel	1792 1792	Langlois Lamotte	Villier Lemelle	1784 1777	Richaume Roman	Soileau Patin	1776 1780	Tesson Thomas	Carriere Carriere
Hergenroider	Buhler	1791	Lamotte	Penel	.1774	Roman	Labaume	1780	Trahan	Freion
Harman Hollier	Navarro Boisdore	1790 1789	Landre Latiolais	Richard Primeau	1780 1779	Reiter Rill	Burleigh Outre	1781 1783	Tesson Tessoneau	Miller Texier
Hollier	Boisdore	1788				Richard	Wills	1784	Tissoneau	Collins
iollier ialler	Lett Riter	1788 1791	Mayer	M Stelley	1805	Richard Rozat	Forman Gradenigo	1784 1784	Thibodeau Thibodeau	Thibodeau Chaisson
lenard	Brunet	1788	McKay	Calligham	1804	Robin	Villier	1785	Tauriac	Roy McDaniel
lasman	Metoyer	1787 1787	McCleland Moreau	Calligham Donato	1804 1804	Russe Robin	Prims Collins	1786 1786	Teels Teel	McGlaughlin
lay lollier	Nugent Durousseau	1787	Mouton	Boudreau	1804	Reed	Guillory	1786	Thi bodeau's	Calligham
lufpower	Godeau Botts	1785 1782	Marcs Milham&Dumas	Mayer Bossier	1804 1804	Rill Rill	Kenney Despau	1786 1787	Taller Tessoneau	Fall Collins
lanchett luffpower & Ric	:h-		McDaniel & Cork-	•		Rill	Robin	1788	Taylor	Bossier
ard.	Josine Lafleur	1783 1800	ran Mears	Clement Tesson	1804 1803	Roman Robin	Lorrin Brignac	1788 1788	Thibodeau Thibodeau's	Thibodeau Thibodeau
lergenroider lergenroider	Lafleur	1800	Marie	Sahot	1803	Richard	Chevalier	1789	Tauriac	Lamorandier
lerginroider -	Boisdore Labaume	1792 1778	Martin Martin	Celestin (Indian) Celestin (Indian)	1803 1803	Rousseau Rousseau	Leaassier Lemelles	1789 1790	Tissoneau Thomas	Hosse Sappington
iollier ianchett	Forests	1801	Mouton	Celestin (Indian)	1803	Raper	Malvot	1790	Taylor	Taylor
Iollier Des-			Mouton Maneau	Celestin (Indian) Bourg	1803 1802	Robin Reed	Villier Robin	1791 1791	Terio Taylor	Lalande Voorhies
bordes-Donat	ion I	1765	Mullins	Neraut	1802	Reed	Demarais	1791	Tesson Tauriac	Leonard
stre	Tesson	1804	Mouton Morin	Achenoya (Indian) Prejean	1802	Roman Roman	Lalande Roquigny	1791 1791	Tesson	Lett Pilett
	l		Miller	Fruger	1800	Roman	Lalande	1791		V
cques	Desbordes	1803	McNeil Meuillion	Lejeune	1798 1798	Roy Roman	Riter Roquigny	1793 1793	Veillion	Boisdore
oubert obnson	Foret Suire	1803	Moreau	Roy	1796	Roman	Lalande	1793	Villier Vivant	Pailett
inis	Janis	1802 1802	Malvot Moreau	Duclos Chattlerau	1796 1794	Roman Richard & Thib-	Arņaud	1794	Veillion	Miller Caron
anis Bny	Bourg Bordelon	1802	Mihlan & Der-			odeau	Trahan	1395	Vivant&Duclos	Lafitte
eans onne	Prou	1802 1800	banne McGlaughlin	Marcantel Kirkland	1793 1791	Rodriguez Roy	Grange Marcantel	1798 1799	Vasseur Villier	Lejeune Pailett
eans onne ubert	Fontenot Thery	1800	Manuel	Soileau	1791	Ramard	Tesson	1799	Villiers Vidrine	Robin
eromme	Walton	1795 1794	McPike Marcantel	Reed Durousseau	1791 1790	Riviere Richard	Doucet Richard	1801 1801	Vivant	Guillory Brunet
sine my Hubert	Manne	1782	McDaniel	Croake	1789	Richard	Thibodeau	1802	Vitrac&Bordelon Vivant et als	Frederique
- siner	Inventaire	1802	Meuillion Mullips	Demarais Neraut	1788 1802	Richard Rogers	Brasseur Lemelle	1802 1802	i	Lastra, es & De- jean
night .	K Carriere	1700	Maton	Lenclos	1788	Rozat	Ponsony	1802	Viger Vivant	jean Gradenigo
uger	Quinelty	1790 1788		Soileau Chevalier	1787 1782	Reed Richard	Gradenigo Richard	1803 1803	Villar	Marchand Villier
rkland	Ledaux	1788	McPike	McGlaughlin .	1792	Rosalie	Malvot	1803	Veillion	Fontenot
netuck	Crouk	1777	McKauley .	Ellis Huffpower &	1787	Roman Riter	Roman Richard	1804 1804	Villier Veillion	Chenier Styx
L. 1	L	1.000		Miller	1786	Riter	Bougard	1804	Voorhies & Dan-	
ger -	Camersac Launier	1790 1802	Meuillion	Fruger Demarais	1786 1786	Reed Riviere	Vidrine Aucoin	1803 1804	iel Viger	Daistenval Demarais
onard	Miller	1782	Mondon	Langlois	1785	Richard & Lav-			Veillion	Boisdore
onard fleur		1783 1783	Marie	Villier ,	1784 1784	ergne	Benoit Mullins	1804 1804	Veillion Villier	Boisdore Prudhomme
eune	Lejeune	1783	Marie Jeanne	Auray Lemelle	1786	Roman Regis	Beaulieu	1804	Villier	Pailett
borde	Miller	1784 1784	Marshall Marie Jeanne	Solleau Lemelle	1784 1786	Roman Ricard	Labeaume Carriere	1778 1779	Villier	Labaume
onard						- 1/79 T/1	* 14 C C 140 C C 7			

## Cholera Brought First Dr. Boagni to Parish



E. M. BOAGNI



STATE SEN. EDWARD M. BOAGNI

Preestman	1782	Wells	Clayton	1785
Crook	1782	Wells	Martin	1785
Moredock -	1783	Waihle	Waible	1789
Lamorandier	1784	Waible	Hergenroider	1789
Leieune	1784	Watton	Ponsony	1791
Bolls	1782	Wikoff	Gelestin (Indian)	1791
Martin	1785	Webster	Desbordes	1798
Kinkland	1785	Weils	Collins	1802

(There is no picture to be found of this founder of a prominent St. Landry parish family).

Dr. Vincent Boagni came to New Orleans as a youth of eighteen, from a small village near Genoa, in the Kindom of Sardinia. This particular part of Italy was in the hands of the French from the time of Napoleon, and Vincent Boagni was born a French subject, in 1822. His Italian father had married a Frenchwoman from Nice, and the young man spoke French fluently, as well as Italian and English.

Shortly after his arrival in New Orleans he began the study of medicine, and was for a time stationed at the Charity Hospital in that city.

It was during a cholera epidemic that Dr. Boagni came to Opelousas. He had been called by the Wikoff family, who owned a large plantation and had many slaves, a great number of whom had contracted cholera.

During his stay in St. Landry Parish at the home of the Wikoff's, Dr. Boagni met and married Susanna Littell, daughter of Dr. Moses Littell, Dr. Moses Littell, who was married to Constance Collins, was a brother of Eliakim Littell, who also founded a long family of doctors of this parish.

Children of Dr. Vincent Boagni and Susanna Littell were:

Rosa, who married J. J. Thompson; Vincent, a bachelor who was for many years a steamboat captain; Edward Millard, who married and became a prominent planter and businessman; Theo, who died as a boy; Joseph Moses (Planter), who married MatieShute.

"Dr. Charlies, who became a doctor andmarried Francis Tillou Nicholis Andrus; Pearl, who married Malison Callaway Moseley; John (Bee) Boagni who married MatieShute.

"Dr. Charlies, as he is known throughout the parish, was educated at Tulane University, where he received his degree in medicine.

His son Kenneth served as judge of the 27th Judicial District 1942-48, and is now an active member of the St. Landry bar. He is married to Helen Garland, daughter of R. Lee Garland, long-time district attorney of Imperial St. Landry, They have four sons.

Another grandson of Dr. Vincent shudied medicine-Senator Edw

at Tulane and soon will begin his year of interning at Charity Hospital in New Orleans.

Dr. Mattye Lois Boagni is the greatgranddaughter of Dr. Vincent, grandaughter of "Bee" Boagni and daughter of John Boagni and Lois Shaver. Born Jan. 9, 1928, in Opelousas, she was educated in the public schools of the parish, entered L. S. U. in September 1944, majoring in pre-med, and was graduated June 1948 receiving her B. S. Degree. She entered L. S. U. Medical School the following fall, and in June 1952 received her M. D. She interned at Charity for one year-July 1952-greet and the fall of the following fall, and in June 1952 received her M. D. She interned at Charity for one year-July 1952-greet and the fall of the fall of



DR. EDWARD BOAGNI, graduated in med-



"DR. CHARLEY" BOAGNI, prominent banker and financier of St. Landry parish.



KENNETH BOAGNI, attorney, former dis-trict judge for St. Landry parish.

jury-during the latter quarter of the last century. He also was president of the original St. Landry Bank in the first decade of the twentieth century.
His son, Senator Boagni, is a distinguished member of the state Legislaure.
Several grandsons are members of the St. Landry bar.
The old Boagni home is one of the landmarks of the Parish, with its early origin dating back to the eighteenth century as a small pioneer home, which has gradually been added to through the years until it has become the large and lovely home on Grolee and Railroad Ave., set in its parklike area of lawn and trees. The original homesite extended to the old Garland place.



DR. MATTYR LOIS BOAGNI

## Famous Operation

A medical who-dun-it of the mid-19th century, involving Dr. Vincent Boagni—the first member of the prominent Boagni family to settle here—is in possession of members of the family here today,

And Dr. Boagni won when the mystery was solved.

solved.

The question involved the identity of the physician who performed a then highly difficult and extremely rare Caesarean operation at Opelousas.

One Dr. R obert P. Harris, A. M., M. D., of Philadelphia, Pa., heard about the sucess of Louisiana physicians — to whose skill he paid high tribute, saying it was undoubtedly due to their having studied in France—with Caesarean sections, and he investigated. And investigated and investigated some more.

Doctors kept lying to him. We quote from an article which will follow, "The pertinaceous lying of the Franco-American exceeds belief." Dr. Harris got confused because one of the lying doctors wrote him such convincing letters, while Dr. Boagni of Opelousas had written his letters in "an erratic manner, mixing up English, French, Latin and Italian," so that he gave them no weight. Ultimately, Dr. Boagni came through with the proof that he was, indeed, the successful performer of a Caesarian operation, and not the other two claimants, and Dr. Harris published a book on the subject.

The title page of the booklet had the following information:

Untruthfulness, as an Obstacle to Statistical Research

A Louisiana Caesarean Operation with Three Claimants

The Very Curious Case Drs. Acher and Pilate vs. Dr. Boagni Opelousas, Louisiana

1850 - 1879

Searches Made in France and the & United States

The Rightful Claimant Credited, in Dr. Vincent Boagni

By Robert P. Harris, A.M., M.D. Philadelphia

1871 - 1879

The account of Dr. Harris' medical detective work, which resulted in credit being given Dr. Boagni, was recounted in the Bulletin of the History of Medicine of June 1944 by one William Dosite Postell. There follows herewith his account:

By William Dosite Postell

By William Dosite Postell

Medical culture owes a debt of gratitude to the work of Dr. Robert Patterson Harris of Philadelphia, who has been described by Dr. Howard A. Kelly as the most prominent medical statistician this country has ever seen. Dr. Harris spent many years compiling statistics a claim to Caesarean births and investigating the numerous reports of those who claimed of having performed this difficult operation.

In connection with this work Dr. Harris's researches were directed almost at first towards investigating the various reports of Caesarean births in the State of Louisiana, when he undertook to verify the record of Dr. Francis Marie Prevost, who was eventually given credit for performing the first Caesarean operation in the state about 1822, and who for a long time was given credit for performing the first gastro-hysterotomy in what is now the United States.

In order thoroughly to canvass the state to obtain all the facts relating to the Caesarean sections performed, Dr. Harris was able to assemble a total of 19 cases performed up to that time (1873), which was the largest number of operations performed in any state of the University of Louis in the tumber and success of the Louisiana, ... Dr. Harris was able to assemble a total of 19 cases performed up to that time (1873), which was the largest number of operations performed in any state of the University of Louisians, to assist him in circularizing the profession, and as a result Dr. Harris was able to assemble a total of 19 cases performed up to that time (1873), which was the largest number of operations performed in any state of the University of Louisians and been the chief center of Caesarean sections by surgeons within the remarkable success of the Loudsiana physicians in comparison to the rest of the country, Harris commented that he was at a lost to understand the remarkable success of the Loudsiana physicians in comparison to the rest of the country. He assumed that probably the skill of the French surgeons had something to do wi

of the operators. The physicians of the State were largely of French extraction and had ob-tained their education in Paris, the medical center of the world during the first half of the

center of the world during the first half of the 19th Century.

In April, 1878, Dr. Harris published a list of Cesarean operations, in which he gave credit to a Dr. Vincent Boagni for an operation performed at Opelousas, Louisiana in 1850, In June, 1879, Dr., Harris published an additional list of Caesarean sections giving credit this time to Dr. S. Pilate for having performed this operation, which he had previously credited to Dr. Boagni, He also credits Dr. Pilate with an additional operation in 1854. These cases are listed as 12 and 13 in this report, Further he had this comment to make:

Dr. Pilate with an additional operation in 1854. These cases are listed as 12 and 13 in this report. Further he had this comment to make:

"Cases 12 and 13 gave me a great deal of trouble, as, strange to relate, they had each three claimants, and one of these had had them credited to himself through a French medical society twenty years ago. A second party also had case 12 recorded inhis name, although a laborious investigation satisfies me that he was not even present at the operation. The third claimant has certainly established by abundant proof that he was entitled to be considered the operator in each instance; and this is the opinion of my medical friends, who have seen the letters and records of interviews in my profession. If either of the first or second claimant ever performed the Caesarean operation, it was not upon the woman in cases 12 and 13, as a package of letters before me gives these operations to Dr. Pilate, now 75 years old, and a resident for the last twelve of Dayton, Ohio. Later, that is, in the March, 1880 issue of the New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal, Dr. Harris published a correction to his second report, pertaining to cases 12 and 13, which he now, due to further evidence presented, again must credit to Dr. Boagni, the original claimant, In this paper Case Number 12, due to the change in dates is now listed as a Number 11, while the second operation is rejected as a true Caesarean, and listed as a laparctomy after rupture of the uterus. Dr. Harris further commented that unfortunately Dr. Boagni was a poor winters for himself against the other claimants, but finally obtained justice, by the fortunate discovery of two leaves of an old ledger among some waste papers, in which were recorded the entries made at the time of his two operations in 1850 and 1851, and that as Dr. Pilate expressed no desire to see this evidence against him, when forwarded to a mutual friend tobe shown him, that he was forced to change his mind again and credit Dr. Boagni with the operation.

Dr. Harris w

shown him, that he was forced to change his mind again and credit Dr. Boagni with the operation.

Dr. Harris was most vigorous in protesting against the cumning manner in which Dr.Pilulate attempted to establish his claim as the operator, which not only fooled him for a time, but several of his medical friends. Dr. Harris closed with the comment that he hoped that there were not many Pilates, Achers and Dabrins (the first two were claimants for the honor, the third a witness) in the medical fracturity of Louisians at the present day, for they gave the statistical worker, who desires to write correctly, a world of trouble. And thus this case ended until our present day when something like 63 years later a very interesting manuscript came to light which for these many years had been deposited in the library of the late Dr. Howard A. Kelly. It bore the rather long and interesting title, "Untrushfulness, as an Obstacle to Statistical Research. A Louisiana Caesarean Operation with three Claimants. The very curious Case of Drs. Acher and Pilate, versus Dr. Boagni of Opelousas, Louisiana, 1850-1879. Searches made in France and the United States, and the Rightiul Claimant credited, inDr. Vincent Boagni, By Robert P. Harris, A. M., M. D., Philadelphia, 1871-1879" (see plate), On examination this proved to be the evidence as assembled by Dr. Harris over a period of 13 months in investigating this case. The manuscript is in an excellent state of preservation and contains copies in Dr. Harris' own handwriting of all the correspondence compiled in assembling the evidence in this case.

The manuscript opens with a few introductory remarks by Dr. Harris in which he stated that Louisiana had been the chief center of Caesarean work in the early days of our courtry, and that with the help of Dr. Samuel M. Bemiss the state was circularized for any information pertaining to the performance of Caesarean sections by surgeons within the state.

In response to a circular sent out by Dr. Bemiss a reply was received from Dr. Vin-

Caesarean section on a colored woman, Lucte, then about 28 years of age in 1852 in the presence of his friend Dr. F. Acher. A bout 20 months later, he reported performing a second operation on the same woman.

Dr. Harris then wrote twice again to Dr. Bloagni and received in reply rather irrevelant or erratic answers, as if he cared very little if he was credited with the operations or not.

DAILY WORLD

lant or erratic answers, as if he cared very little if he was credited with the operations or not.

A long series of letters followed to the various parties involved and their replies, until you wonder how Dr. Haris ever was able to unravel the mystery.

Dr. Pilate's claim at first seemed by far the most logical. He stated his case quite clearly, always representing evidence as to his character and veracity, However, in time, one gets a little suspicious of Dr. Pilate's claim, since he continually protests that he doesn't want to have anything to do with the case and this is his last letter, etc., but he always comes back in a rather whinning manner protesting his opponents' statements or claims, and presenting himself as being prosecuted, Towards the end he becomes very personal and slanderous in his remarks concerning the other claimants, which tends to arouse your suspicions still more.

The matter was further complicated by Dr. Acher (one of the claimants) having published at Lyons, France, these two operations, purported to be his own. To clarify matters Dr. Harris finally located Dr. Dabrin, who had been present at the operations, and as he was the only one of the four present who made no claim as to being the operator, Dr. Harris was hopeful that Dr. Dabrin would be able to give a correct version of the affair. In this he was disappointed. Dr. Dabrin verborted that Dr. Acher performed the first operation, as sisted by Dr. Pilate and himself; the second he credited to Dr. Plogni.

Dr. Boagni seemed from his letters to be enjoying the controversy immensely. He was fond of quoting passages in Latin, French and Italian, which seemed to have infuriated Dr. Pilate, it was only towards the end of the controversy that he became serious and antempted to prove his claim. Then it was, that he found his original entries covering these operation, and inalian, which seemed to have infuriated Dr. Pilate, it was only towards the end of the controversy that he became serious and antempted to prove his claim. Then it was,

The final summary of the controversy as

The final summary of the controversy as presented by Dr. Harris at the conclusion of his manuscript is so interesting that it is here given in its entirety.

General Summary

Dr. Boagni, claims to have performed a Caesarean operation on Jan. 30th, 1850, on a woman aged 22 - child a male, dead. His second operation was a Coeliotomy, after rupture of the uterus, on July 30th, 1851 - child a female, dead. His third operation—was also a Coeliotomy, after death of the mother on May 4th, 1853—from rupture of the uterus.

was also a Coeliotomy, after death of the mother on May 4th, 1853-from rupture of the interies.

Dr. (1) Pillate, claims to have performed a Caesarean operation on the same woman, on June 5th, 1852-woman 28-a child male and dead. He claims to have performed a second Caesarean Section on the same subject - 20 months later - child a female also dead: recovery in each instance. Mr. Perrodin, credits the first operation to Pilate, and said he told him of it, the next day after he performed it.

Dr. Littell, had always supposed that the credit of the operations was due to Dr. Acher. Dr. Acher told Dr. Roy that he had performed both operations. Dr. Estorge says that in 1859 he gave him full notes of the operations to be published in France, which he had attended to.

Mr. Rocquet credits Dr. Acher, assisted by Dr. Pilate - Dr. Boagni had performed a Coeliotomy in the second case: that the negress in a third pregnacy, had died of an attack of indigestion.

Dr. Bstorge, credits Dr. Pilate with the first operation: says the second operation was a coeliotomy after uterine rupture, and says that Dr. Boagni performed it.

Dr. Acher, published at Lyons in 1860 what purported to be his two operations. He does not say he performed them, but he leaves the reader to infer that he did. The second is a very ingenious conception of an extra-and-intra-uterine pregnancy, the placenta remaining in utero, whilst the foetus and membranes have escaped by rupture, through the cicatrix of a former Caesarean operation and been developed outside of the uterus. Such a Case I have seen; but I do not know of one as far back as 1851,

Dr. (7) Dabrin, gave the first operation to Dr. Acher, assisted by Dr. Pilate and himself, and the second likewise a Caesarean, to

Dr. Pilate; and the third a case of repture of the uterus, operated on after death, by coellotomy, to Dr. Boagni.

This does not look like unravelling the mystery, The pertinaceous lying of the Franco-American exceeds belief. One told the truth and two lied. The truth teller injured his own case by his style of writing, so that at one time he was thought by some of my medical-friends to be the liar — and the biggest liar

The Dispute Closed

My next communication from Dr.

entirely put at rest the pertinaceous of Dr. Pilate and showed the record of Dr er to be without foundation. Had Dr.

written his letters in a less erratic mixing up English, French, Latin and they would have been considered as of weight.

weight.

Dr. Pilate wrote with much more for appeared to be telling the truth, althou ing a living liar for many years. He was graduate in medicine, and yet had plaus enough to be chosen the physician of sprominent planters, and to be elected the physician of Dayton, Ohio. Instead of mencing to lie at 75, he has always be dicted to telling untruths and sticking to When Dr. Boagni wrote his letter of 15, 1871, it was without dates; so I in lately wrote to him, and he supplied which I added to the said letter, and us scored with red ink as will be noted, dates are quite different from those off who made the first, January 5th, 188 the second, 20 months later; both being sarean operations. He had evidently mimpression whilst living in Louislans, was the operator, so that when (enquir made, the credit should be given in What changed the whole complexions case was the finding by Dr. Boagni mouss, of two leaves of an old ledger some waste papers, that bore every ance of age, in the colour of the paper he faded light-brown of the ink. These were evidently as old as their dates in ed. Here were the entire services req. Here were the entire services req. correspondence with the dates of her of April 5th, 1871. The operations noted, and the nocturnal visit.

These papers corresponding in dathe original letter of Dr. Boagni were. Dr. Reeve of Dayton, who notified Dr. of their arrival, and character, but he ed to call and examine them; so that Reeve was convinced, that he and Achet tried to steal Dr. Boagni's case. He sa would never have helieved this of Dr. The Whole Story Condensed On January 30th, 1850, a Caesarean atton was performed inLouisiana, near owsas, by Dr. Vincent Boagni, on a si Mr. A. Rocquet, living onthe Techeror said negress was aged 22 ~5-ft, high-hand — and in robust health. The ope took place on the third day of labour whoman was cold and much exhausted. The tus was a male, full grown and dead. The man recovered in three weeks.

The case was communicated by the tor in answer to a circular of inquiry of

discreet enough to eat unity persones, fifth day, and suffered in consequence, an attack of indigestion on the night of Math.

3rd Pregnancy --OnMay 4th, 1853, shoured her uterus at term, and died of in hemorrhage. Dr. Boagni found her deartival, opened her, but the foctus was the believed that the placenta had beel planted over the seat of the ruoture. In August 1859, the first and seconder to mass claimed as his own by Dr. Plin Dayton, Ohio, who brought so many lent testify in his favour, that for some she was thought by several medical my be the rightful claimant; but atlast Dr. gni discovered among some wasteritwo leaves of an old ledger, which hime, in which were three entries, of ponding with the dates sent me in for the two sections, and the night Dr. Pliate had always claimed that that sad second operations were identical Dr. Boagni was not present, that Dr. A. Compresent, but too much intoxicated to in any way.

Dr. Boagni said that Dr. Acher as him, and that he was called in consult to operate.

In 1859, Dr. Acher sent to Dr. Boach of Lyons, a claim to the first operation describes as Caesarean, and the which is given as a unique utero-abe pregnancy, the placenta being in the ammiotic cyst outside; and cord through the truth as an impartial witness. He ammiotic cyst outside; and cord through the control of the pregnancy, the placenta being in the ammiotic cyst outside; and cord through the truth as an impartial witness. He is the "exact truth" that both operation the truth as an impartial witness. He is a the "exact truth" that both operation as the second operation of the truth as an impartial witness.

of France, and sent himalong letter de ing the three claims, and asked him to the truth as an impartial witness, He as the "exactruth" that both operation caesarear; that Dr. Acher performs first, and Dr. Pilate the second, and could deall that Pilate stated, except his different operation.

Dr. Boagni explained away all that had said, putting his statement down attailative measure against him, and closed the case by discovering and as evidence the ledger leaves med When Dr. Pilate heard of this he made by the country of the measure as the country of the measure as the country of the measure in the country of the measure as the measure as the measure in the

# he LaFleurs -- Physicians

Serving the people of the great prairie spretches west of Opelousas, the Doctors leur have been a symbol of their profes-n for several generations. The first of the large and old French hily of LaFleur to become a doctor was mand LaFleur, son of Arthelus LaFleur

Adele Pitre.

Adele Pitre.

He was born at L'Ance d Bellaire, known he English-speaking people as Bellaire's e. Here his father had a large plantation. Dr. Armand LaFleur studied medicine in insville, Ky, and was graduated from the dical College there. He returned to begin practice of medicine in his own prairie mry, settling on a farm in "L'Ance des valliers," so called from old days when section could only be traversed on horse-k. This is a small area between L'Ance Bellaire and L'Ance aux Pailles, near le Platte.

ie Platte.
When Evangeline Parish was created in () from a portion of St. Landry, and Ville the was established as the new parish of, Dr. Armand LaFleur was the first oner of the new parish.
He was married to Mary Evelyn "Mamie"

ate was established as me new parish at, Dr. Armand LaFleur was the first roner of the new parish. He was married to Mary Evelyn "Mamie" menot, and were the parents of Leo, Aaron Teurling LaFleur. They lost an infant a, Leslie. By a second marriage to Ophelia arroll, Dr. LaFleur was the father of one ghter, Viola, who is Mrs. L.V. Chachere, When Dr. Armand LaFleur made his unds in the prairie, he frequently tooking his young cousin, Ertemon LaFleur, o soon became the second of his family, the medical profession.

Dr. Ertemon LaFleur was the son of temon LaFleur Sr., a well-known planter the Prairie Ronie section, and Estelle Ire. He received his early education in hools of the parish, attended Mount Lemon (now Louisiana Institute, and began medistern Louishana Institute, and legan medistern Ledoux), Sherwin, Roland, Dr. N. C. Fleur and Father Gene LaFleur married the Dr. Ertemon LaFleur was a prominent visitan and surgeon of this area —— for 30 rs he was a familiar figure in the section re he practiced.

For many years he was a "horse and sy" doctor, and eventually acquired the automobile in Prairie Ronde —ordered nail from Sears and Roebuck, He owned a large farm in the Prairie, I found time to make it one of the mo. els of community —— one of the most modern improved agricultural enterprises in section of the state.

Dr. LaFleur was an untiring worker from 7 until his death in 1946 in the Rural corrification Administration, He belonged the St. Landry Parish, Louisiana and erican Medical

or. Moise LaFleur, another member of old French family, was a younger brother r. Ertemon LaFleur, Educated at Tulane, went with a group of members of his lession on a scientific research expedi-to Guatemala, where he was killed by



DR. N. C. LaFLEUR -- carries on the



DR. ARMAND LaFLEUR -- first of the LaFleur doctors.



DR. MOISE LaFLEUR -- he gave his life.



DR. ERTEMON LAFLEUR -- prominent physician and planter He died Dec. 10, 1946.

#### PLANTATION FOR SALE.

alle his Plantation, situated on Bayou Teche, in Petit Bois, in this Parish, measuring 700 arpents, more or less, with all the Buildings and Improvements thereon exceed. There is on said plantation about 250 arpents of wood land. Said plantation has also a right to make wood on a wood land of 960 arpents of wood land. argue to make wood on a wood land of 96 arpents, situated at about eight argents from said plantation, ecceded by the Spanish thou ernment for the use of the inhabitants of Petit Bois.

For terms or other particulars, apply to Mr Valiene Roy or the undersigned BENOUT NEY

Barre's Landing, 18th Jan. 1853 .- 3m.

RD OF DIRECTORS:
JOS. BLOCH. C. N. EALER,
L. A. SANDOZ. R. M. LITTELL,
B. F. MEGINLEY, E. LATREYTE,
C. SETTOON. & LOAN ASSOCIATION LANDRY RD B. D. ESTILETTE, JO E. J. CLEMENTS, L. W. C. PERRAULT, B. D. ESTILETTE,
N. EALER,
SETTOON,



STOCK SUBSCRIPTION BOOK NO. 1 of the St. Landry Homestead and Loan Association was issued to Miss Effie B. Ealer. She bought five shares, worth \$1,000, and paid part cash and the rest in installments as was recorded in special pages at the rest of the book. The charter of the association was drawn up March 22,1888, The book was printed in 1891, as shown on title page. Miss Ealer was one of the incorporators, although represented on the board by Charles N, Ealer, The original officers and board are on the title page. Miss Ealer made her first stock payment March 12, 1899.

#### Dr. Todd

Beloved Dr. David L. Todd, who gave the doctor's kit which he used during the Civil War (shown elsewhere in this issue) to his protege, the late Dr. S.B. Wolff, was a practicing physician in Washington for approximately half a century before his death Dec. 19, 1910.

protege, the late Dr. S.B. Wolff, was a practing physician in Washington for approximately half a century before his death Dec. 19, 1910.

Dr. Todd's daughter-in-isw, Mrs. Mays. Todd, lives at 611 S. Main in Opelousas. The Washington doctor's granddaughter, Mrs. Henry E. Gaureaux of Covington, writes of her grandfather: "According to my Aunt Evie (Mrs. Svie Todd Gillis of San Anconis, Tex.), Grandpa was born near Opelousas but for some reason was sent north at very early age for his education. I always thought he was born in Connecticut but fought on the Confederate soldiers, who, with gray to the side of the South.

"I was ten years old when Grandpa died but I can remember him vividly as he was an imposing personality and much like Abraham Lincoln in size and appearance. He spoke slowly and always intelligently and head priceless dry sense of humor, "He had a little office on the lawn of his home in Washington, La. and a skaleton we helidren liked to comect with weirt dales." (The office and home of Dr. Todd in Washington whe residence of the J.M. Landreneau family." "You might be interested to know, "Mrs. Gaureaux continued," that he had leeches in jars which he used to reduce high blood pressure. He liked to walk to his calls as much as possible and think. He was never in a hurse ested in the brilliant young doctor's future." (The late Dr. Wolff's wife lives a 663 S, Main in Opelousas.)

After Dr. Todd's death Dec. 19, 1910, the following obituary appeared in the New Orleans Times-Democras;

"Washington, La. Dec. 21 -The death of Dr. Todd was a spon of nature, and used to Dr. Todd which o curred suddenly lest through thighly of Dr. Sydvan Wolff and his wife and was deeply interested in the brilliant young doctor's future." (The late Dr. Wolff's wrife lives a 663 S, Main in Opelousas.)

After Dr. Todd was a spon of nature, and used to Dr. Todd, which o curred suddenly lest and think. He was heave to reduce high blood presure of the washington, the washington in the woods."

"He was highly educated." "The wash

intellect and though he was eighty - three year's old at his death, his faculties retained their keenness and he continued his practice to the day of his death.

"A proclamation issued by the mayor caused all business houses to close, and in spite of a pouring rain, which lasted all day, people come far and near attended the funeral, which was the largest ever seen in the town.

"Dr. Todd was buried from the Catholic Church but, regardless of creed, he was visited by ministers of other denominations, who knelt in prayer at his bier. His pall-hearers were ex-Confederate soldiers, who, with gray heads bowed in sorrow and voices broken by sobs, told of the doctor's bravery and kindness. At the grave they blew the last bugle call,

#### W. M. Castellini Co.

Buyer and Shipper of Sweet Potatoes & Cabbage Home Office: Cincinnati, Ohio Branch Offices: Opelousas, La. — Lawtell, La.

Mrs. George C. Jordan announces that she has taken over the management of

#### **Trailways Cafe**

Next to Pap's Tourist Court
W. Landry St. Opelousas, La.

She invites her friends and the public to try her delicious regular daily lunches as well as short orders.

#### Main Street Liquor Store

Phone 2279 208 N. Main OPELOUSAS, LA. Fast Delivery Service Bar in Connection Mixed Drinks

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Machinists — Welders
Designers
Superweld Licensee
Phone 2876
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# St. Landry Lumber Co.

Quality Building Materials 215 N. Railroad Ave. OPELOUSAS, LA. Castille's Radio – Tel Service Phone 2049

#### Opelousas Nash Motors

(Formerly Gulf Repair shop)
SALES & SERVICE
Owners: Emile Pelafigue,
Paul Emonet, Robert Miller
1328 N. Main Phone 7631
Opelousas, La.

#### Bowman's Studio

Photographs of Distinction
Portraits
Commercial
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TUNE 1230
On Your Dial
KSLO
"Serving the
Tri-Parish Area"

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OIL meat Products
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## NDRY PARISH

RUITFUL AREA TON NATURAL GA

Service Auto Radio lation 336 N. Union

#### Keller's Bakery S. Market St. Phone 2071

INCORPORATED IN 1821

Opelousas, La.

The Keller brothers have been in the bakery business 50 years. Their father and grandfather were both bakers.

They specialize in anything made with sugar — for parties, weddings, home use and any occasion.

Wagner-Trosclair Real Estate Brokers Loans - F.H.A., G.I., Farm P. O. Box 791 122 W. Vine St. Phone 2383-2734 Opelousas, La.

#### **Since 1925 Doucet Furn. Store**

Hosea Doucet, Jr. Mrs. Hosea Doucet 632 N. Main Phone 2797 Opelousas, La.

# CREDIT BUREAU OF OPELOUSAS W. D. LASTRAPES, Owner Phone 4966

Phone 4966
P. O. Box 535
Phone 4966
Was organized July 10, 1933 as the Opelousas Credit Association, Inc., and has operated continuously since then. Mr. W. D. Lastrapes assumed managership June 1, 1948. During the last year the office was moved to present location and a completely new filing system installed. In 1954 the name was changed to "Credit Bureau of Opelousas" It is affiliated with the Associated Credit Bureaus of America and can furnish national and local reports.

THE ST. LANDRY LEGAL NEWS, a complete semi-weekly containing all legal documents filed with the Clerk of Court, is owned and operated by Mr. Lastrapes. It contains all sales, mortgages, suits, judgments, minutes of the Court and everything filed for record. It is widely circulated in the parish.

#### Richard DeChicchis TV & Radio Repair Service In Dunbar Gas and Hdwe. Building Phone 6501 Washington Rd. Opelousas, La.

**Hayes Pharmacy** 

**Prescription Druggist Phone 3527** 146 W. Bellevue St. Opelousas, La.

#### MACK'S STUDIO

226 E. Cheney Street Commercial **Photography** hone 4570 Opelousas, La.

Lloyd Thibodeaux **Insurance Agency** 441 W. Bellevue Phone 3844

Opelousas, La. Representing Reliable **Stock Companies** Fire — Auto — Life — **Hospitalization Insurance** 

## First Methodist Church





OLD FIRST METHODIST CHURCH, built about 1900, at top, now torn down and new church--architect's sketch here--is being built today. Fine cypress lumber from old church went into new Teenage Center in City Park, a handsome building recently completed. (Old church photo by Dorothy Dunbar).

pleted. (Old church photo by Dorothy Dunbar).

By B. A. ROSE

The very beginning of the Methodist Church in Opelousas started when Bishops Asbury his particular appointment as the "Appalousas" (as it is shown in the minutes of the Conference Records) territory.

He landed near the mouth of the "River Tash" (Teche), rode upstream eighty miles, reached a large French settlement, perhaps St. Martinville, passed through a small tribe of Indians, crossed the Vermillion River, and came to the Opelousas Country. The following day he reached the Catholic Church which had been established at Washington in the year 1777. The church was later moved to Opelousas-if this removal was after the year 1806, Bowman had reached the vicinity of the present town of Washington. Learner Bowman writes, "In the month of August, 1806, I visited Opelousas and met with Bro. Bowman and administered the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper to the little society he had formed there."

The first session of the La. Conference of the Methodist Church was held in Opelousas on Wednesday, the sixth of Jan. 1847.

One of the early leaders of the Methodist Church in Opelousas was Seth Lewis. He and his wife were received into the church in the year 1817 by Thomas Nixon. Many of his descendants are still active in the program of the church.

Records indicate that the first church was a meeting house either on South Court or South Main in the vicinity of the Thomas Lewis home. The next site was in the vicinity of the Bertheaud Motor Co. on Cane St.

The present site of half a square was purchased from a Fonda family in the year 1857. The first church erected on this site faced Bellevue St. It was torn down at the turn of the century and the present building was built shortly after. Much of the material in the old building was used in the construction of the present building, the erection of which it hopes to start within the next two months.

## Negro Baptists

The first Negro Baptist Church in St. Landry Parish was also the first Baptist Church west of the Mississippi. It was organized by a pioneer missionary colored minister from South Carolina, Rev. Joseph Willis, at Bayou Chicot. It was organized with six members, in 1812. This was part of the great Opelousas Territory, and when this historic church was organized, most of the negroes at that time were slaves. Joseph Willis was a free man of color, serving the people of his race during the early days of Louisiana's history as a state.

man of color, serving the people of his race during the early days of Louisiana's history as a state.

The first Negro Baptist Church established in the town of Opelousas was Little Zion Baptist Church, organized at a blacksmith shop near the present church. It was organized June 29, 1867. Baptisms were performed in the small bayou," "Bayou Prudhomme", or "Bayou Kenison," At this time eleven people were baptized.

Exactly when the first church was built is not definitely known, but it was partly destroyed by fire about 30-years ago, and subsequently rebuilt.

Among leading members of Little Zion was the late Prof. Felix Mack, a pioneer in educational work among negroes. Other pioneers in the same field are Prof. and Mrs. W. W. Solete, both of whom are retired school teachers. Professor Solete served as supervisor of colored schools for many years in West Baton Rouge Parish, and later came to this section. Other pioneer church members and educators who are members of Little Zion are Prof. F. J. Jackson, Mrs. Leana Thibodeaux, Mrs. Helen Johnson, Mrs. Davies and others.

Pastors of Little Zion were, in order, the Rev. Joseph Davemport, McCall Samuel Pastors of Little Zion were, in order, the Rev. Joseph Davemport, McCall Samuel Pastors of Little Zion are the Rev. Joseph Davemport, McCall Samuel Pastors of Little Zion are the Rev. Joseph Davemport, McCall Samuel Pastors of Little Zion were, in order, the Rev. Joseph Davemport, McCall Samuel Pastors of Little Zion were in order, the Rev. Joseph Davemport, McCall Samuel Pastors of Little Zion were in order, the Rev. Joseph Davemport, McCall Samuel Pastors of Little Zion are prof. F. J. Jackson, L. C. Simon

Pastors of Little Zion were, in order, the Rev. Joseph Davenport, McNeal, Samuel White, J. L. Burrell, A. M. Newman, L.C. Simon, F. Hams, W. M. Johnson, L. C. Simon, and C. J. Boswell, the present minister.

In Washington, the first Baptist Church was the Shiloh Baptist Church, organized in 1871. It was built near Bayou Carron, and in 1910 it was moved to its present location. Among the pastors who have served there in the past are the Rev. White, Fontenot, A. G. Jackson, M. J. Jackson, Jeff Peterson, and the present pastor, the Rev. M. W. Antoine. The Emma Zion Baptist Church in Washington was organized in 1897 by the Rev. L.J. Campbell, who remained there for a number of years. Others who followed him were Rev. E.D. Radeaux, T.R. Johnson, J.G. Frank, H. Thomas, and the present pastor, the Rev. Wilkin Jones.

Fenelon Cannon.

Theodose S. Robin:

#### CANNON & ROBIN. Attorneys at Law.

OPELOUSAS ACADEMY,

Formerly Franklin College. Rev Thos. FAND J., A. M. Principal.

Proferms and other particulars, see Prospectus at this office or at the Academy. Opclouses, January 31st 1852.

#### Notice to the Public.

THE undersigned; merchants in Washington, wishing to close their business, in that town, and disolve the partnership, announce to the public in general that they will sell off their large stock of Goods at cost, but

only for each.

Persons indebted to them are requested to come and settle in the shortest delay.

QOLDMAN & KAUFMAN.

Washington, 11th Dec. 1852.—1y.



## First Presbyterian Churc

Ine First Presbyterian Church of Opelou-sas was organized May 20, 1871, with the fol-lowing charter members: James A, Houston, Mary A, Houston, Kate Houston, Dr. Louis Hadden, Cora Truman, John B, Wilson, Lou-isa E, Wilson, and Annie E, Wilson. The fol-lowing year on March 21, 1882 the trustees of the church, of whom there were five, purchas-ed a lot on Main and Cherry sts., on which was subsequently erected the first Church Building.

ed a lot on Main and Cherry Sts., on which was subsequently erected the first Church Building.

The first service in the new church was held March 1883, and since that time the building has been in regular use as a place of worship. The pulpit has been filled by a resident pastor, or on occasions by a visiting evangelist,

Historians of the Presbyterian Church record that while the membershiphas at no time been a large one, the people have always been loyal and faithful.

Ministers who served the Church in its early life were:

James A. McConnell, May 30, 1871-August 1872; C. S. Dodd, Sept. 28, 1872-Oct. 1873; Wm. M. Stratton, May 1875-July 1875, A. Z. Young and M. B. Shaw (Evangelistic work) 1874-1875; Edwin Cater, April 1878-April 1878; F. W. Lewis, Jan. 1882-1890.

Members of the Church who served as Elders are:

L. A. Black-1871; J. B. Wilson-1872; D.

rs are; L. A. Black-1871; J. B. Wilson-1872; D. Hadden-1886; J. H. Houston-1891; Alex-

ander Mair-1897; F. L. McCarkle-II E. Wilson-1910; F. J. Tillotson-1921 Bertheaud-1927; Dr. Newton H. Brow 2, 1940; D. A. Long-June 2, 1940; J. thony-Oct. 10, 1943.

Members who served as Deacon A. C. Kennedy-1897; E. S. Andrus M. A. McLeod-1927; Sam Bertheaudolt L. McGuire-1934; Sidney Benson, Jr. D. A. Long-1936; E. P. Smiley, Sr. Max McLeod - 1940; L. D. McLeod-Leonard Swinney; J. N. Smith, R.-1944 Low-1941; Oren Briggs-1941; Harvey ewen-1944; Rigby Owen-1944; Fred R. 1944.

wen-1944; Rigby Owen-1944; Fred R. S. 1944.

Members of the church have serve historians through the years, and the phase of the church have compiled by the active hist Mrs. J. W. Low, with the aid of a num older church historians and members. The present brick educational stream was erected in 1952, begun during the sixty of Dr. C. B. Tombs, and folials death the work continued under the ministration of Dr. J. A. Reed, the sent minister.

Traditional in style, the modern edifice stands to the rear of the church, on the corner of Main and St., on the same lot originally pure by the founders of the First Presby Church in Opelousas.



CLD BARRY RESIDENCE at Grand Coteau, home of Mrs. Edward Victor Barry, who is sated on the porch. (Daily World Photo by Deville).



EPIPHANY EPISCOPAL CHURCH in Opelousas, as it appears today, at Un.on and nodry streets. (Daily World Photo).

## **Episcopal** Church

HISTORY AS RECORDED IN
PARISH REGISTER
The history of the Church of the Epiphany
Opelousas as recorded in the Parish Rester shows that the church is this year
istence for a hundred years.
The original Church which was 'built after
e order of the Parthenon' (This was the era
i the Greek Revival) was replaced in 1880,
yring the administration of Rev. M.C.P.K.
sombe, pastor at that time.
The present church building, pictured,
tands on the original lot purchased by the
rest rector, the Rev. David Kerr. The Church
ithe Epiphany is one of the oldest churches
sill standing, as a great many of our churches
save been razed and rebuilt in the last half
entury.
The history as recovered in the Parish re-

If the Epiphany is one of the oldest churches ill standing, as a great many of our churches are been razed and rebuilt in the last half entiry.

The history as recorded in the Parish relister reads as follows:

"In the spring of the year 1855, several ersons favorable to the establishment of the frotestant Episcopal Church met in the town of Opleousas, and resolved to invite a clergyman at a salary of One Thousand Dollars per waymen, to organize a parish. By the advice and recommendation of the Rt. Rev. Leonidas Polk, D.D., the Bishop of the Diocese of Louisiana, the Rev. David Kerr, rector of St. Peters Church, New Orleans, was on the 23rd day of May unanimously invited to undertake the enterprise.

"The invitation was accepted on the 18th of June, and the 15th July of the same year he preached his inaugural sermon in the Court House.

"Entering at once upon his new and unbroken field he continued to labor in Opelousas under adverse circumstances of an extraordinary nature until April 13, 1857, when he resigned.

"Within this period of 22 months there was organized a good congregation with a vestry which was instructed in the rimulof the church having a scientific choir, with a melodeon—a Sunday School was raised.

"The Church of the Epipthany was admitted into union with the Diocese of Louisiana, and incorporated by an Act of the Legislature of the State, A valuable square of ground in the center of the town was purchased as the site of the church, and the lumber for the frame of an edifice after the order of the Parthenon was placed upon the square, There were also forty Baptisms, twelve persons confirmed and 27 received the Holy Sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

"The Church of the Epiphany was Consecrated by the Rt. Rev. Leonidas Polk, D.D., Bishop of the Diocese, on the sitst day of the state, and the limber of the charge in April, 1867. He resigned Libr 1989. "The Church, and the Legislature of the State, A valuable square of grounds the residence of the Currich and the Diocese of Louislana, and incorporated by an Act of the Legislature of the State, A valuable square of grounds in the center of the town was purchased as the site of the Curch, and the Interface of the Curch and the Center of the Curch, and the Interface of the Curch and Print, 1807. When of the State, A valuable square of grounds and 27 received the field you can be greated by the Rt. Rev. Leonidas Polk, D.D., Bishop of the Diocese, on the "alst day of March, 1801."

"The church of the Epiphany was Consecuted by the Rt. Rev. Leonidas Polk, D.D., Bishop of the Diocese, on the "alst day of March, 1801."

"The church was closed from July 1867."

"The Church of the Epiphany was Consecuted by the Rt. Rev. Leonidas Polk, D.D., Bishop of the Diocese, on the "alst day of March, 1801."

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"The Rev. Capter of the Curch of

until the Rev, Charles Morrison took charge, Jan. 1868, During his administration the lot was fenced, a large organ melodeon purchased, venetian blinds put on the church, and other improvements effected, Mr. Morrison resigned March 1870. The church was closed again until the Rev, J.W. Weddell took charge Oct, 1870.He resigned Jan. 1872.

"The church was closed again until the Rev, G.R. Upton gave occasional services, beginning July 1872.

"Mr. Upton took full charge in Jan. 1873, and resigned Whitsunday (June 3) 1873, "The Rev. P. McFarlane took charge July 1873, and resigned whitsunday (June 3) 1873, and resigned whitsunday (June 3) 1873, "The Rev. P. McFarlane took charge July 1873, and resigned holding his last service (Friday), July 10, 1874.

"The Rev, Kobert S. Stuart was in charge from 1875 until 1876.

"Occasional services only were held until the Rev, C.P.K. Coombe became rector in 1880. At this time the original church building and most of the lot was sold, the corner of the lot on Union and Landry Street being retained, and on this corner a new church was erected.

"The Rev. C.C. Kramer was rector from 1883 until 1885 and continued to visit the Parish and hold occasional services until 1887.

"The Rev. J. Narbonne Afon took charge was the corner of the lot was cook charge was rector of the lot was cook charge was considered to the last."



FIRST BAPTET CHURCH in Opelousas, old building and the old church was built 1883 and improved and expanded several times, new side by side. (Daily World Photo

## First Baptist Church

The history of the Baptist Church in Opelousas, written in 1938 by the Rev., J. B. Brock, who was assisted in his research by Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Phillips and Miss Daisy-Thompson, is an interesting one.

The First Baptist Church was first organized in 1890, when Dr. W.C. Friley and the Rev. Ed. W. Kelley came to Opelousas and held a meeting in the court house, and at the close of the meeting organized the church.

Ouoting from a letter written by Mrs. Rhinehart, nee Stella Truman, "I do know that from the time of Dr. Friley's meeting my father held a Sunday School in the court house every Sunday afternoon." The names of the earlies known members were W.L. Truman, Mrs. E.J. Lassiter, Mrs. Shara Summerlin and Mrs. Addie Thompson.

The first pastor was the Rev. W. P. Carter, who was here tor two or three years. He was succeeded by the Rev. A. P. Scofield, who was pastor when the first meeting house was erected in 1883.

Written on a cornerstone are the following words, "Erected by the State Mission Board of the Louisiana Baptist Convention. W. C. Friley, Cor. Sec. J. P. Everett, Pres." The cornerstone was laid by the Masons. Members and friends contributed to the erection and maintenance, as did the Baptist Mission Board. For forty years the Mission Board helped with financial affairs, until in 1920 when there was sufficient membership to maintain the church locally.

The land on which the parsonage and church was erected was bought by W. L. Truman as trustee for the church from Charles Lastrapes, June 7, 1883. It was incorporated, Dec. 2, 1893.

Early membership was very small, and Rev. Brock states that prominent among these were W. L. Truman, Mrs. E. L. Leveley.

as trustee for the church from Charles Lastrapes, June 7, 1883, it was incorporated, Dec. 2, 1883. Early membership was very small, and Rev. Brock states that prominent among these were W. L. Truman, Mrs. E. J. Lassiter and Dr. Parker.

The Rev. L. M. Phillips was the next pastor, and it was he who built the parsonage. In 1895 he was followed by A. L. Johnston, who was followed by his brother George Johnston, who stayed until 1897 or 1898, and for the next two years the church was without a pastor. Truman maintained a Sunday School and Mrs. Lassiter continued with the Ladies Aid, In 1900 a minister named Love came, but was so discouraged that he never unpacked his trunk. Later in the year Reverend Brock, who had just graduated from Louisville Seminary, came here and accepted the work, He found only eleven resident members, and of these only one was a man-Josephus Brown. He served as deacon.

During this time the church was repaired and painted, sidewalks were built and the street gravelled. The debt on the parsonage was lifted. Reverend Brock served for the street gravelled. The debt on the parsonage was lifted. Reverend Brock served for Street gravelled. The debt on the parsonage was lifted. Reverend Brock served for Through the following decades the church gradually expanded until in 1952 the membership was increased to 511, and the present handsome brick structure was erected, under the administration of the Rev, George Nichols, Many of the former pastors of the church attended the dedication of the new First Baptist Church, which stands side by side with the old.

Sundays of each month,

""On May 1st, 1932, under the direction of
the Rt. Rev. James Craik Morris, D.D.,
Bishop, The Rev. Mr. Lennie-Smith moved
to Opelousas and continued his ministry in
the parish as residence to Lafayette, La., May
15, 1935.

#### Negro Baptists

Information on the Negro Baptists, as supplied by Rev. G. C. Chaney, D. D., historian of the Seventh District Association for Negro Baptists, sheds light on many of the early churches in Opelousas and the surrounding

Baptists, sheds light on many of the early churches in Opelousas and the surrounding areas.

Little Zion was the first church organized, in 1867, by Rev. J. P. Davenport.

Mount Olive was organized in 1890 by Rev. Felix Green, and subsequent additions were made to the church building by Dr. W. M. Johnson, in 1897, and Dr. V. B. Bryant, A new brick structure that stands today was erected in 1955 by D. A. A. Gundy.

St. Paul was organized by Rev. C. J. W. Boyd, June 28, 1899, He was followed by Rev. R. W. Nickerson, who served until his death. The next pastor, who is presently serving, was Dr. H. J. Gilliam, who has recently completed a modern church building with the aid of his members.

Mount Calvary was organized by Rev. Felix Green, in 1907. He served until his death and was followed by his son Milton Green, who was followed in 1939 by Rev. A. L. Frank, Rev. A. W. Rosette is the present pastor.

St. John was organized by Rev. A. N. Johnson in 1907, and he served until his death, Following him were Revs. G. W. Williams, H. J. Guilliam, and the resent pastor, Rev. A. Jospeh.

In Lemoyne, St. Mark was organized in 1881 by Rev. V. L. Rideau, Revs. P. L. Lewis, G. C. C. Chaney, and L. P. Pointer followed him. Present pastor in 1955 is Rev. E. D. Henry.

# The Littells, Physicians



came from New Jersey,
Dr. Robert Hart
Littell was their son, and the first of a long line of doctors who were to serve this parish and state. He married 'Arrietta Campbell, and

rish and state. He married Arrietta Campbell, and built the family home on N. Union as a residence. Dr. Littell received his education at the College of Physicians and Surgeous, New York, He practiced medicine in Opelousas and the surrounding area for many years. His children were:

Dr. Robert M. Littell (Dr. Bob), Tulane: Dr. Benjamin Augustus Littell (Dr. Buster), Leonce Littell ( who was in real estate) and Dr. Theophilus Hart Littell (who practiced in Ville Platte), Annie (who became Mrs. Kemp Catlett of Rosa), Katie (who married Henry Sampson of Houston), Mary (who never married), and Florence (married a Wartele).

Henry Sampson of Figure 1, Mary (who hever married), and Florence (married a Wartelle).

"Dr. Bob" and "Dr. Buster" were old-time country doctors, who devoted their lives to the service of their fellow men, with little thought of themselves, Their lives were spent traveling, by buggy and horseback to remote parts of the community, which at that time were reached through the worst kind of dirt roads. They brought life, and easel the death of untold numbers of this community, and to these and other doctors of their kind we can never pay tribute enough.

Two of Dr. Bob's sons became doctors, Isaac F. Little, graduate of Tulane, was an E. E.N. & T. specialist, and he practiced in Alexandria most of his life, serving also at the Angola Penal Farm. He died in 1953, R.M. Littell, Jr. studied medicine at Tulane, He completed his interneship at Charity and died shortly after beginning his career as a doctor at the U.S. Marine Hospital in N.O. Eleanor, Mary, and Bertha Littell are

and died shortly after Degundage as a doctor at the U.S. Marine Hospital in N.O.

Eleanor, Mary, and Bertha Littell are the daughters of Dr. Bob.
Brian Littell is the third son of Dr. Bob. He is in business in Opelousas, and is an active civic worker of the community. He is president of the parish school board. Dr. Buster's children were: Mary Octave ("Sing"), Altha (Mrs. Gus. Anderson), Robert Hart, (who died recently) who was a chemical engineer, Edward Whipple, (fireman), Eogene Stack, (fireman), George, (died in infancy), and Dr. William Catlett Littell, who is practicing medicine in Opelousas.

lousas.

Dr. William C. Littell received his B.S. at Tulane in 1931, his M.D. in 1935. He was a general practitioner in this area for the years following until 1942-46, when he served in the army, coming out as a lieutenant-

ved in the army, coming out as a lieutenant-colonel.

For one year he was at San Jose, where he was Chief of Hospital unit of Chemical Warfare; two years at Camp Rucker near Dothan, Ala., one year at Brooks General Hospital, Ft. Sann Houston, San Antonio, where he treated the thousands of soldiers who had suffered frozen feet in the famous



DR. WILLIAM CATLETT LI LITTELL



DR. ROBERT HART LITTELL -- lirst of Littell doctors.



DR. ROBERT M. (Bob) LITTELL - in World War I uniform.



DR. B. A. (Buster) LITTELL - delivered many hundreds of St. Landry residents who proudly called themselves "Dr. Buster's habics".



DR. ISAAC F. LITTELL - eye-ear-nose -throat specialist. (Only photo available was this heavily tinted one, hence will reproduce dark).

"Battle of the Bulge".
In 1950 Dr. Littell became a resident at Charity Hospital, in order to specialize in eye-ear-nose and throat, and in 1953 completed his residency, and returned to practice in Opelousas. He is married to Alma Bordelon, and they have two children, W.C. Littell Jr. and Susan Mary.
Dr. Theo Littell practiced for man years in ville Platte, His children were T.H., who died in 1926 in his last year of high school, and Shirley, who is connected with an oil refinery at Beaumont,
Miss Eleanor Littell has recently retired, after forty-three years of teaching in the public school system of this parish, at Opelousas High school.



VIEW OF NEW YORK HOSPITAL where Dr. Robert Hart Littell was graduated, a appeared at the top of his degree from that medical school.



#### Lazaro---Dr., Statesman



dislas Lazaro was born near Ville Platte the old Lazaro plantation, June 5, 1872, was the only child of Alexandre Lazaro Marie Denis Ortego, whom Alexandre aro married after the death of his first , by whom hehad two children, Mark and e, by whom he had two children, Mark and zabeth, its father died when he was young, and mother moved to Ville Platte. He was located at public and private schools, atded Holy Cross College in New Orleans; sgraduated from Louisville, Ky, Medical lege in 1894 and practiced his profession in Washington, La., until 1913, He bene interested in agricultural pursuits, Lazaro was president of the Parish hool Board for four years; served in the resease 1908-12; was elected as a Demost to the Sixty-third and the seven succeing Congresses, and served from March 1913, until his death in Washington, D.C., and 30, 1927. Interment was in the old ty Cemetery at Ville Platte.

Dr. Lazaro was a distinguished physician distatesman, and his record of service in the fields gave honor to the parish that imed him as a native son, in one of the my eloquent tributes paid him by his colspies in Congress there is one that because its simplicity is especially noted"... he wed life, he enjoyed it, and he loved humanings." Another in the same vein "He loved manity and he loved to serve it."

His wife was Mamie Curley, and they had the children: Mary, Elaine, Eloise, and dislas.

Ladislas Lazaro Jr. followed his father's profession, and is a practicing physician in Opelousas, where he is associated with the St. Landry clinic and hospital. He was born Feb. 8, 1910, and educated at Georgetown, 1926 and 1927. He was graduated from Tulane Medical School in 1933, and begar practicing, smedicine in Opelousas immediately thereafter. He was in the army 1942-45, in Europe, and resumed practice in Opelousas on his return.

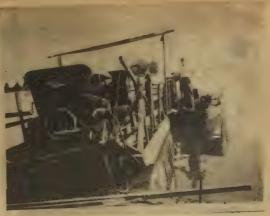
Dr. Lazaro is married to the former Lillian Boagni, and they have three children, Ladislas Jr., born in 1937; Stephen Charles, born in 1941 and Denise, born June 6, 1946.

Dr. Lazaro resides in Opelousas, andowns part of the Lazaro place in Grand Prairie, having repaired the old family home there. He is interested in agriculture as was his father, and has started raising cattle on the old homestead.



HENRY CHACHERE FAMILY.—The Chacheres were there on the usy of this photograph (only a small part of the family) of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Chachere, who stand in the center, and some of their children and grandchildren. Many of the people in the photograph have not been identified for us but we can name some of them. This photograph was made about wenty-five or thirty years ago, at is on many of the people in it have died, while the children in the photo are now marries and have familities. Left to right on the front: "Bat" Wyble, Eldon Gil, Father Colliard, (unidentified), Adolobe David, and, standing behin' the children, Lee Gil Jr., Jeanne Gil, Henry Adolobe and his wife, Aglaia Boutte. Now, beginning at the extreme right and reading left on the front row are: Darius Richard, Roland Chachere, Ollie Wyble, Herbert Fontenot, Henry David, Vorick Chachere, (unidentified), lke Chachere, Louis Chachere, and the rest unidentified.

Standing on the gallery left to right: Veillon Chachere holding a child, Felix Chachere, both and a child, Mrs. Veillon Chachere, Mrs. Adophe David, Mrs. Nita Richard, Mrs. Darius Fontenot, Mrs. Bat Wyble, Mrs. Lee Gil, Mrs. James O, Chachere, Mrs. Bob Ochachere. Others in the rear are Leon Lavergne, Mrs. Bob McLeiland, Mrs, Ceil Parker.



EARLY TOLL FERRY on the Atchafalaya river at Melville. This ferry was operated by Roe Dupuis who had the franchise for ferry operation at the time. Mr. Dupuis now resides in Lafayette and is a member of the firm of Parkerson & Dupuis. (Photo property of F. J. Diedein Sr.)

Par revant eroux 2020 ( Viola 1) for tall Regidor forpotuel de las e. yelle (32 leans), Commandant Civil or mile tains) De Coste de v opetanta v ful present en personne elle de che por Mellier i ha betant de ce forte tequel, de von bon gro), propre monvement et dans samilloure) forme possible vend, cede quitte deliste es transportes en toute proporieté de ... maintenant et à toujours au d'snamois foutenos aufsi habitant de co fach cy -present et acceptant une terro , co) quatore an poeis de face vue la profendence ordinaire, l'ities à la prairie de l'anglier provenant du Moninie godegts Corres or en comformité des têtres que leves dans lendence d'abligate remettro ande Some arquereur, laquelle formo lodit 1200/100 De Millions garanti Llière de toute. hipotheque Dievertion Down tiena tioned quetorque De la dites termo ainsi vendio pour et moyeurant le pripe L'onne De Derry Bene vingt fin her payable.

HOW LAND WAS ACQUIRED at Opelousas in the 18th century is demonstrated by the above document, slightly reduced in reproduction. This is the first page of a three-page land sale, made Oct. 25, 1791.

By this document, Francois Fontenot bought 14 arpents of land from Chevalier De Villiers, commandant of the Poste des Opelousas, for 220 piastres, payable in cattle and other valuables. This was a mortgage sale, and Fontenot was forbidden to sell the land until he had made "parfait paylessent."

The land was situated in "la prairie de l'anglais," (Prairie of Englishmen). The sale was passed before Nicolas Forstall, registrar from New Orleans, and the document above is a copy, filed hers, of the original.

The original was signed by the vendor and vendee, with Juan Gradneigo and Francois Brunet as witnesses.

At this time Louisiana was under Spanish rule, but Spain had retained the local French commandants when she got the territory from France.

# Mayers --- Doctors, Musicians, Professors



PROFESSOR Rudolph Adelbert Mayer.



PROFESSOR Lionel Waldemar Mayer.Pio-er professor at S. L. I.

Misses EDITH and HILDA Mayer, posed bathing costumes of the Gay Nineties.

Misses Edith and Hilda Mayer were teac-

PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber will sell on SATURDAY the 22d January next, 1853, on the premies, through the medium of a public auctioner, the property known as the

washington Hotel, situated in the town of Washington, parish of St. Landry, being Lot No. 28; as represented on the plan of aaid town, bounded on the North by Carriere street, East by Washington street, South by Mountville street and West by Main street, together with all the BUILDINGS and IMPROVEMENTS thereon, and the Hotel's Furniture and Kitchen Utensils.

ALSO:—An OMNIBI'S.
Sale to commence at 1 o clock, P; M.

Trans:—CASH.

ISRAEL GUILLORY.

Washington, Dec. 18th, 1852.

Professor Rudolph Adalbert Mayer was born in Munich, Bayaria, 18:09, the was oborn in Munich, 18:09, and the processor of the Orchestra of the Royal Boyaria Chemist according colloid, the standards of the world, and patented it in France, where he would it no M. Martinii, it evolved into "Martini may be professor whether a many for processor whether a conductor of the Royal Bayaria of the state - the Corona Orden in this part of the state - the Corona Orden in this part of the state - the Corona Orden in this part of the state - the Corona Orden in this part of the state - the Corona Orden in this part of the state - the Corona Orden in this part of the state - the Corona Orden in this part of the state - the Corona Orden in this part of the state - the Corona Orden in this part of the state - the Corona Orden in this part of the state - the Corona Orden in this part of the state - the Corona Orden in this part of the state - the Corona Orden in this part of the state - the Corona Orden in this part of the state - the Corona Orden in this part of the state - the Corona Orden in this part of the state - the Corona Orden in this part of the state - the Corona Orden in this part of the state - the Corona Orden in this part of the state - the Corona Orden in the part was born in College, the part of the state - the Corona Orden in the part was born in College, the part of the state - the Corona Orden in the part was born in Charenton and collected in part was born in Charenton and collected in the part of the state - the Corona Orden in the part of the state - the Corona Orden in the part of the state - the Co DR. FRED J. MAYER (Jr.) son of Lionel Mayer, was born in Opelousas, E. Believue St., in 1910. He attended Opelousas High school, first grade only, then was a graduate of La Salle Elementary school and Warren Easton Boys High School, New Orleans. He was graduated from SLI in 1935 with the degree of Bachelor of Science; was assistant principal and coach, Washington High School. 1935-40; graduated at LSU Medical School 1944; was intern and resident in pediatrics, New Orleans Charity Hospital 1944-46, at which time specialty training was cut short by call to army dury. He had four years to be active dury in the army, mostly abroad in Japan where he served as chief of X-Ray and Chief of Medicine in an Army general hospital, and was discharged in 1949 as a nujor in the Medical Corps. He was in gen-



DR. FREDERICK J. MAYER.



DR. FRED J. MAYER, (Jr.). Photo win service in Japan.

eral practice six months in Erath, and sit that time in Opelousas.



THE OLD MAYER HOME-Residence of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mayer and family. (Daily World Photo by Deville.)

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I am now prepared to serve the public at ry moderate rates. Hard times, — Low ices,—Cash only. Office at Dr. E. P. Dor-ns' old stand. — February, 2I, 1877.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Opelousas, La.,

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Judicial District. Office—lately occupied by

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#### Daly Name Long in St. Landry Medicine



LIVER P. DALY, Sr., first of three

veral generations the Dalynamehas octated with medicine in this state sh, doctors in this prominent family een in practice for many years, mily came to St. Landry Parish nucky, Mr. Charles Daly, a planter, ere with his two sisters, Belle and His son Lawrence was a doctor and w (who was orphaned) O.P. Daly, Sr. a doctor, a doctor.

which was deplaced of the same a doctor, wrence Daly had three sons, Erank, and George, and the latter became a rr. George Daly settled in Mississiperen of Dr. O.P. Daly were O.P., Jr., e, and Etta Belle, Josephine married

Adrian Walker, Etta Belle married Bryar Williams.

Both Dr. Lawrence and O.P. Daly were general practioners, serving the parish for many years. Both resided in Bellevue, and Dr. Lawrence Daly's home still stands on the road to Sunset, a large stone house set back in an avenue of azaleas and oaks, Dr. O.P. Daly's home was recently destroyed b fire, and only the avenue that once led to the house remains, it is across the road from the residence of Charles Daly, II, who lives in the family home.

In 1938 he served as superintendent and chief surgeon of the newly erected Lafayette Charlty Hospital, and continued in this capacity until 1941 when he was chosen as superintendent of the Charity Hospital in New Orleans, and served in this capacity until 1948. Following this time Dr. Daly tried to retire from active practice, serving only as a consultant surgeon, but he was pressed to active work again, and since 1952 has been superintendent of the Lafayette Charity Hospital. He is a member of the parish, district, state and southern medical associations, Louisiana Railway Surgeons Association, and is a fellow of the American Medical Association.

In 1914 he married Miss Gertrude Scran-





Dr. U. P. Daly, III, who carries on the family traditio

Henry L. Garland.

#### GARLAND & LASTRAPES

WILL exercise their profession in the different Courts of the 15th Judienal District: Their office is in Opelouses. February 23d, 1852—17.

#### HOME MANUFACTURE



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RIAGES, BUGGIES, 4-c. Also, carriages repaired as usual at the shortest notice, and on reasonable arms.

The under-igned is also ready to execute all orders in the Blacksmith Business, Horse Slocking &c. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

JOSEPH GIBBS.

Opelouse, February 2d 1852-1y.

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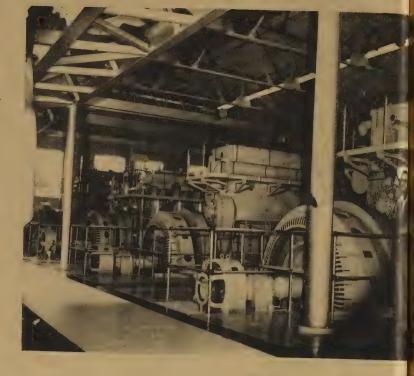
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Water and electric power for the rapidly expanding residential, commercial and industrial consumers of Opelousas is amply supplied by the municipally owned Opelousas Electric Light and Water Plant.

One of Louisiana's most modernly equipped plants, it has kept in step with the growth and progress of the city since its installation around 1898. Today the water plant has a capacity of 3,000,000 gallons per day. A newly installed generator brings up the power capacity of the light plant to 8,300 kilowatts.







Percy Ledoux

Mayor
ALDERMEN:
Herbert T. Fontenot
Vernon Schwartzenbers
Theo Pitre
Charles Lyman
Dr. Fred J. Mayer

**Roland Chachere** 

Chief of Police'
Robert F. Dejean
City Judge
Harry Garland
Attorney
H. B. "Pete" Dejean
Marshal of Ward One
L. A. Darby
City Clerk and Tax Collector
Edwin Stagg

James Prados
Plant Superintendent

# CITY OF OPELOUSAS

**ELECTRIC LIGHT & WATER PLANT** 

Novation.

Le fourigné d'acque fantibleau recommente . avoir Doune Barestrutes les formes qu'une Donnation wrtableau? peut etre faite; fars que personne paisse y metre Thinassboom cupechenien, comme bien i moy appartman, Sulità Desbordes epoux du f Sollie la quantile de trento bestiano femello tam uneres que maches que funam an tanneau, quatre jumente, es un etatou, de prusunuegre de ringe quare, à vinge cinquesnomine auguste, en outre ving cing aspente de lesse Toignam Buncote à me Louturier, de l'autre à de bois favour enjouir ette er for heritiers, que je urenque de luy livres afa retoute; laquettes chares un pro an see vendius, si aliviées pour couse de detto in la la avan le mariage Se la delitte De Bite 12 te f hollier, en forj veguor j'inirigni, our iz reli te ringe feriew mit leger come bixante cing, ains Signe a la minue Courtableau, augustin Gracimba, J. Frence Capo Temoin;

> Le plus bas en ecin: Deposé en none chide me bollier pour ferrie de minute, comme n'y ayam a notaire aux apellorisas, a la ne orteans le vine may mil fepr cem powants cing, et a le D. f. Bollie Signe avec nous no Doumigne ainsy figue a ... Garin The

DONATION on Feb. 20, 1765, by pioneer settler Jacques Courtableau is an interest-document in the clerk's office here.

ritten in French, the donation of Jacques Courtableau to Juliette Desbordes, wife of (?) Hollier was made prior to her marriage, Courtableau donated the following: hiry cows, a bull, four marres, a stallion, a Negro of 24 or 25 years of age named uste, 24 arpents of land alongside Mde, Courieu and next to a woods, for the enjoy-trof the young lady and her heirs.

s there was no notary then in Opelousas, it added, the paper was drawn in the study M. Hollier and, subsequently, on May 22, 1765, certified in New Orleans before notary sesting.

On the back the donation was confirmed by the "Conciel superieur de la Province de la usianne," on June 2, 1766, and signed "Garcia," for the conseil.

(The document was reduced to 2/3 size for publication here).

wher, ow back to Bayou Courtableau, going from a east to the Southern Pacific right-of-, we find the following owners; atter street, north side, none for three-liks, then A.L., Dupre, Carriere, none re the steamboat turnaround was dug from the bayou, then Carriere, Conng across the SP, again on the north, Bidstrup, Russell, Cotton Mills, Bid-p, Mary Fisher. These latter lots exeled north through the block to a Front ett, except the first Bidstrip lot went way, and a B.M. Lynch owned the other

ack to Main, again along Water street, in side, C. Wolff, Gibbens, Mrs. Lalanne, bens-Dupre-Mrs, Lalanne (joint owners) frey Dupre, J.J. Carriere, Jas. Nichol-Wm. M. Crawford. Across the SP, rup owned two Large plats to the town

stup owned two Large plats to the town its, ack to Main, and east along the second, Sirilg, street, north side, same owners above to the SP tracks, South side, J. nsky, Mrs. Lalanne, Donate, E.P. Doretand Bidstrup.

Back to Main and east along the third, or Dejean street, north side same as above bet Mrs. Miller owned a small lot in the model of the street, north side, C. Wolff, Mrs. the street, Back to Main and east along the fourth, ack to Main and east along the fourth, then Dupre street, north side, street three blocks long, Claude Screen, Mrs. Min, Est, E.A. Biers, and beyond dead-Rogers Bros. South side, J. Claude, Baillo, Carron, Dr. Boagni. Ton Main again, east on the fifth, or Carriere street, north side, Sam Haas, Goings, Carron, C. Drake, Mrs. D.A. Word, W.M., Crawford, Bidstrup, South Dublisson, J.R., Carriere, Mrs. Roy Orandi, Convent, Mrs. M. Miller, Carriere, Mrs. Gurtis, Dupre, Bid-pon

m Main, east on the sixth, or then iville street, north side, Dubuisson, Carriere, Dubuisson, Convent, Jos. Mrs. M. Müler, JJ. Carriere, Mrs. S. Bkistrup. South side, Hummel, Dun, Catholic Church, Robert Harry, pub-

publication here ).

Itic school, Bidstrup.
From Main, east on the seventh, or then Hill street, north side, McNicholls, Town, John Courville, Catholic Church, Robert Harry, Public school and Bidstrup. South side, Leon Wolff, Chevis, Mrs. Elibe Fontenot, Thos Quirk, Bidstrup, Bidstrup.
From Main, east on the eighth or Vine street, north side, Leon Wolff, Elizabet Dearing, Mrs. E. Fontenot, Quirk, Bidstrup, Bidstrup, South side, A.L., Winkler, Sol Pitre, Barnabi, Joseph Leer, Hannah Wolff, Elicabet Dearing, Mrs. E. Fontenot, Quirk, Gampbell, Bidstrup, Bidstrup, Bidstrup, Bidstrup, Bidstrup, Bidstrup, From Main, east on the ninth, or St. Mitchell street, north side, A.L. Winkler, Sol Pitre, Joseph Gauter, J. Leer, Mrs. Braster, Vanhille, Wallace, Thos Quirk, Robertson, Bidstrup, Hill, Bidstrup, South side, Miss M. Wartelle, Mrs. Braster, (south of her lot, Keary), Theresa Gradnigo, Henry Voltz, Adelaide Bernabi, Bidstrup, Kent, Bidstrup, From Main, east along the tenth, or Garrigue street, north side, Miss M. Wartelle, Mrs. Alide Daniels, Theresa Gradnigo, Dr. Splane, Adelaide Barnabi, Julias James, Bazille, Lurk Mitchell, Tom Williams, Benjamin, Jones, Bidstrup, From Main, east along the 11th, or Gordon street, north side, Alice Lalanne, Earnest Lalanne, Glibbens, F. Robers, B. Matte, A. Barnabi, James, Bazzille, Lurk, Gillet, T. Williams, Bidstrup, South side, L.B., Carriere, Morrogh, Smiley, Matte, Leon Dupre, Collingham, Campbell, Bidstrup (Last three blocks).
From Main, east along the 12th, or Buhot street, north side, Filclen Pitre in first

Collingham, Campbell, Bidstrup (last three blocks).

From Main, east along the 12th, or Buhot street, north side, Feliclen Pitre in first block, rest as on south side above. South side, Julius James, Morrogh, Auberspin, Victor Breaille, Edward Ykoff, Gallinghouse, Edward Eazill, Bidstrup, Murray (two), Chas. Ellis (2).

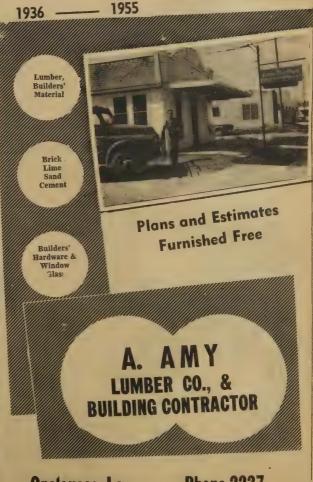
From Main, east along the southernmost, or Short street, for its five blocks, north side, James, Elter, V. Breaille, Er. Wykoff, south side, Elter, Gall, Wykoff, Gallinghouse, Properties in the extreme southeast corner were owned by Grandison Murray, Bid-



FIRST SUCCESSFUL OIL WELL drilled in St. Landry parish was the Botany Bay Lumber Co. No. 1, discovery well for the fine Port Barre oil field. The well, containing many pay sands, is still producing. The Texas Co. recently completed the Botany Bay Lumber Co. No. 66 in the same field, which is a huge salt dome oil trap with some of the oil sands pushed to almost a vertical position. There are a number of dual wells in the field-producing from two levels out of the same hold. (Photo from the Association of Commerce, donated it by Leo L. Ditch, Lafayette).



THE "HORSE AND BUGGY DA'S" had their moments, as witnessed by this charming photo of Mr., and Mrs. Louis Wright. Even old Dobbin seems to know that he is to take a pleasant Sunday afternoon drive, perhaps to Gournay's Lake and back. (Photo courtesy Bevan's Studio)



Phone 2237 Opelousas, La.



strup, Shiloh Church and Aug, Jackson, Going back to Bayou Courtableau, property owners on the west side of Main street, beginning along the Bayou and working down, included these:

Wilkins, Transdale, Jas. Nicholson, Mrs. Reynolds, Prescott (a large tract), Boagni, Callahan, Nicholson, E.W. Cushman, Mrs. DeMaret, Ehrhardt, Trapini, Mayer, Baillio, Plonsky and Lynch, Mrs. Dossman, Est. Trainer, Mrs. Domell, Nicholson, Stafford, Pierrel (two lots), Mrs. MD, Kavanagh, F. Rogers, Carel, Wolff, Mrs. Dossman, Mose Kauffman, Carel Wolff, Jacob Plonsky, Noah Cage, Kate Cage, Jas. O'Riley, Gradnigo, Bynum, W.G. Quirk, Mrs. Gibson, Mrs. Doyle, Mary Williams, Klaus, A.L., Dupre. Many. Jorahly the Prescotts, owned many lots throughout this part of the town, Ralph Boudreau owned a large track, Other owners also included:

August Agnelly, Haggerty and Lombard, Est. of F. Ehrdardt, J. T. Dupre, Sandoz, Eves, Chas. Roy, Est. Nelson Hutten, Jesse Destotell, Swan, Church M.E., McCaffery, Mrs. Schmidt, Neyland, Mrs. F.P., Cooke, "Church Prop.", M. Klaus, Sarah Lanards, Julie Bird, Baptiste Pitre, Madeline Burrel, St. Mark's Church, George Strode, Anthony Bates, Taylor Strode Lanisa King, Spencer Strode, Josephine Alfred, Sam Nelson.

Pierre Carriere, Ralph Boudreau, Alshonse Walker, Sarah Walker, Marx Klaus.



## Gov. Jacques Dupre Hom



IN THE PLAISANCE SECTION just northwest of Opelousas and off the old Ville Platte road is the old Dupre home, which is said to have been the residence of Jacques Dupre, once governor of Louisiana, it is a typical raised house, with living quarters on the upper floor, which is supported by round brick pillars on the gallery front.

French doors open onto the upstairs gallery, which is approached by a flight of wide stairs. The hipped roof is now covered with corrugated iron. Minor changes are apparent in the screening of porch and addition of clapboarded gallery to replace the original open gallery and rails. But as a whole the house is in good repair, having been lived in for generations by descendants of Governor Dupre.

Lawrent Dupre Sr. was an Acadian exile, who found refuge in Opelousas, He married Marie Joseph Fontent (who by a second marriage after his death was the wife of Louis Fontenot, Sr., called "Grand Louis") in Opelousas. Their children were Laurent

Dupre Jr., Jacques Dupre, Antoine Dupand Eugenie Dupre.

Jacques Dupre married Theoriste Roy, they had one daughter and three sons. The daughter married a Rousseau, and had girls, one of whom married Emtle Monton, the other married Foreine, one sine.

Lastie Dupre married Marie Tonton B nard, and their children were Hermina, Q avie, and Celimene, Celimene married Ju Joubertie, and Octavie married Pierre R The fourth child Aurelia, married Ald Monton, A fifth, Amythe, married Edm Cyprien Dupre, Sixth, Achille Dupre, married first Cl Vanhille, and second Azema Berand.

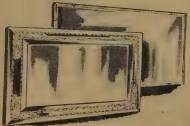
Their children were Joseph Terrhor Dupre, whose widow Hermina Lastin Dupre is still living. Other children we Marie Louise Dupre (who married John Marie Louise Dupre (who married John

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re) and the late Leon Dupre of Opelousas, achille Dupre lived in the old home, and son Terrebonne, inherited it from him. It is the place at the time of her marriage, 67 ars ago and she and her children lived ir until four years ago when they came o Opelousas after purchasing the home of late Mrs. Doucle Mornhinveg. Walter Dupre and Misses Wanda and Hazel pre reside with their mother in Opelsas, and the old place is now lived in by sants.

sas, and the both pace is now lived in by ants. A seventh child of Lastie Dupre, Lucien, stried Zulime Carriere. The Dupre family was traced to the early generation in great detail, of which is sonly a small part, by the late Gus E. pre, who was interested in genealogy. One of the largest families in the parish scended from Acadians, the Dupre family been well known in the state since their rival, rapidly becoming large landowners d active in political and social affairs of eparish and state. Some of the men served judges of the parish, and among these the te Hon. Gilbert L. Dupre is well-remement by many.

e Hon. Gilbert 2. The proof of the wealthiest an in Louisiana holding a vast acreage and ning tremendous herds of cattle, He had a first "bank" in St. Landry parish, as antioned in detail elsewhere in this

entioned in detail elsewhere in this story.

Many of the Dupre women were educated a time when education of women was condered unnecessary, and some of them servi as early teachers in the first public chools of the state. The late Belle Dupre as teacher at the Opelousas School at the me of the first high school graduation in parish public schools, in the year 1893. Miss Edith Garland Dupre of Lafayette rved as head of the English Department at outwestern Louisiana Institute for forty ears. She also taught French, as well. Reved from teaching, she now has a bookshop Lafayette.

red from teaching, she now has a bookshop Lafayette.

Among the older graves still standing in eSt, Landry Church cemetery are some of the Dupre graves, and two of these are nusual. They are the graves of Jacques bupre and his wife, and are known as "the tion and the Lamb," representing a lton and lamb resting "en couchant" atop the raves of the once governor and his spouse. Adjacent to them is a large grave that is the last resting place of Lastie Dupre and is wife. Also nearby is the grave of Celimene Dupre Mouton, their daughter for whom bey built the "Governor Mouton" house. Daily World Photos by Deville).

#### Legend of Jaques Dupre

An old poem, author and origin unknown, concerning the fabulous Jacques Dupre—one of the early, high-born settlers of St. Landry Parish (he was said to have owned more cattle, at one time, than anybody in the Louisiana Territory), was sent some time ago to the late Miss Ita LeDoux, then custodian of the Acadian House Museum at Evangeline State Park in St. Martinville. The sender was J. Dean Butler, an attorney of Oregor City, Ore.

How he got it and who wrote it we do not know, as Miss LeDoux is dead and nobody knows whether he informed her of these facts, but here it is:

THE LEGEND OF JACQUES DUPRE

Where the live caks grow in beauty And the Spanish moss swings low, Where the red birds fly in the When the sun has swung below. twilight

There is told a witching story,
Where the sun and shadows play,
When a chief of the Opelousas
Dreamed a dream with Jacques Dupre.

For an Opelousas custom
In the Indian mind has stilled,
When a dream comes to the sleener,
By the gods it is fulfilled.

Now the Chieftain walked one morning In a thotful mood and slow, nd he saw a rider coming
On a horse as white as snow

And the Indian felt a longing So he spoke to Jacques Dupre:
"I dreamed last night I owned your horse,
For you gave your horse away."

It was then a sorrowed moment
For the rider Jacques Dupre.
But he swung out from the saddle,
And he gave his horse away.

And the mocking bird was singing As the Chieftain rode away, On the gallant white caballo That had carried Jacques Dupre.

And the song seemed only sorrow
To the saddened Jacques Dupre;
He was walking in a shadow
As the Chieftain rode away.

But another day came dawning,



JACQUES DUPRE, who was governor of Louisiana for a time, and was famed as the richest cartle owner in Louisiana. He had a vast plantation in St. Landry parish. Portrait is a copy in oil by Marie Celeste Spiess of an oil portrait done on wood that hangs today in the Cabildo in New Orleans. (Dally World Photo by Deville).

And the Indian rode with pride Just to greet the kindly Frenchman As he walked the trail beside.

"I dreamed, good Chief, a dreamlast night," Said the jovial Jacques Dupre. "And you had given me your land For a galloped day each way."

Now the Indian felt a sorrow, But he harkened to his God And he gave to wiley Jacques Dupre All his birthright in the sod.

And a parchment bore the boundary In a legal way to say All the land he saw in dreaming Was the land of Jacques Dupre.

Then the Chieftain spoke with meaning
For he knew his Indian lore,
"I have your horse, you have my land,
We will dream our dreams no more."

There was peace and trusting friendship



HON, GARLAND DUPRE, Member of Congress—Garland Dupre was graduated from Tulane in 1892, and Tulane Law School in 1894. He was assistant City Attorney of New Orleans from 1900 to 1910, in 1900 he was elected to the state Legislature from the 14th Ward in N.O. and re-elected in 1904-and 1908, From 1908-10 he was Speaker of the House of Representatives, in 1908 he was Chairman of the Democratives, in 1908, 1910 to fill the unexpired term of Sam'l Gilmore and at the same time was elected to the 61st Congress Nov. 8, 1910 to fill the unexpired term of Sam'l Gilmore and at the same time was elected to the 61st Congress. From that time he was re-elected to each successive Congress until his sudden death at the age of fifty from cerebral hemorrhage on Feb. 21, 1924, in Washington D. C.

At the time of his death he was a ranking Democratic member of the Rivers and Harbors Committee of Congress, He never married, He was the son of Laurent Dupre and Marie Celeste Garland.

With the Chieftain and Dubre

With the Chieftain and Dupre nd the trading made in dreaming As a covenant stands today.

Given to Miss Ita LeDoux, Custodian, of the Acadian House Museum

By
J. Dean Butler, Attorney at Law,
Oregon City, Oregon



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# Judge Gilbert L. Dupre

At the time of his death in 1946 (Dec. 18) tribute was paid to this distinguished member of the St. Landry bar by one of his fellow-members, L. Austin Fontenot, Sr., and it is from his intimate account of the life of Judge Dupre that we draw the following brief biography.

from his intimate account of the life of Judge Dupre that we draw the following brief blography.

Gilbert L. Dupre was born at Opelousas, St. Landry Parish, on Sept. 20, 1858, He was a great-grandson of Jacques Dupre, once swemor of Louisiana and member of the Legislaure.

Gilbert Dupre was the son of Lucius J. Dupre, a member of the Congress of the Confederate States of America, and who, after the surrender of Robert E. Lee at Appomato, along with other Louisiana leaders, respected the surrender and took the oath of allegiance to the United States. He later became district judge of the judicial district comprising St. Landry and Calcasieu parishes.

Gilbert Dupre's mother was Caroline Vanhille, daughter of Benoit Vanhille and Caroline Fontenot (daughter of "Grand Louis" Fontenot and Marie Josephine Gradenigo).

Gilbert L. Dupre was educated in local schools existing in the parish at that time-Father Raymond's School, and private uroring by Professor Frazee. He was married to Julia Estilette, daughter of E. D. Estilette, a prominent lawyer of Opelousas. Their children were Fannie and Lucille (twin daughters) Ethel, and Gilbert, Jr.

Fannie is Mrs., Octave Pavy, Lucille married Rodney Duson (both are now dead), Ethel is Mrs. Isaac Litton. Son Gilbert graduated with honors from Tulane Law School and was admitted to the bar, practicing in New Oreleans. He married Delphine Charles, and died in the prime of life.

Judge Dupre was a distinguished member of the Legislature, and served as district judge, following his election after the celebrated campaign of 1886, with R. Lee Carland as district attorney on the same ticket. In his book, "Political Reminiscences" (1876-1902), Judge Dupre gives a detailed account of this famous campaign and election, and Mr. Fontenot also describes the events accompanying what was probably the most unique and exciting election in St. Landry Parish, This we have discussed elsewhere in our history - the courthouse square bristened with Gatling guns, and every man was

AND ACCESSORIES



JUDGE GILBERT L. DUPRE, distinguished attorney and legislator.

armed to me teem.

Judge Dupre became totally deaf and was forced to retire long before his death, but he retained an active interest in political issues of the passing years. He was an inveterate writer of "Letters to the Editor" of prominent Louisians publications, and his influence was felt many years after his retirement.



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Frank Daly and Ruth Thompson in 1915 Dodge

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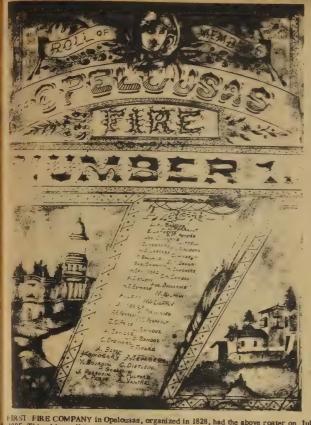


The Owen Office Supply is a comparatively new business, this year 1955, only being our fifth year, but we are happy to be here enjoying the fruits of 150 years of progress and achievement. We only hope that we have and may continue to contribute our small part in the future prosperity of Opelousas and St. Landry parish. In our short span we have brought you Mosler safes, Victor Fire Files and equipment, Steel Age files, Lyons shelving and equipment, Royal chairs, Rex rotary & Speed-O-Print electric mimeograph machines, Heyer' Spirit duplicators, R. C. Allen Visomatic, the typewriter with a future. We are never undersold in home or business lines. "We are also exclusive dealers in Opelousas for Smith-Corona portable typewriters, the world's first and fastest portables. One trial at our store will convince you that it is the finest and most complete office supply store. If you use it in an office we have it. Office supplies is our business—not a side line.

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FIRST FIRE COMPANY in Opelousas, organized in 1828, had the above roster on July 8, 1885. This old scroll is interesting for several reasons. Building at lower left was old court house, which burned in 1886. Building at right is thought to be the old Spanish Fort, which is said to have been located in the vicinity of the St. Landry Catholic church.

### first Opelousas Fire Co.



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SUNSET HIGHWAY



OPELOUSAS FIRE CO. NO. 1, photographed at some time prior to Sept. 28, 1878, as somebody noted on the back that this was the date of the death of Michel Halphen, extreme right in front row, Part of the top of the picture was torn off, so that all the name written on the back are not available. Those named, are, top row from left, Pierre Gosslin, (next two missing), Charles Pefferkorn, Octave Voorhies, (next one missing), Christian Zweinert and W. A. Sandoz. Bottom row, from left, Alexis Sandoz, (next one missing), Jules Gil, J.B., Sandoz, Albert Vatter, Jean (last name missing) and Michel Halphen.

company in Opelousas - the Opelousas Fire Company No. 1, It was organized Dec. 13, 1828, and the scroll was made on July 8, 1885, and listed the roll of members as on that date. A line at the bottom of the large drawing shows that it was "designed and executed with a lead pencil by Major C. E. Addison.

uted with a lead pencil by Major C. E. Addison.

Of great interest is a picture of the old court house that is a part of the ornamentation on this list. As far as this writer knows, it is the only picture of the old parish court house, which was destroyed by fire in 1886. The sketch of the old courtnouse shows it to have been a classic structure, with a ceatral part surmounted by a tower arched and pillared, and topped with a dome.

At the lower part of the scrull is another and also a most interesting sketch - a fourtlike Spanish structure. This is standing one rise, and seems to have several pine trees about it - and it is of much importance. Cat this be the old Opelousas Spanish fort, or a sketch made from an old likeness of the fort?

Roll of members of the Fire Company No. 1 is as follows:

L. A. Sandoz, A. J. Perrault, E. Latreyte,

S. M. Peters, Jos. Ducharme, R. M. Littell, S. Hebrard, M. Firnberg, H. D. Larcade, C. Anselm, F. Bolland, E. M. Boagni, Gus. Cahanin, H. Chachere, H. Crawford, C. H. Comeau, A. Dietlein, Aug. Ducharme, H. E. Estorge, M. Halphen, A. Levy, Wm. Lightly, J. Medicis, C. Mornhinveg, F. F. Perrodin, W. C. Perrault, S. C. Price, L. Sandoz, A. Sandoz, J. B. Sandoz, C. Steward, P. Titard, A. Bloch, Honorary members: Y. Bourdin, C. Dietlein, P. Bosselin, J. Perrodin, G. Pulford, A. Perry, A. Ventre.

Prior to the organization in 1871 of the present H, H, and L. Co. No. 1, there were two fire companies in Opelousas - Fire Company No. 1, and Fire Company No. 2. These evidently merged in the next few decades with the present Hope Hook and Latter co. No. 1. In the minute book No. 1 of the present fire co. there are noted on different occasions parades and excursions in which all three fire companies participated, and there was evidently a considerable amount of rivalry between them.

At one meeting it was suggested that the ladder co. ask the town council to give a bounty of \$5 to the first fire company to appear at a fire!

#### Insure With LaCOMBE For Peace Of Mind



The LaCOMBE INSURANCE AGENCY, with offices in the above building, is the oldest insurance agency in St. Landry parish and the third oldest in the state. It was organized in June 1890 by the late Austin L. LaCombe. It is now owned and operated by his son, Larry LaCombe.

#### LaCOMBE

LaCombe Building

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# lope Hook & Ladder No. 1

FIRST MINUTE BOOK OF HOPE HOOK AND LADDER CO. NO. 1 HOLDS MUCH DATA ON ORGANIZATION OF PRESENT COMPANY

in the name of "Claudius" after the it president.

1889 the company had a new hose riage, and this was given the name of load, after Isola Fontenot (the late Mrs. J. Campbell after members had so voted. Later trucks were also named for young les and past presidents of the company, lowing this early establishment precedent. Lowing this early established precedent. One truck with five ladders, twenty-five kets, two crowbars, three axes (should dury, one pick (shouldbetwo), seven hooks three without handles, making ten hooks three hooks three hooks three hooks are retary the fire company.

DATA ON ORGANIZATION OF PRESENT

COMPANY

Pady For Duty" was the motto given
Hope Hook and Ladder Go, No. 1,
Bup Feb. 7, 1876. The fire comwas organized 1871, and incorporated
company and company for
hope Hook and Ladder Go, No. 1,
Bup Feb. 7, 1876. The fire comwas organized 1871, and incorporated
company for the laws of the State on the
hamed. Occar H. Violet, notary, was
fiscial who notarized the act.

See signing the act were: Claudius
Maurice Vilaseca, John T. Healy,
Pefferkorn, Solomon Bloch, Emile Pefemin, James O. Chachere, C. Brand,
Ightly, Christopher Dietlein,
Re Pulford, Sr., Thomas W.Lewis, Benn A. Guddrey, George W. Hudspeth, WillKerr, George Pulford, Jr., Augustus
zesheimer, Christien H. Mornhinveg,
Samuel Perkins, Bil McDaniel, Bilas
say, Walten A. Sandoz, L. Sanders King,
Is R. Deputy, Charles M. Thompson,
Williams, and Charles Bloch.

Jies and by-laws were written into the
inal charter, which was signed and aped by George W. Hudspeth, the then distattorney for the 8th District.

Vilaseca, foreman; C. Mornhinveg, Jr.,
assistant foreman; Chas. Pefferkorn,
sessistant foreman; Chas. Pefferk

steward, Willis Prescott; mascot, Ben Anderson.

Through the minute books may be read the history of the company as it develoyed during the years. Many fires were fought, and many social events werecentered around this volunteer company, which numbered as its members through the years most of the prominent citizens of the town.

Excursions were a popular social diversion in those days, and a number of excursions were planned by members and their families. Balls were held, and basket "Picnicques".

Members were also required to attend the funerals of past members in their full

Members were also required to attend the funerals of past members in their full uniforms. A number of "funeral tickets" are included in the minute books, and mem-orial tributes to deceased members were published in local papers and presented to

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MARKSVILLE ASSOCIATION Association
Avoyelles Parish
Walker T. Nolin, President
L. O. Kelone, Vice President
H. E. Dupuy
Marc Dupuy
Lysso A. Coco

# Old-Time Truck, Firemen



"SING"-the truck that was named for Mary Octavie Littell, daughter of "Dr. Buster" Littell, who was Chief of the Volunteer Fire Department for many years, was snapped in front of the fire department.

Pictured standing and sitting on the "Sing" are the late Billy Cahanin, the late Wim Alexander Robertson (Chief), Velma Pressburg (Mrs. Lloyd Brusse) the late Jules Trosclair, and Roland Chachere (Assistant Chief).

Trosciair, and Roland Charlete (Rossian).
Chief).
The old "Sing" was retired some years ago, and a new "Sing" has taken its place.
In writing a history of this parish, we can scarcely pay enough tribute to those

valiant fire-fighters who through the years have volunteered their services in protection of the lives and property of others. Leading citizens of the town have always been members of this splendid company which has been organized since 1871.

The local Hope Hook and Ladder Co. No. 1 has also been of great assistance to other neighboring towns, and this helped them to organize Fire Companies of their own. The work that unnamed hundreds of men have done in this field can never be recounted or repaid, for it was done freely-we can only salute all of the men who have helped fight fires in St. Landry.

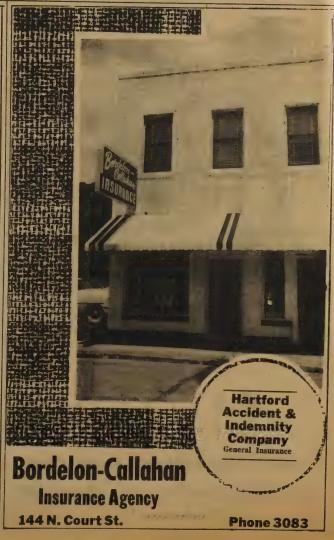
families of the dead.

At a time when the local company is planned to extend several sub-stations as part of its fire-fighting program, it is interesting to recall the early days of fire company

history in this old town, and to commend again the noble volunteers who through the years have protected life and property not only in the town itself but in neighboring towns and communities.







# Police Jury Fought Pestilence, Many Troubles

By VERA DUGAL
The first St. Landry Parish police fury was ganized in 1811, according to the old minute olds, and the first meeting was held on July 1811, or 144 years ago. Members of this to "police jury," the archaic title of which continued to this day, were:
Jacques Dupre, L. Louaillier, William Moore, Robert Burleigh, J. McClalan, joseph Andrus, James Steele, Samuel McIntire, Robert Taylor, Louis Carriere, James Stelly was secretary protein.
Louis Chachere was appointed permanent secretary at the second meeting, Minutes of the meetings were entered in the French and English.
First order of business for St. Landry's 15 police jury as such, was to order the

First order of business for St. Landry's st police jury as such, was to order the mediate erection of a new jail and the pair of the existing jail. The old, to be refred jail was to house debury confined, and new jail was to be for the confining of minals, Minute details were given for the plicing of this new jail. The thickness of the nails and even the size of the nails were effect.

inks and even the securities.

The old and the new jails were to be separated by a double wall The door into the jail or criminals must be "very strong" and lindon the inside with sheet Iron.

Police Tury was concerned early with

on the inside with sheet fron.

The Police Jury was concerned early with the building of roads and bridges. Jurors apointed committees from each "quarter," oncerned, to lay out the roads and bridges in the approval of the Police Jury. A tax on all property such as horses, cartle, land and laves were to be levied for the financing of hess bridges and roads.

The job of constructing the bridges, roads of the new jail were to be awarded to the owest bidder. A town cryer was to make anomements to this effect for firee consecure Sundays at the church door after the Deam's office, Advertisements for the purpose ere also to be set up in "the most public aces."

The undertaking of clearing a passage in Chafalaya" was awarded to the lowest bider, James Steele for \$600.

Building of a bridge on the Bayou Caron warded to lowest bidder, Major Odair, for 460. Major Odair also was low bidder on the all, His bid was \$1,250.

At the next meeting, however, the minutes are that:

"Major Odair, notfurnishing sufficient se-urity for the bridge adjudged to him which

he was guarantee for six years and allerging that he had not well understood the conditions, was discharged of the undertaking." Joseph Roy, Jr. was then awarded the Joh for the sum of \$500.

Police Jury members at this time were James Steele, John Andrepom, Robert Burleigh, James McClalan, Jacques Dupre, L. Louaillie R. Louis Carriere, Samuel McIntire, William Moore, Robert Taylor, Etienne Lamorandiere, Louis Chachere, Joseph Andrus,

Lamorandiere, Louis Chachere, Joseph Andrus,
Public school administrators presented themselves at the meeting asking that the lots reserved for the schools at the time of laying out the town be exchanged for ten arpents at the south extremity of the town.

It was resolved that the exchange be accepted "under the express conditions of reserving the portion for the use of schools and never to beat any time and in any manner sold or employed at any other use."

For the evaluation of property in order to levy taxes, slaves were rated at \$300 each, horned cattle a year old and older at \$6, and horses at \$10 a head one year old and older. James Steele was named to see that no one cut or destroyed any timber on the land of \$5. Landry Parish.

George King, representing the authorities.

cut or destroyed any timber on the land of St. Landry Parish.

George King, representing the authorities of the public school, stated that if the 10 arpents exchanged by the Police Jury at thesession of December 2 were taken at the south extremity of the town "it would be all wood when wood and prairie are both necessary." It was resolved that the school authorities be given permission to have their 10 arpents surveyed and laid out at "the place where the house of the actual school stands and in the form they will think the most advantagous to the purpose of the school."

It was resolved that the new jail to be constructed by Major Odair be placed on the lot exchanged with the school administrators and on the north east corner of the lot in such a manner as "to give the gabrics a 20feet distance from each street." Twenty dollars was allowed to Major Odair to transport the actual jail to the place described.

Building a new jail and moving and repairing the old one presented another problem. "Seeing that while the jail is being built there is no place to keep the prisoners, the sheriff is authorized to rent rooms to lodge them, the rent of which shall be paid by the treasurer of the Parish."

WARDS CREATED
On July 26, 1813, the parish judge and justices of the peace met to divide the parish meto districts, or wards, for the election of Police Jurors. The parish was divided into six districts, each district electing two members of the PoliceJury. Present were George King, Parish Judge; Benjamin A. Smith, Daniel J. Sutton, Jean M. Debaillon, and Samuel Laughin, Justices of the Peace.
August 20, 1813 the new police jurors were duly listed in the minute book, Joseph Andrus and William Moore were elected from the first district; Pietrre Christien and Jean Castille, second district; William Harthorn and Jacob Harman, third district; Laurent Dupre and Michel Carriere, fourth district; Dennis McDaniel and Andrew Weaver, fifth district, Jean Pensony and Philip J. L. Fontenot, sixth district.

district.
Police jurors present at this meeting besides the ones already mentioned at the earlier meeting were Erienne Landrandin, Clestin Lavergne, and Augustia Gravenigo. Daniel
J. Sutnon was unamfously elected secretary.
The police jury appointed Jean M. Deballon,
Louis Carriere, and Samuel Hamilton appraisers for the year.

sers for the year.

Benjamin A. Smith was appointed president of the police jury in the absence of the parish

of the police jury in the absence of the parisan judge.

Samuel Hamilton, Harvey Doushe, Seth Singleton and Howell Jones were appointed constables of the parish. Joseph Andrus was appointed treasurer.

BOUNTY ON WOLVES

One resolution of the August 30, 1813, meeting of the police jury encouraged the destruction of wolves in the parish. Whoever killed a wolf within the parish and could offer proof of such a killing to the satisfaction of a Justice of the Peace would be given a certificate worth \$2 which would be paid him out of the Parish treasurery.

worth \$2 which would be paid him out of the Parish treasurery.
Roads were, of course, a major problem. The police jury passed a resolution to the effect that to keep the public road in repair, all males, white and colored, between the ages of 16 and 50 were subject to the obligation of working on the roads when called, or to provide a substitute.

A director or overseer was appointed to each road. He was to call the persons subject to work on the roads at times he should judge "convenient and necessary." However, he would not call on any inhabitant for more than

me-halt of his hands without his consent, nor could be compel a person to work on the roads more than six days in any one year.

Any person refusing to work or to allow his hands to work after being notified three days in advance must pay a fine of \$2 for each hand neglecting to obey the orders of the overseer. In addition, any person called to work on the road must bring with him a spade, hoe, ax, or other tool necessary for working on the road. January 10, 1814 Jacob Harman and William Hathorn resigned their seats as members of the Police Jury. Phillip Fontenot gave his resignation as a juror a few meetings later.

An election was called to replace members whose terms had expired and to replace these who had resigned.

Ignation as a juror a few meetings later.

An election was called to replace members whose terms had expired and to replace those who had resigned.

Elected were Honore Delachaire, first district; Raphael Smith, second district; John Clark Littell, third district; Dominique Richard, fourth district; Baptist Vidrine, fifth district: Joaquin Orgego, sixth district. Hey were elected for a two year feriod.

Elected for one year to replace those members who had retired were William Haslett, first district; Dotrif Andrus, third district; jean J. Rosseau, sixth district.

It was resolved at this meeting that payment for the killing of wolves would no longer be made after the first day of July. This resound mas passed on June 13, 1814.

The police Jury appointed Samuel Hamfliton, John Thompson and Benjamin A. Smith as appraisers for one year.

The jury further divided the parish into districts "for the greater convenience of voting at elections." The parish was divided into three districts, "in each of which the Judges of Election shall attend one day to take the votes." The election was to be held the first day at Andrew Weaver's in Grande Prairie, the second day at John Clark Littell's at Plaquimine and the third day at the Court House.

Baptist Vidrine gave his resignation as a member of the Police Jury.

William Reed was a pointed by the Police Jury as one of the constables of the parish of an old man, an invalid."

In June 18 js was recorded the election results of the yearly Police Jury election. Elected were David Tood, first district, Elias Stein, second district; Jacques Dupre,



Delta Theatre - 1934

#### **Opelousas' Favorite Theatre** For 21 Years

Opens Monday Thru Friday at 2:45 — Saturday & Sunday 12:45
The new Delta theatre has just been completely remodeled and air-conditioned. It reopened June 4, 1955 with the latest equipment for CinemaScope pictures and wall speakers for stereophonic sound with wall-to-wall screen. The spacious lobby has a smoking lounge, modern concession counter and clean rest rooms.

The old Delta Theatre was opened April 1, 1934 by Collins Conrad of Breaux Bridge, who operated it for 4 months, after which he sold it to Joe Guillory.

Southern Amusement Co., Inc. of Lake Charles, La., purchased the business in 1936 and the entire property in 1940 and is sole owner and operator.

# DELTA THEATRE

Rene Stelly, Manager 137 S. Market St. Phone 3102 Opelousas, La.



tourth district; Andre Deshotels, fifth district; Jean J. Rousseau, sixth district. They were to serve for two years. Joseph Buller was elected for one year to replace the member who had resigned. There was no returns from the third district and a new election was ordered for that district.

Benjamin A. Smith, John Thompson and Samuel Hamilton were reappointed appraisers for the year.

A petition was presented to the police jury for compensation for the "boarding, lodging and attendance of a poor infirm old man named Piarre Bourbon," The jury allowed him fifty dollars, which was ordered to be paid.

paid. In June 1816 Samuel Hamilton, Hubert Jany, and Louis Chachere were elected ap-

In June 100 Shroter returned, Jany, and Louis Chachere were elected appraisers.

It was resolved that "a sum not exceeding \$15 per month be appropriated and paid out of the funds of the parish for the purpose of "procuring boarding, lodging and the necessary clothing of a poor old and infirm man named Barthelemy McDaniel."

It was resolved that for the purpose of more effectually strengthening the criminal part of the parish jail, an additional floor was to be laid over the existing one. Timber used must be not less than nine inches thick, it was specified.

A resolution was passed as a result of a petition from the inhabitants of Grande Coreau that "hereafter, no person in marking his hogs shall be permitted to cut off more than one-half of the ear — otherwise the hogs thus disfigured shall be considered as not

disfigured shall be considered as not marked."

In July 1816 at a special meeting of the parish judge and justices of the peace, the parish was again divided for the purpose of electing Police Jurors. The parish was divided into nine wards or districts, each district to elect one Police Juror.

Elected were Allan Magruder, first district; William Lyons, second district; Elias Stein, third district; Hubert Jany, fourth district; Bosman Hayes, fifth district; Baptist Johnson, seventh district; Francois C. Villier, sixth district; Charles Fusilier, eighth district, Cessar Hanchett, ninth district, Margruder was elected president.

TAKEN TO TAKE BY CRAND JURY
In September 1816 The Grand Jury admonished the Police Jury of St. Landry parish for the condition of the roads and bridges of the parish, According to the minutes it was declared "that the present situation of the rhdges and roads in said parish is a great grievance to the public and that the great instruction and neglect of those who have the management and control over the same

are evils which loudly call for redress. . ."
The Police Jurors evidently complied with the wishes of the Grand Jury, for there followed a period of bridge building and road repeiring all over the parish.

In July of 1816 Hubert Jany resigned his position as Police Juror.
On May 18, 1818, the parish was further divided into 12 wards.
On that same date the Police Jury met and appointed Dr. Theophilus E ilmer physician to the public jail. Luke Lesapier attorney for the Parish, and Guy H. Bell, Clerk. Members present at this meeting were William Moore, William Haslet, Benjamin S. Mudd, Augustin Gradniego, Soloman Cole, William Link, Jean Ponsony, Louis Guillory, Ceasar Hanchett, Resin Bowie, Jr.
Magistrates present were Joseph Andrus, Benjamin A. Smith, Celestin Lavergne, I. J. Roupeau, C. DeVillier, A.B. Magnuder, Samuel Laughlin, E.V. Fusilier and Augustin Gradniego, At the next meeting Dominque Richard ap-

Gradniego.

At the next meeting Dominque Richard appeared and produced his certificate of election for the forth district and took his seat.

In August 1818 the following members were recorded as elected to the office of Police Ju-

ror:

J.J. Louaillier, first district; William
Moore, second district; Jacques Arnaud,
third district; Benjamin A. Smith, fourth
district; Joseph B. Andrus, fifth district;
Gabriel Lyons, sixth district; Joseph L.
and Alex. B. Fontenot, eighth district. There
were no returns from the seventh and ninth
districts.

were no returns from the seventh and ninth districts.

In August 1818, Joseph L. Fontenot resigned his position as Police Juror.

There is a gap of some 43 years at this point in the minute book. The entires jump from Oct. 4, 1819 to Nov. 8, 1862, Whereabouts of these record books is unknown.

The nation was in the midst of the Civil War at this time. In December of 1862 it was resolved that "a committee consisting of M. Burtow, John Lyon and M.L. Melancon be appointed and requested to proceed at once to Atchafalaya Grand River and Plaquemine and ascertain where and how obstructions can be made to prevent the ingress of the enemy and to defend the Country and report to the Military Board of St. Landry so that they can communicate with Gen. Taylor immediately and so that the hands assessed can be usefully employed."

In January 1863 it was resolved to publish a form of the applications which were to be made to the Police Jury by persons claiming relief under the act providing for the support of the families of officers in the Confederate army.

The treasurer of St. Landry Parish was ordered to call in all the notes issued by the parish and to redeem them with Confederate money.

J. Barlow was appointed agent of St. Landry Parish to superintend the working of the salt mines by the free Negroes detailed for that purpose. The salt was to be sold at the rate of four cents in specie, or 50 cents in state money or the new specie of the Confederate States.

F.C. Devillier and Draugin Breau, were

that purpose. The Sait was to be sold at the rate of four cents in specie, or 50 cents in state money or the new specie of the Confederate States.

F.C. Devillier and Drauzin Breaux were appointed to call on the editor of the Opelousas Courier and make arrangements for the publication of the election for a member of Congress. The committee reported that they could not find the said editor. They were allowed the first Monday of October to make a final report.

Pertaining to salt the Policy Jury ruled that any person hauling salt from the mines was entitled to half of what he hauled. The other half was to be deposited at one of the paish depots and when sold the money was to be paid to the owner of the sait.

The following were appointed as agents of the Parish to deliver and sall salt: Theodore Chachere, Opelousas; GerandCarriere, Washington; Eugene Petetin, Grand Coteau; William Reed, Ville Platte; G.C., Wolf, Bayou Chicot; Merchel Emonet, Drauzin Breaux and William Bikins.

It was resolved that all persons not able to buy salt "would receive the same gratis, on application to the member of the police jury ward in which they live."

PUELIC FERRY ON TECHE

On March 6, 1865, a public ferry was established on Bayou Teche. A petition was addressed to Henry W. Allen, governor of the state of Louisiana, rcommending the detail of Deodate Stelly as ferryman.

Elbert Gantt was appointed president of the Police Jury on July 17, 1865. Members present at this meeting were Join Barry, first ward; F. C. Devillier, second ward; Elbert Gantt, third ward; Joseph Fontenot, fourth ward; William Bikins, fifth ward and D. Breaux, sixth ward.

G.D. Rumarde was appointed clerk of the police jury. Omizime A. Guidry was appointed parish hysician. John B. Bihm was appointed parish physician. John B. Bihm was appoint

On Sept. 17, 1866, Pierre Moullle was 5660 for building a fence around the siall, and was awarded an additionation for losses sustained while building their for losses sustained while building their the nature of his losses or the many which he received them was not made. The police jury in October of that year commended that an indigent free women of the received them was not made in the process of the Finner's Bureau for support, "the bank a Landry being unable to provide for land in the land of the police jury he a rized to issue certificates of indegen freedmen in their respective wards, a cartify that the Parish is not able to prior support of indigent freedman."

On Feb. 18, 1867, it was resolved the officers of the police jury were to be eleby ballot. A majority of votes (four) necessary for election, Election of officiollowed, Joseph D. Richard was electric T.C. Anderson, treasurer; Joh King, parish attorney; T. E. Smith, paconstable; Dr. James Ray, parish physic In April the Police Jury baw fit to plicize the road laws of the day. The apriated 80 to print the pamphlet form copies of the road laws in English and same number in French, T.G. Compton, given the job of printing the pamphle At this same meeting Edward Veazie, them ye Chachere were recommended to eas beneficiary cadets at the military scade in Alexandria. Each parish was emitted send a number of beneficiary cadets to the Academy by an act of the legislature of State of Louisiana. Two months late Westly, Harvey was also recommended beneficiary cadet to the Academy. Thomas C. Anderson, parish treasurer, ported that, in accordance with an act to ganize the free public schools in Louisia approved March 15, 1855, his records she public schools, \$4,223,16, Of this he had spen the public schools \$6,368,62, Leaving a the public schools in Louisia approved March 15, 1855, his records she public schools in Louisia approved March 15, 1856, \$6,368,62, Leaving a the public schools in Louisia approved March 15, 1856, \$6,686, Leaving a the public schools in

amproved March 15, 1855, his records she de that he had received up to this date (1, 15, 1867) \$4,223.16. Of this he had spear the public schools, \$3,638,62, leaving a hance for the year of \$584,54.

The police jurors were evidentally worn about the lack of interest in voting by the tizens. They resolved that because of "manifest neglection or indifference thus shown by a large portion of the inhabita of this parish to their registry and qualifications as voters under the military bill arbing in a great degree doubtlessly from a accustomed facilities heretofore afford them for the exercise of their suffrage, is duces us as the local representatives of entire Parish of St. Landry, to request mentire Parish to for the open and hold on after due notice for one day or more. notice for one day or more



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r discretion in the several election protis, the Registrar so that all entitled to
e may have an opportunity to qualify themwes accordingly."
Members of the Jury atthis time were John
Barry, Henry S. Dunbar, Joseph Z. Fonport, Elbert Gant (nesident), William Elis and William Cottrell.
In the resignation of B. Tayler and J.
Saty Harvey from the military academy
Alexandria, G.D. Tarlton and Theobald
Wikins were recommended as beneficiary
Mets.

dets,

ROUBLESOME TIMES

December 28, 1867, the Police Jury unaniously approved that the following be sent to
sen. W.S. Hancock,
To Major General W.S. Hancock,
Commanding Fifth Military District,

ir:
'The undersigned citizens of St. Landry,
pressed with the importance and necesy of the pacific influence of a small ornized military force in our midst, respect,
ly request the commanding general to stan, at this place, a company of US. Cavalry,
der the command of a prudent and discreet
ficer.

on, at this place, a company of US, Cavalry, der the command of a prudent and discreet ficer.

"During the time that Capt, W.W. Webb Co. E. 4th U.S. Cavalry, was stationed at pelousas, there were no disturbances; quiet signed everywhere, and the community felt sense of perfect security.

"Capt, Webb was eminently qualified for as position. His firmness, justice and disretion, to say nothing of his affable manners, ind conciliatory deportment, rendered him enerally acceptable, and gave him a ommanding influence, which he used for the romotion of the general good.

"When, several weeks ago, Gen. Mower, hea commanding, thought proper to remove fapt, Webb's command from this place, our titzens respectfully protested, in a written memorial, of which no notice seems, so far, o have been taken. Reasons were respectilly assigned, in that memorial, to which we geleave to call your attention. In point of numbers, this is the most important rural population in the State. This Parish alone has registered about five thousand more male adults, who could not, or were not, permitted to register.

"This large population is sufficiently compact to admit of easy and rapid concentration. It is about equally divided between the two races, who, under the influence of artful demagogues and designing men, are daily placed in positions

of more decided antagonism.

"The failure of the crops of the past year, and the great difficulty of engaging situations for the future, have rendered the colored population restless, dissatisfied and uneasy. They are taught to believe, by unscrupulous leaders, that great injustice is done to them, and that the whites are their enemies. They are becoming more idle and vagrant under these influences, and consequently less obedient to the law. Larceny is becoming epidemic among them, as will be shown by our parish prison and the criminal calendar of our court. They are just now in that condition, when a few incendiary leaders could excite them to deeds of violence and great ourtrage. This is what we wish to avoid; and we think we are not mistaken in the remedy we suggest.

excite them to deeds of violence and great curtrage. This is what we wish to avoid; and we think we are not mistaken in the remedy we suggest.

"Such is the general respect for the authority of the U.S. Government, particularly as administered by the able and particularly as administered by the able and particularly as deministered of a Company of U.S. Cavalry, under a proper officer, would impact a general feeling of security, and effectually prevent the outbreak of any public disturbance.

"We beg leave to assure the commanding general, that it is not from a mere sence of personal fear, as to the result of such an outbreak, to the white population, that we invoke the presence of the military arm of the government; but it is because we think the general interest of the parish, the state, and the nation would, at this juncture, be materially injured by any collision between the races. "We therefore respectfully request the commanding General, in view of the reasons herein assigned, to station, at the earliest day practicable, a Company of U.S. Cavalry under a proper officer, at this place, in order to prevent the evil with which we think the country is menaced."

BUILD NEW JAIL

On February of the following year, a new jail was ordered built.

Charles Jackson Thompson was recommended as a beneficery cadet to the military academy in Alexandris if a vacancy existed. Members of the Police Jury present at the regular meeting August 17, 1868 were H. Frilot, Elbert Gamt, Onizime Tate, John G. Brooks, Philogene Auzene and William Cottrell. John C. Brooks presided.

C. Mayo was elected clerk; T.C. Anderson, parish treasurer; P.C. Smith, constable; Thomas H. Lewis, parish attorney. The office of parish physician was done away with. The following month, however, the office of parish physician was revived and Dr. Ja-

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Cyril moved to Opelousas from Melville and worked with Mr. McBride (his father-in-law) at his service station and taxi business. In 1939 Mr. McBride went to work for the Post Office and Cyril bought the 707 Service Station from him.

In 1941 J. C. came to Opelousas and went into this business with Cyril. In 1946 in thi same location on East Landry St. (now American Dept. Store) Frank joined them and all three started the agency for Hudson cars. Cyril laughs as he recalls that in those days the Hudson cars would be shipped to you without seats and hub caps.

nub caps.

In 1947 they left the agency of Hudson and started the agency with Pontiac and moved to their present location on the corner of Landry and Railroad Ave. In '49 they got the agency of the Cadillac automobile, and are all three still in this business — adjoining their display room is their car lot and in the back is their carries department.

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Opelousas, La.



FIRST COMMERCIAL printing plant in St. Landry parish was opened in 1891 by the late Herman Bodemuller, and the business, still bearing the Bodemuller name, continues today. This picture was taken in 1894, and shows the shop, located at Bellevue and Court sts. on the lot on which the old James Hotel building was recently razed. Man at left is the late George Bourdier, printer. The Bodemuller family is notpositive of identification of other two. Prior to establishment of Bodemuller's shop, job printing was done by local newswapers. Note "St. Landry Clarion Office" sign in window, indicating that at this time Bodemuller and his plant were connected with the newspaper. (R. L. "Bosco" Wyble, Daily World linotype operator who has been a printer here for more than 50 years says that he is quite certain that the man standingnext to Bourdier is the late Raymond Breaux, known as a "fighting" newspaper editor for his often fiery editorials, and the man in the door is the late Mr. Bodemuller).

mes Ray duly elected.
On December 3, 1368, it was resolved to publish the proceedings of the Police Jury in the Opelousas Journal.
At the same meeting, the police Jury domated one acre of land adjoining the Protestant Cemetery to establish a Hebrew Cemetery under the name of "Germiles Hasodin."
On August 16, 1869, an acre of land was donated to the Opelousas African Baptist Church for the purpose of erecting a house of worship.
In May, 1870, J.M. Thompson, sheriff, reported to the jury that the building rented by him as a parish jail had become so crowded with prisoners that the four guards allowed him vere not sufficient for their safe keep-

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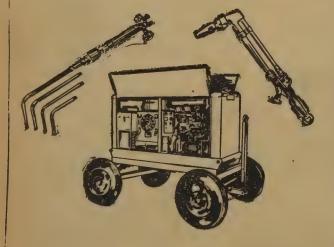
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izens of Opel sas, and of St. Landry generally, that this company have fully insed to survey, locate and construct a railroad from the main trush near inswille, now Lafayette) through or pelousas, to Alexandria, and up the ver country, without loss of time, said further, that this work would be ned and completed simultaneously eitr main road to Texas, and regardwhat othe companies may dotowards grailroads or branches in the same one

G.W.R. Bayley

G.W.R. Bayley
Div. Bugineer.
Give district court, petitioned to have
onal shelves and pigeonholes made forlerk's office. Petition was granted
luly 1871 members of the Policy Jury
J.M. Thompson, president, John Roy,
OW FEVER
hat time quarante

OW FEVER
that time quarantine regulations were
tished because of the fear of yellow feThese regulations were to be put into
"whenever the appearance of the epiat the city of New Orleans or elsee, shall make it advisable to do so,"
e provision of the regulations was that
be established a quarantine station
mouth of the Bayou Courtableau and a
clan elected to remain there as long as
sary. He was to have a clerk and three
tants.

salary. After the establishment of this station hoat or passenger or persons would a silowed to pass coming from an incited area, and nothing has provisions ould be allowed to pass. The provisions he will be allowed to pass. The provisions of the

parantine officers elected were Dr. Whit-physician; J.J. Ricks, clerk; G.O. Elms, Reed and N. Offutt, assistants. et 17, 1872 the following preamble and aution was adopted: ;ULATORS'

GULATORS'
Whereas, on the night of the day of May,
2, a large band of armed men surrounded
cabin of Alphonse Mayfield, on the planon of John Millard, near Grand Coteau,
ke into the same, fired upon the said Mayd, dangerously wounding him; and, wheresaid band during the said night aforesaid
visit other plantations in the neighbord aforesaid, in quest of other parties,
on they ordered to leave the Parish witha specified time, under penalty of death;
whereas, on the night of the 30th of May,

a freedman, Willis Jackson, was dragged from his cabin, on the plantation of Theo-mile Prejean, and brutally murdered by the same, or another hand of armed assassins; and whereas, such ourrages are disgraceful to our community, and if not unchecked must seventuate in the destruction and ruin of our agricultural interest, and in brining upon us the rigors of martial law and social anarchy. "Therefore, be it resolved that the sum of two hundred dollars each, be and the same it hereby appropriated, for the apprehension of any person or persons, who have been engaged in the commission of said crimes, accompanied with the necessary evidence for their conviction."

Conviction.
On January 20, 1873, newly elected Police
Jurors were John Roy, T.S. Fontenot, T.C.
Chachere, Theodule Fontenot and Homes

Chachere, Theodule Fourenot and Homes Durio.

Officers elected by the Jurors were Roy, president; Thomas C. Anderson, treasurer C. Mayo, clerk; Thomas H. Lewis, district attorney, pro tem.; Dr. W.M. Thompson, parish physician; M.G. May, parish constable; J.W. Jackson, printer.

The office of parish auditor was created and J.O. Chachere was elected.

A committee appaired to inspect the parish jall reported that it was in such a state of "dilapliation and decay" they recommended to have it torn down and a new one built. The committee suggested a building 40 feet by 45 feet, two-stories high, fitted on the upper floor with 8 from cells, seven feet by seven feet, and the lower floor divided into three cells and two rooms. The cost of such a building should not exceed \$16,000, they said.

In 1875 Police Lurors were E. Savoy, pre-

a building should not exteed very marked.

In 1875 Police Jurors were F. Savoy, president; R.H. Littell, H. Guidry, H.J. Guilliny and William Tate.

In March of 1876, police jurors decided to inclose the court house square with a fence. Said the committee appointed to make recommendations:

"We recommend a twelve foot banquet on

"We recommend a twelve foot banquet on the east, a ten foot banquet on the east, a ten foot banquet on the north and south, and a fifteen or eighteen feet banquet on the west side, the object of the west side seing wider than the others, is for the purpose of changing the entrance to the Market House, so as to allow ample room for the exit of the two fire engines and Hook and Ladder companies.

"We further recommend the following openings to said enclosure to-wit: Two 'turn gates' on the east fronting the court house, two on the south, two on the north, and two on the west with a hinge gate, say ten feet in December 1876 R.H. Littell, A. Guidre.

In December 1876 R.H. Littell, A. Guidry T. Hawkins, H.J. Guillory and F. Savoy

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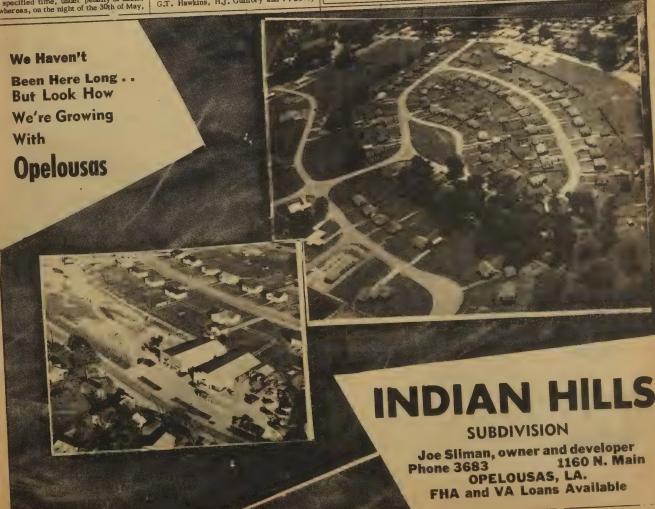


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took their oaths of office.

A committee was appointed to have the bell rope of the court house bell changed so that it could be rung from the passage in front of the court house. Cost of this could not exceed \$25.

it could be rung from the passage in front of the court house. Cost of this could not exceed \$25.

In January of 1879 permission was granted to E.P. Veazie and E.S. Taylor to "use the office now occupied by them as magistrates, on condition that they keep the hall and stairway swept out and clean, and close the front entrance door of the court house every evening and deposit the key with the jallor for safe keeping."

Members of the jury in 1779 were Albert Guidry, prestident, J.J. Thompson, E. Dubuisson, ILouis Young, B.E. Clark, T.C. Chachere, Samuel Haas, D. Meche and G.T. Hawkins, Auguste Percodin, E.W. Sylvester. The proposed parish jail was still not build in 1880.

In November of that year the Grand Jury writes that after a careful examination they are "condemning said jail as being entirely unfit in every respect and unsafe for the keeping of prisoners therein. That with all the humanity and kindness which the officers in charge of said jail may have or bestow on its inmates it is of absolute impossibility for said officers to give to the prisoners the care and comfort to which they are entitled under the law."

By 1882 a jail was under construction. The committee reported:

"We are unable to make any report on the public jail, as as at the present, a new one is being constructed, and we hereby fully approve and endorse the action of our police jury in this matter, agreeable to the several reports of the proceding grandjuries who had repeatedly recommended the building of a new jail."

Police jurors in 1887 were Albert Guidry Granding and the proceding grandjuries who had repeatedly recommended the building of a new jail."

jall."
Police jurors in 1887 were Albert Guidry, president, A. Perrodin, D. P. baizan, W.C. Gordon, E. Dubuisson, Sam Haas, L. Young, Dr. R. H., Littell and Martin Carron.
Members the following year were E.M. Boagni, president, Paul Stagg, Homer Durlo, C.T. Bilm, P. Robin, E.S. Barry, R.W. Heath, S. Haas, E.C. Milburn and L.J. Dossman. Members of the jury for the next several years remained consistently the same. REWARD FOR MURDER
At that time the following resolution is recorded:

At that the the following resolution is re-corded:

"Resolved that the police Jury offer a re-ward of \$250 for any information which will lead to the arrest and conviction of any per-son or persons, who have been committing murders, and shooting into the houses of people. Said reward to remain good for sixty dkys." ds ys."

In 1890 an ordinance was adopted to pre-

vent gambling along the public roads and highways and along the banks of navigable streams or rivers, or at railroad depots, were to be fined \$10 for the first offense and \$25 for a subsequent one. If the fine was not paid the sentence was five days in jail for the first offense and 30 days in jail for a subsequent offense.

Another ordinance at this time made it unlawful to sell cotton in the seed or shelled corn after sundown in the parish.

Members of the Police Jury in 1892 were E.M. Boagni, president, Messrs. Stagg, Rohin, Durio, Ward, Dossmann, Haas, Bihm, Olivier and Milburn.

In that year it was resolved that because many of the records of the Police Jury were destroyed by the fire which consumed the courthouse in Opelousas in 1886, there was no record of ownership of the graveyard and academy premises on the eastern extremity of the town.

However, they ruled that "we have good and sufficient reason to believe, and do believe that said graveyard and academy premises belong to said town by virtue of an official donation the eof made by this body."

They therefore resolved that "he grave yard commonly called the Opelousas Protestant graveyard and the said ground known as the Academy lot be and they are hereby declared to belong to the town of Opelousas."

A complete turnover of police jury members occurred the following year with the exception of E.M. Boagni, president. New members were Messrs. Buller, McGee, Dugre, Fontenot, Courtney, Bergeron, Guidry, Lafleur, and Clopton.

The following year E.H. McGee was president. Members were Messrs. Courtney Guidry, Clopton, Buller, Evans, Quebedeau, Fontenot, Lafleur, and Dupre.

The following year Park and pupper as president. Members were Dupre, Courney, Guidry, Clopton, Guidry, E.T. Lafleur, Other members were Dupre, Courney, Guidry, Clopton, Robert Lafleur, and Dipse Adelma Guidry, E.T. Lafleur, Jules Quebedeau, Robert Burleigh, Dr. J





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Yambilee Courts

#### **En Eunice**

# C'Est à Dire

By MARY ALICE FONTENOT

ONCE there was a real estate man named C.C. Duson who had ideas about planning towns. Maybe he had spent some time in Lafayette, and after confusedly driving his horse and buggy around that city in circles, decided to do something by way of compensation for the people of the bayou country.

So he looked the Southwest Louisiana terrain over, decided to lay out a town with "straight wide streets, right in the middle of nowhere. This was in 1894, Mr. Duson named his new town Eunice, for his wife.

Now, three score years later, we remember Mr. Duson very kindly for planning our town so precisely. It's so easy to give directions to strangers, and our grandchildren won't ever have to worry with one-way streets.

If Mr. Duson could re-visit Eunice today, I wonder if he would be elated --- or disappointed -- at what has happened to his dream town?

Not knowing how grandiose or amibitious his dreams were, we can only speculate. ...

If he had dreams of a boom town, one that would mushroom into a metropolis overnight, he would certainly be disappointed. And so would we. In fact, I and a bunch of others wouldn't have stayed around this long.

We like our town the way it is. If we didn't we could move to the big towns, just a few hours East or West.

If his re-visit of our founder merely took him through Eunice on Highway 190 (tourists-eye view), and he judged the town from what he could see, again he might be disappointed. Even if he asked a few questions and learned about our industries, churches, schools an "the other Chamber of Commerce statistics:

Because 'r town looks and sounds justabout like every other town its size, And eyerythings we can boast of in the way of advantages and improvements can be duplicated by dozens of similar towns throughout Southwest Louisiana.

Our Chamber of Commerce (and dozens of other C, of C's) publicizes our industrial plants, paved roads, gas and oil production, rice, fivestock and other agricultural products, recreational facilities. And each proudly us the po hundred, more or less. This is all good; this is what Chambers of Commerce are forest boost our town.

But Mr. Duson, being a promoter himself, would probably be unimpressed by these reports of his foundling town.

On the other hand, if he stopped to consider how far we've come in just sixty short years, in spite of being so much more youthful and inexperienced than some of our same-size neighbors, he couldn't help but be pleased with himself, And us.

A few hours' tour of the community would show him how we get our bread buttered so thickly and easily. The well-kept farms, the green rice fields, the fine livestock, the off derricks.

Since the Crowley section, with the

derricks... Since the Crowley section with the accent on rice, was Mr. Duson's first interest, he would no doubt be interested -- and surprised-- at the growth of the rice industry in the Eunice area. Rice acreage has more than doubled in the past 25 years, more rice people have come to Eunice, more driers are being built, more farmers plant more rice each

year.

And the fluctuations of the rice market are the fluctuations of the community's business. In spite of the oil wealth and diversified agriculture,
But Mr. Duson, or anyone else for that matter, could not possibly learn through a stopover visit of our town's greatest assest—our people.

He would have to live here for a while, long enough to know from personal experience the kind of people who populate the town he founded, long enough to absorb some of the flavor of our way of life. To understand something of the "joie de vivre" which is our inheritance from our French-Canadian ancestors.

Being non-Cajun, at first Mr. Duson might not be able to figure out the behavior of the citizens who "pass a heliva good time" on Saturday night, then show up soberly and se-



VIEW OF NORTH SECOND STREET, Bunice, when farmers came to town in wago drawn by yoked teams of oxen. House shown was known as the Mentor Guillory home, built by Mr. Guillory when the family moved to town about 1905. (Photo courtesy Bevan's Studio)

dately for Sunday morning church services.

But he would soon come to appreciate, if not to accept, the local philosophy: "Sure we have a good time on Saurday and go to church on Sunday! What's wrong with going to church on Sunday?"

church on Sunday?"

In our town he would find an unusual amount of getting-along-together among the people of different faiths, and an excessive amount of friendliness and good-neighborliness among the people of all faiths.

While here, if he suffered some misfortune, he would find dozens of Emice people at his door, anxious to help; his ups or downs sympathetically shared by every one of the 12,000 (Chamber of Commerce figures) population.

Somebody would be sire to askhim togo to one of our churches, join the Rotary, Lions, Kiwanis, C. of C. Country Club, American Legion, Masonic Lodge or KC's, maybe all of them. After a week or so fellows on the street would be greeting him: "Hi, C.C.! Let's get a cup of coffee; Why don't you join us in Joe's outdoor kitchen tonight for a sauce piquite?"

get a cup or corree; why oon t you join us in Joe's outdoor kitchen tonight for a sauce pf-qunte?"

If he were in need, somehody would be sure to start a "collection" to help him out. If his house burned down, neighbors would seek him out next day with car loads of clothing, groceries and cash. And when he built his new home the neighbors would invade the place for a "housewarming" party, laden with gifts, food and drink. If his daughter or son got married, their wedding gifts from friends and neighbors would practically set them up in housekeeping; and said friends would crowd the wedding feast, making certain that nothing remained of the liquid refreshments, but leaving conversation piece memories like "Remember Jeanne's wedding? Cher enfant, we passed a good time!"

If his married daughter moved away to a distant state, still her friends would get together and give her a baby shower at the proper time. And the absentee honoree would have her baby shower, just as all the other new Eunice mothers do except hers would be by courtesy of railway express.

And our founder could not help but notice how reluctantly the oil and gas people leave our town, and how happy they are if their companies send them back.

I know Mr. Duson would like the Eunice of today. I think he would be proud of what has happened to his dream, and I believe the lovely Mrs, Duson would be happy that our town hears her name. . .



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**EUNICE, LA.** 

# The Day the Train Came

"When the train came in that day it was something to see," said Cliff.Andrus, Eunice pioneer, recalling the days of '94. "The children set up a terrible howl and ran screaming to their mammas: there were teams hitched all along near the depot, and when that rain came pulling in the horses bolted, inrued over buggies and wagons. It was a great commotion for a while, especially when some of the older women tainted."

Mr. Andrus was 14 years old in 1894, when Funice was founded and the first train came in. Having lost both parents, he was making his home with his uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Martin Leger, of the Tasso community, about eight miles from Eunice.

"My aunt was one of the folks who sold gumbo cake and coffee that day," he said, "Many people did that. They brought their own wood, pots and things, and set up their booths right around the depot, I remember that they put up poles and covered the top with brush to provide shelter for their little cooking booths. They made a fire right on the ground, and cooked the gumbo in cast iron wash pots. My aunt did right well that day, We sold lots of gumbo, cake, pies and coffee."

"We got up at daybreak that day," he recalls, "and loaded up the wagon. There were seven of us, my uncle, aunt, their four children and me. We came to town over a prairie trail, there were no roads at all. There was a great many people, The biggest crowd we had ever seen, I reckon.

"I remember C.C. Duson very well. He was big buddies

CLIFF ANDRUS, Eunice pioneer, was among the thousands of people who crowded Eunice on the day the first train came to town and the town lots were auctioned. Mr. Andrus was Eunice's first ice man, driving his wagon to Opelousas and back for the ice. Now 74, he was a young man of 20 when this picture was made,

orgest crowd we had ever seen, I reckon.

"I remember C.C. Duson very well. He was big buddies with Gus Fuselier, I remember that Mr. Duson auctioned off the town lots from a flat car just north of the depot. I don't remember who bought the lots, because I was just a boy didn't know too many people, One didn't get around much in those days, you know.
"Before Eunice was founded we had to go to Opelousas for the things we needed, those we couldn't buy at our country stores. It was quite a trip by buggy or wagon. I used to make—the trip every two weeks to buy i we usually bought."

blacksmith shop supplies for my uncle,
'There wasn't much you could buy in those days, and we usually bought things like flour,
coffee and sugar at our country stores. There was Mr. Fuselier's store; about halfway between Prudhomme and Eunice, the Theo Chachere store about halfway to Opelousas, and a





Charles J. Sanders, pioneer real estate agent, came to Eunice in 1897, and was associated with C.C. Duson, Eunice's founder, in the real estate business. He was superintendent of the Methodist Sunday School for over a quarter of a century.

Opelousas Oddity

An odd historic fact about Opelousas in that it is one of the truly ancient communities of the Louisiana territory—and of the continent, for that matter, which wan not founded on a navigable stream. Such towns as New Orleans, Natchitoches, Baton Rouge and all the rest were stream—but settlements.

But the original settlers left the stream and came overland to Opelousas.
This is an observation of Franklin Wright of Arnaudville, who aptly points or that it is a curious fact.

aittle further on, Mr. Dodd Jenkins' store. They all sold staple groceries, clothing, boots and shoes and liquor. That is, all except Mr. Dodd. There wasn't any liquor sold at his store.
"Then the women folks would buy cloth and things like that from the peddling backs.



# MOOSA **Pontiac & Equipment Companies**

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# Eunice Pioneers, a List

(Editor's Note: The following list of the best-remembered business and professional ioneers of the 1884-1910 period was compiled from the recollections of some of the old residence of the community, and may be incomplete. Any omissions are inadvertient). Merchants and business men: Gus Fuselier, Louis Mayer, Theogene Reed, Paul Stagg, erdinand Tate, Olibe Manuel, 'Coon' Lafleur, G. Ardoin, Didler Ardoin, George T. Guilet, A. B. Grow, Abe Boudreaux, A. F. McGee, Sostiene Ardoin, John W. white, Joe Lyan, Henry Lafleur, J. T. Adams, Paul Fuselier, Tony Wyble, Theophile Fuselier, Andre proceneux, Tobe Andrews, George Derbes, Theogene Fruge, Athanas Manuel. Physicians: Dr. M. D. Lewis, Dr. J. J. Stagg, Dr. W. H. Ray. Posunasters: R. C. Sittig, Hiram Fuselier, Pierre Fuselier, Mayors: Walter W. Duson, Luke A. Boudreaux, Martin Carron, Hiram Fuselier. Real Estate: C. J. Sanders, James L. Hammers, S. A. Gournay.
Police Officers: Thomas Higginbotham, Jack Sittig, Josh Reed, Henry Landry. Painters and Decorators: Jim Bult, George Bult, Max Mang.
Barbers: Homer Vidrine, Chris Johnson.
Jewelers: H. E. King, Sam and F. J. Nacol.
First Booster's Club: Dr. M. D. Lewis, Gus Fuseljer, C. A. Sanders, Louis Mayer, George Guillet and others.
Rice Millers: "Lulu" Myers, "Babe" Ledoux.
Costin Gin: L. O. Wade, Ephrael Guillory.
Railroad Agent: J. E. Porter.
Sewing Machines: V. Barras.
Spoke factory: Miklte & Lewis.
Blacksmith: "Bebe" Savoy.
Lawyers: Jünmie Lewis, Warren Berwick,
Lumbermen: Otto Mayer, Dudley Berwick, Voorhies Bros. Newell Lumber Company.



VIEW OF Eunice's main street a few years after the turn of the century, Millinery store is on site of present American Department store, Note water pump near curb, ladies on borseback are thought to be Mrs, Dudley Berwick and Mrs, Tom Plunkett, Frame building with fancy bannister on second floor porch is site of present Reese Variety store, (Photo courtesy Bevan's Studio)



SHURTY RANSOM demonstrates calesthenics to Eunice's first Boy Scout team. Many of the boys in this group are now Eunice business and professional men, How many can you identify? (Photo courtesy Bevan's Studio)



THIS GAY CROWD of young people went out to Bayou Des Cannes for a picnic and outing. Girl with picture hat sitting with driver is Marie Picou Guillory. Young man standing are Dennis Keller and P. O. Guillory. Others were not identified. (Photo 'Courtesy Bevan's Studie)

First Druggist: A, B, Picou.

First Insurance: James L, Hammers.

First Fire Chief: K, Moosa.

First Mechanic: "Spittin" 'Read.

First Photographers: Tom and George Bevan.

First Catholic Priest: Rev. Father Bachhoch.

First Saptist Minister: Rev. H, W, Ford.

First Methodist Minister: Rev. S, D, Howard.

First Methodist Minister: Rev. S, D, Howard.

First Sholo Principal: John F, Launey Sr.

First Nurse: Lillian Lafleur.

First Baker: Robert A, Picou.

First Hotel: E, J, O'Quinn.

First Undertaker: A, F, McGee.

First Dutcher: Fy, W, Bacon.

First Newspaper Publisher: Joseph A, Gil.

First Livery Stable and Horse "Taxi"; Mack Richards and "Old Man" Röy.

First Butcher: Frank Lejeune.

Oldest Present Living Residents: Grandma Fowler, 101; "Nunc Alex" Miller, 95.

# Eunice's Favorite Gathering Spots



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# History of Eunice, Mrs. Duson's Namesake

By MARY ALICE FONTENOT
Eunice, second largest city in St. Landry
parish, was incorporated on June 4, 1895,
as authorized under Section 6, Act 49 of 1882.
C. C. Duson is credited with founding the
new town, in 1894, Mr. Duson was born at
Webb's Cove. on the Mermentau river, on
August 31, 1846, the son of Cornelius Duson
and the daughter of Captain John Webb. He
was named Cornelius for his father, but was
known all his life as "Curley."
C. C. Duson's father was Canadian by birth,
and of English-Scotch ancestry, He changed
his name from McNaughton to Duson when he
came to Louisiana, because of some political
trouble.

and of English-Scotch ancestry, He changed his name from McNaughton to Duson when he came to Louislana, because of some political trouble.

Young Duson received his education in this section, and, although his formal education barely went beyond grammar school, he was to become recognized in later years as a shrewd business man and real estate promoter, and his name as a law enforcement officer is legendary among pioneer citizens of Southwest Louislana.

During Reconstruction days Curley Duson served as a St. Landry parish deputy under Sheriff Hayes, His term as deputy was from 1866 to 1873, when he was elected sheriff. He held the office for 14 years, until 1887, when the large St. Landry area was split up to form the three parishes of St. Landry, Acadia and Evangeline.

WAS U. S. MARSHALL

His last job as a law enforcement officer was as United States marshal in the Western district of Louislana, named to this post by President Thoedore Roosevelt.

"Curley Duson was a crack shot with the pistol," recalls L. A. Williams of Crowley, an old friend and Business associate of Mr. Duson. "This section was a hiding-out place for renegades from all over the nation, and our peace officers had to be tough." In 1867 Mr. Duson was married to Miss Islara Andrus, and to their union were born eight children: six sons, and two daughters. One of the sons, Dr. Walter Duson, who died in recent years in El Campo, Tex., was Eunice's first mayor. Other sons were Maratin, Rodney, Clayton, Jesse and George.

After his first wife's death, Curley Duson was married to Miss Eunice Pharr. Their two children were C. C. Jr. and William

Hebert.

in 1887 Curley Duson and his brother,
W. W. Duson, founded the town of Crowley,
the C. C. Dusons lived in homes located on
South Avenue F., then later on the corner
to flutchinson Avenue and Avenue H,
Some years later Curley Duson purchased
160 acres of land from Willie Humble of
Prairie Facquetaique, At that time Mr. Gus
Fuselier's store was a sort of prairie trading post for the scattered homesteaders of
the area, and Mr. Fuselier helped Mr. Duson
with his real estate venture.

Mr. Duson mapped out his 160 acres
as a townsite, laid out in lots 50 by
140 feet, 12 lots to the block, He
named the new town Eunice, for his
wife.

wife.
Then he started promoting Eunice. He persuaded the Southern Pacific railroad to extend their branch railroad from Crowley

to Eunice.
While the rallroad was under construction, the Duson family lived in a home located where Eunice Hospital is now. This home was later sold to Joseph Bergeron, one of the pioneer citizens of the new town, father of A. E. Bergeron Sr.

ADVERTISES NEW TOWN

Meanwhile, the advertising and promotion of Eunice continued to stimulate interest in the new town, Mr. Duson evidently secured the services of a resident who wrote a news column about Eunice, which he published in, his brother's paper, The Crowley Signal.

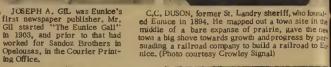
June 23, 1894, The Signal carried a column entitled "Eunice Dots," and the writer simply signed himself (or herself) as 'X'. The following are items from this column and one published on July 14, 1894:

"Gus Fuselier store is nearly completed. It is a quite pretty building," (Theoriginal Fuselier store was on the Opelousas road, located about where the Maxile Savoy farmis now). Chris Rupert will start his mill soon, the has finished planting his rice crop.

"Messrs. Medicis and Savoir (probably Savoy) are putting in a brick plant. They will have their kiln completed by September 1, in time for the sale."

"The fencing is all being taken off the town site property, preparatory to leveling and grading."

"Mr. F. Savoir will begin building a store in Eunice immediately."





SCHOOL CHILDREN paraded in 1915, to help sway the voters in a school improvement election. This photo was made on Park Avenue, between Second and Third streets, looking east towards the SP depot, Note large number of little girls in sun bonnets, (Photo courtesy Bevan's Studio)



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ST COTTON GIN at Eunice was this large plant, the first place in the city to use icity. It was operated by L. O. Wade.



WADE came to Eunice in 1905, bought ston gin from company of Texas men, de was the first Eunice resident to use city; he installed an electric plant in in 1906. He was also the first movie lowing his "moving pictures" in a tent where City Hall is now.

Mr, Fuselier is Laying the foundation for his warehouse 100 x 50 feet," 'There was a picnic in Eunice on the Fourth

of July. Everybody and their little one

'There was a picnic in Eunice on the Fourth of July. Everybody and their, little ones were out.

"The first drummers came to Eunice on the Fourth of July. They were Messrs, Del, Bondio and G. M. Hainkel. They dined at 'the camp' and brought over a chunk of ice, the first ever brought to town,"

"Mr. Garvey, the railroad contractor, has completed the switch track and is making a ditch for Mr. Duson."

"Grading is progressing nicely."

The Lake Charles Press carried an article about the new town, in August, 1894:

"Those ambitious and enterprising town builders, the Duson brothers, are busy now making a brand new city up in the woods one third between Welsh and Alexandria. In conjunction with the Southern Pacific company, they have built a railroad from near the former place to a point some 20 miles on a direct line towards the capital of Rapides, which they have named the Midland Branch Road.

"At the terminus, a clearing in the woods, they have platted a town which they call Eunice, and which they propose developing into a town of 3,000 within a year. The new town has places platted for churches, school houses, parks, etc., and is laid out on modern improved ideas. The new road (railroad) enters an entirely unoccupied field, as there is no road within 50 miles on either side.

"Notwithstanding this fact, much of the country is under cultivation and considerable is quite thickly settled. As Eunicies 27 miles from Opelousas, 54 from Alexandria, 22 from



REED'S STORE in Eunice, established in the late 1890s, was a pioneer business there.



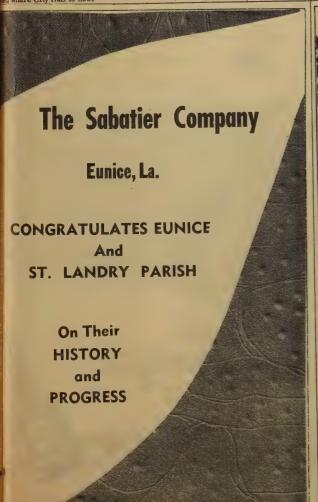
"WATCH INSPECTOR For All Railroads" was the advertising slogan of H.E. King, Eunice pioneer jeweler and watch repair man. Mr. King and Mrs. King, Eunice's first seamstress, came to Eunice in 1907, and were among the few pioneer citizens who did not speak French.





once."
The work of laying out the town progressed.
Mr. Fuselier's new store, located near the
railroad terminus, (the S. P. 'depot') about
where the fire station is now, was rapidly

Crowley and 24 from Oberlin and the center of 2,000 miles of naturally rich agricultural







OXEN drew log wagons at Eunice in early days, to mill owned by Dudley Berwick.
(Bevan's Photo).



DUDLEY BERWICK came to Bunice in 1907, hought a lumber yard from Otto Mayer, also operated a lumber mill. He was a former mayor of Eunice, and known throughout the state as a sportsman and for his interest in wildlife. This photograph was made at the time Mr. Berwick was state Conservation Commissioner.

nearing completion. Other buildings were going up. A Dr. Jones of Long Point said he was going to put up a drug store as soon as he could grab a town lot."

Meanwhile the man who was to become Eunice's first mayor, Dr. W. W. Duson, was an eye, ear, nose and throat specialist in Opelousas. The St. Landry Democrat of February 1894, carried an account of the wedding of Dr. Duson to Miss Augusta Lastrapes at the residence of Dr. V. K. Irion in Opelousas, Rev. Brooks of the Episcopal church officiaring.

the residence of Dr. V. K. Irion in Opelousas, Rev. Brooks of the Episcopal church officiaring.

HETORIC DATE

September 12, 1894, was a historic date for Eunice. On this day the first train came to Eunice; first a special train from Lafayette, then the highly advertised excursion from New Orleans, filled with prospective citizens for the new town. The town lots were to be auctioned off that day, there was to be music and speeches.

The Crowley paper carried glowing descriptions of the town, the real estate bargains to be offered, the week before the big day, in the files of the Signal of September 8, 1894, may be found such items as the following, scattered among the news stories:

"All aboard for Eunice next Wednesday! Special excursion train for Eunice will leave New Orleans next Wednesday at 7 a.m., passing through here (Crowley) at 2:30 p.m."

"Drop your work for one day and take in the Eunice excursion and town lot sale next Wednesday. If you purchase, it will be the biggest day's business of your life, and if you don't buy, you'll have had a nice trip anyway."

An interesting sidelight on that first train trip was furnished by Mr. Williams, Crowley ploneer previously mentioned. Mr. Williams, the only surviving passenger of that excursion who could be located, was a member of







EUNICE'S PIONEER PHYSICIANS were M. D. Lewis and Dr. J. J. Stagg (top, left right), both of whom served the Eunice community as physicians and civic leaders for the earliest days of the town. This medical and civic tradition established by the fathe was carried on by their sons, the late Dr. Charles W. Lewis (lower left) and Dr. J. Stagg, (lower right) mayor of Eunice.



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• KAYO

• GRAPETTE





TOM BEVAN, Eunice's first photographer, came to town in 1907 from Missouri with his brother, George. The two brothers made the trip in the traveling hack shown above. They established their business on north Second street, where it still is today.



DIDIER ARDOIN came to Eunice in the ear-iv 1900's, was in business with his brother, G. Ardoin, later with another Eunice pioneer merchant, Abe Boudreaux. In 1922 Mr. Ar-doin established the present Ardoin's store.

the Crowley Cornet Band, that made the trip to furnish stirring music for the occasion. The railroad branch to Eunice ran from Crowley West to Midland, then North to Eunice. Mr. Williams recalls that after the train passed the Midland, station the train stopped, and a brakeman got off and opened a gate across the track for the train to pass. Then the brakeman closed the gate and boarded the train again.

Evidently the landowner, through whose property the new railroad ran, had given right of way on condition that his gate be left intact, so that his livestock wouldn't get out and roam the prairies.

The September 15, 1894 Issue of the Crowley Signal carried a complete account of the big day in Eunice:

"It was a big crowd that assembled at the new town of Eunice on Wednesday and Thursday, on the occasion of the first sale of town lots. The sale had been liberally advertised throughout the State in both the city and country press, and this advertising was not without results. There were people from Mississippi, Alabama, Texas and Louisiana, Scarcely a parish in this State was without representation. Large delegations were there from New Orleans, Morgan City, Houma, New Iberia, Abbeville, Patterson, Lake Charles and Opelousas, while no less than 500 Crowley citizens attended either one or both days of the sale.

"But the big crowd that was there was



MACK RICHARDS owned and operated the first livery stable in Eunice, Even after autos made their appearance on Eunice streets, "Mack Richards place" continued to be a landmark and favorite meeting place for all the old timers of the community.

small as compared with what it would have been had fair weather prevailed. The heavy rains all along the line of the Southern Pac-



PIONEER DEVELOPER of Southwest Lou-isiana, founder of Eunice and other com-munities in the prairies, was C. C. Duson.



FIRST MINISTER to be appointed to the Eumice Methodist church was the Rev. S. D. Howard, shown here with his wife and aughter, Alice. (Photo courtesy Mrs. L. O.S. Wadel)

#### **Growing With A Progressive People**



ST. LANDRY BANK & TRUST CO Eunice, La.



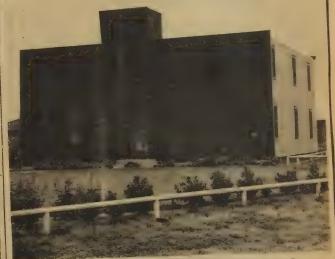
FDIC

We compliment the people of Eunice and St. Landry Parish for the wonderful progress they've made during the past 150 years.

ALLEN DEZAUCHE, PRESIDENT

OFFICERS EUNICE BRANCH: MATHIAB MILLER, MANAGER EARL R. STAGG, ABST. MANAGER

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Eunice, La.



E MODEL - TFORD at lower right in this picture may tell you that this is a picture first Tri-Parish Fair, predessessor to the Southweat Louisiana Fair, (Photo courte wan's Studio)



THE P. O. GUILLORY CONFECTIONERY (located where Picou's Drug Store is now) was here the young people of the town gathered before the World War years, Young, men at age in rear thought to be Rene Tate and Lennie Savoy. (Photo courtesy Bevan's Studio)



JIMMIE LEWIS was Eunice's first banker, helped Dr. M. D. Lewis establish first bank in building located where Lahaye Chevroletis now located, His picture was reproduced from a cracked glass portrait, He was the father of Mrs. Drew Barrett of Opelousas. (Photo courtesy Mrs. Dudley Berwick)

Farish 150th Anniversary Edition

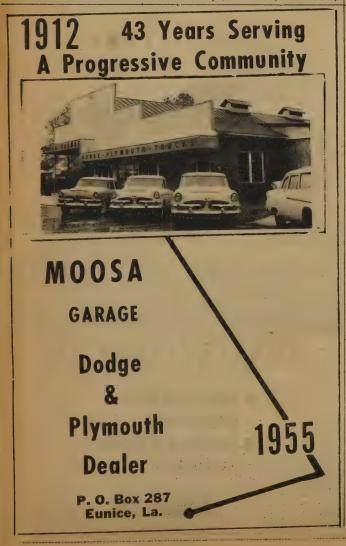
Ific for three days was heaviest on Tuesday and prevented many from taking the early trains. Notwithstanding this fact it was a large crowd that went to Eunice on a special Tuesday evening, while Crowley was over run with guests who stopped off to remain over until the day following. After all our hotels had been filled many were the visitors for whom it was necessary to find accomodations in private families.

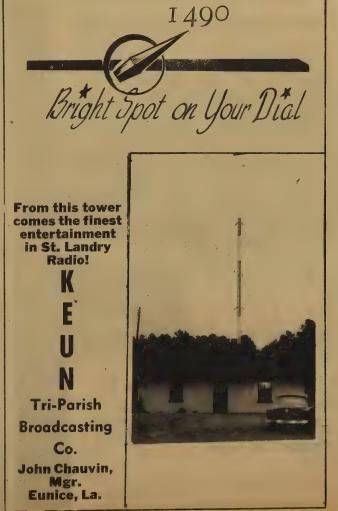
"The special train starting from Lafayete on Wednesday morning carried more than three hundred Crowley passengers in addition to the large number of visitors who had stopped over here, while several hundred passengers were picked up at other stations along the line. The Crowley phass had and Rayne string band supplied the music for the trip, as well as for the sale and entertainments at Eunice. When this train arrived there was found to be fully 1,500 visitors already on the ground, most of whom were residents of Acadia and St. Landry and who had made the trip on foot, on horsebactor in beggies or wagons.

"The visitors spent a few hours in walking over the town site and inspecting its beautiful location. Not until after 3 o'clock did Hon. C. C. Duson mount the auction table and offer the first lot for sale. It was located one square from the main street and was knocked down in short order to Gus Fuselier for \$80. Property was offered for sale in different parts of fown and a number of bidders found themselves in possession of choice lots at low figures. No



RICE HARVESTING in the old days was very different to present day harvesting with combines. This harvesting scene was at the Charles Dischler farm South of Eunice, (Bevan's Studio Photo)







OLD TIMERS remember "The Eunice Band" used to furnish music for political spec-es on the Fourth of July and other occasions, but no one remembers the band members, number at right is thought to be "one of the Arnauds," (Photo Courtesy Bevan's Studio)

was lost waiting for bidders to cal-te. The prices at this time ranged from to \$125.

to \$125.

About twenty lots had been sold when New Orleans excursion arrived having loard fully 1,000 more visitors bringing total number of visitors on the grounds to 4,000 or more. After a brief delay the ewas continued and better prices rules, residence lots ranged from \$40 to \$101. sale was continued until dark and nearly hundred and fifty lots were sold at an rage price of about one hundred dollars lot.

rage price of about one hundred dollars relot.

LES TOTAL \$25,000

The crowd on Thursday was considerably duced, being divested of that contingency to the day of the contingency to the continent to the continuent to the co



MISS MINNIE CARRON was one of the plo-neer school teachers of Eunice, The daughter of a former mayor, Martin Carron, she taught school when there were only threc-members of the faculty, in a frame building located where the Dr. P.W. Lahaye home is now, on the corner of Oak Avenue and Fifth Street,



THIS IS EUNICE's first ice factory. Before it was built, ice was hauled to Eunice from Opelousas. (Bevan's Studio Photo)



EUNICE BASEBALL Champs of 1913: left to right, seated: Casey Myers, pitcher; Acosta, catcher; 2nd row: Albert R. Picou Sr., Babe Amy, W.C. Bailey, Clem Lafleur, Daig Fuselier; 3rd row: Oliver Reed, Albert Tate, Frank Bennan, Jimmy Hammers, Foster Tate, Thanas Fuselier.







THE DATE this photograph was made is indefinite, but this listing of early Eunice business firms was evidently before automobiles, as no car dealers are shown. Advertisement at lower left was for the carriage and machine shop of "Splitting" Read, the town's list machinist, who also owned the first auto in Eunice. (Photo courtesy Nevan's landin)



FOUR "FIRSTS" in Eunice: At the wheel of the auto is Theophile Moosa, first parageman; also in front seat is FJ. Nacol, first auto dealer. In back seat is Mr. and Mrs. K. Moosa, who came to Eunice in 1900, Mr. Moosa was Eunice's first volunteer fire chief, Mrs. Moosa, Eunice's first milliner. (Photo courtesy Bevan's Studio).



SOMETIME BETWEEN 1908 and 1912, fire destroyed almost an entire block in Euric main business district. The only brick building in the block, where Best Flower Shop now, was the only structure left standing. Inframe buildings destroyed by the fire were Lamar Stagg-Ferdinand Tate store, and Homer Vidrine's barber shop. The fire was lieved to have originated in the barber shop. (Photo courtesy Bevan's Studio).

lieved to have originated in the barber shop.

occasion were surprised and pleased with what they saw there. None expected to see so many buildings as have here been erected in the last six weeks. There were none present but remarked at the excellent drainage of the fown, the well grades streets and good sidewalks.

'The purchasers of Eunice property came from all parts of Louisiana, and in fact, from several adjoining states, Among the most heavy buyers in the new town were citizens of Crowley. They were after good locations and readily bid the highest prices at which any property was sold, clearly showing the faith and confidence our people have in the new town and in Hon, C. c, and W. W. Duson.'

G. C. Duson died in New Orleans in 1910, sixteen years after he founded Eunice, and is buried at Crowley. During those years the little prairie town had grown and prospered, warehouses went up. The grain could now be shipped by train for milling, instead of the long ardous hauling by ox cart or male team.

There were churches, a school, doctors, a dentist; cotton gins, lumber companies, hotels, livery stables; more railroads, merchandise stores, drug stores; a photographer, a jeweler, a 'Chinee' laundry.

And as promising a lot of politicians as could be found in any town.



MRS. ROBERT RASBERRY'S Methods Sunday School class here pose for a "birdie". Little girl third from left, fro row, is the former Bessle Cannon. (Pho courtesy Bevan's studio)

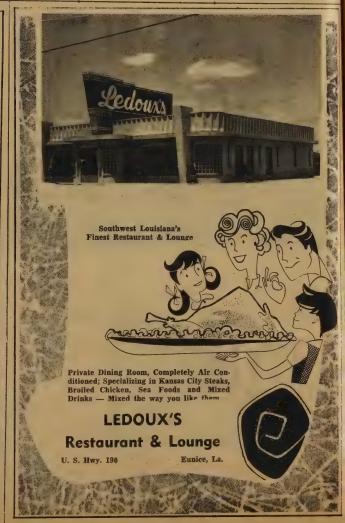
# May Brothers Inc.

EUNICE, LOUISIANA



BAROID PRODUCTS - CHEMICALS CEMENT FIR TIMBERS BOARD ROAD LUMBER

SERVING THE OIL INDUSTRY SINCE 1932=



THIS WAGON LOAD of happy people was probably headed for a picnic near Bayou Des



THIS GROUP of bank directors includes eight of Bunice's pioneer business and professional men. Seated, left to right; C. J. Sanders, Henry Lafleur, L. O. Wade; standing; Abe Boudreaux, D. E. Young, Emile Miller, Dr. Harry Jenkins, Warren Berwick. (Photo Courtesy Bevan's studio)



1953

Auto Furniture

Signature LOANS 1955

PACIFIC FINANCE CO.

138 2ND ST.

T. J. WASHMUTH, Mgr. EUNICE, LA.

PHONE 4266

# **1st. Eunice Council Meeting**

The first Eunice city council meeting was held June 12, 1895, eight days after the town was incorporated, under the administration of Mayor Walter W. Duson. The aldermen were J. F. Dezauche, later of Opelousas, Cleophas Courville, pioneer merchant and great-uncle of S. D. Courville; Gus Fuselier, Eunice's "parrain' and first merchant; J. E. Porter, first Southern Pacific agent, and D. R. January, son of a pioneer Crowley physician.

A total of 19 ordinances were passed at this first meeting. The ordinances provided for the levying and collecting of business license fees, regular meetings of the council, police regulations, and other regulations for law enforcement in the town.

There was an ordinance passed to prohibit hogs from running at large, also to prohibit pigeons from running (or flying) at large. Horse racing was prohibited in the town, as was the firing of guns, and fighting and gambling in the streets. Using slingshots within the town limits was forbidden by ordinance.

The sanitation of the town was properly

dinance.

The sanitation of the town was properly attended to with ordinances providing for the removal of dead livestock, disposing of wastes, and so on.



STANSLAUS "Tony" WYBLE came to Eunice in 1906, He opened the first men's clothing store, and in connection with the store ran the first pressing shop, He was also mayor of Eunice for many years.



WHEN NAT GUILLORY (left) and Henry Landry (right) were police officers in the old days, they caught two strangers breaking into the Lyman-White grocery, called Mr. Tom Bevan to make their picture with the culprits. (Photo Bevan's studio)

# **Built On 26 Years** Of Dependable Service 1929 - 1955



# LaHAYE CHEVROLET COMPANY

Operated under same management Longer than any other Dealership in Eunice



100 Walnut Avenue

Eunice, La.



ROBERT 'Geon' LAFLEUR, ploneer mer-chant and politican, came to Eurice in 1898. He was parish treasurer for some years, a former mayor of Equice, and a member of the police jury, (Photo courtesy Bevan's Studio)



EUNICE CITIZENS did some 'politicin' 'back in the old days to get their city mand parish seat of Evangeline parish. Even then pretty girls were considered the best ornament for an elaborately decorated float, People in picture could not be identified, (Photo Courtesy Bevan's Studio).



ADAM FUSELIER, Eunice pioneer, son of "The Father of Eunice," Gus lier, who helped C.C. Duson in his founding the town, Mr. Fuselier is 76 to years old when the first train ca Eunice, His recollections of the early were a great help in collecting data fo history of Eunice.

# MY HOW SHE GREW!

Population

ounded

1895

# CITY OF EUNICE

Founded 1895

St. Landry Parish's Fastest Growing City
Eunice has made great strides during the

60 years since its founding. Its fast growing population and balanced economy have played an important role in the growth and development of St. Landry Parish.

An important center of oil, rice, cotton and cattle, this community has become a modern, progressive, forward-looking city while still retaining the romantic charm of its French an-

There's an interesting future ahead for Eunice.



## Reed Gas, Inc.

- Nour home owned Butane Dealer
- Jobber Phillips 66 Petroleum Products

Eunice, La.

# Snack House

Eunice, La.
Regular Meals — Sandwiches

We specialize in Barbecue

Drinks of all kinds served in Cocktail Lounge

# **Eunice** Steam Laundry & Dry Cleaning Co.

Harold O. Reed, Mgr.

Family & Individual Laundry Service North Fourth St.

Eunice, La.

# Moody's



Eunice, La.

"The Fastest Growing Agency with

the Best Service in the World'

#### **River Brand**

The Popular low cost REGULAR GRAIN rice

### Carolina Brand The King Size EXTRA LONG GRAIN rice.

# **River Brand**

New York, N. Y.

El Campo, Texas

Memphis, Tenn. Eunice, La.

Jonesboro, Ark.



BACK IN "NINETEEN OUGHT EIGHT" Eunice people had no Calcasieu River camps, and even if they had, the trip by horse and buggy would have been more trouble that it was worth, Instead they camped out on weekends at Bayou Blue Spring. This photo shows a group at the Mentor Guillory family camp at Bayou Blue: Left to right: Mentor Guillory, Mr. Fuselier, Claude Keller and Mrs. Keller. Adius Guillory, Mrs. Guillory and Bertha

Guillory, Frank Fuselier, Mrs. Fuselier and Carrie Fuselier, Omare Guillory and Mrs. Guillory, Mrs. Mentor Guillory, the cook, Mrs. Lydia Bergeaux. In foreground, seated, is Dr. Ozman Fuselier, now a Detroit, Mich., dentist, and Eugene Guillory. Sitting on box at far right are two first cousins, Rt. Rev. Paul M. Fuselier, now of Abbeville, and Stewart Rozas of Eunice, (Photo courtesy Guillory family).



A SPORTSMAN has to go far these days to bring back a string like this, ca Eunice many years ago by three of the community's best-known sportsmen: Dr. Lewis, Gerald Parrott, Dudley Berwick, (Bevan's Studio Photo)



A GOO'D HORSE and a fiddle was all the equipment this "jeune homme" needed for his weekly trip to town on Saturday. (Photo courtesy Bevan's studio)



#### WASHINGTON DRUG STORE.

THE understand would inform his friends and the Public start he is now receiving A NNOUNCE respectfully to the citizens and the Public start he is now receiving A NNOUNCE respectfully to the citizens of St. Lendry, that he has just re-open-trom New Griess and MEDECINES, and willed, cirruer of Main and Carrière streets, a new continue the business at the store lately look and ele-ant Sadders on hand every article currently by Dr. Hardy, seek to the store of T.

C. Anderson & Oo. He has employed a competent Druggist and chemist to attend to put remain his trade. In point of workmanship the petern Druggist and chemist to attend to put remains his trade. In point of workmanship the petern property in walling that those who will favor into with their patronage.

Sed. ALLIS.

Washington, (La.) July 10th 1852—19.

T. M. WATKINS



AUTOS WERE tirst sold in Bunice by F. J. Nacol, whose business place is shown here, orner of Second and Walnut. (Bevan's Studio Photo)

# TREIBEL'S

233 W. Laurel **Phone 4889** Eunice, La.



Your Complete Music Center

- Band Instruments and accessories
- Fender Guitars, Amplifiers
- Gulbransen Pianos
- Sheet Music
- Records
- Bendix Television



# EUNICE =

# FASTEST GROWING CITY IN ST. LANDRY PARISH



- The largest school enrollment of any town in St. Landry parish
- Most reasonable tax rates.
- Lowest gas rate of any town in State of Louisiana
- Center of diversified farming and cattle raising.

Dr. J. J. Stagg

#### Aldermen:

Dr. Gerald P. Duplechin W. H. Foret L. P. Richard Ernest Russell George Stagg

- St. Landry Parish's oil capiol.
- · Rice center of St. Landry parish
- Abundance of labor.
- St. Landry Parish's only municipality with full \$1,000 Homestead Exemption.

Wade J. Guillet
Clerk and Tax Collector

Wesley Duplechin, Marshall C. J. Savoy, Supt. Pub. Utilities Wesley H. Clanton, Attorney P. J. Reed, Treasurer Dr. J. T. Thompson, Physician

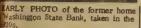
**WATCH EUNICE THRIVE IN '55** 

# de la Morandiere Home



A COVELY CLD HOME was built by the descendants of one of the original sectors a Poste des Opelousas - Etienne Robert de la Morandiere. De la Morandiere was one French soldiers who established the poste, and was captain of the militia, obably built about 1830, this residence is a two-storied frame building with a censaltway on both floors, large front rooms on the gallery, and two smaller "cabinets" dinese - a typical floor plan of that time, on the lower floor the hall leads to the nelling in the front hall was of wide cypress planks, which have since been covered wallpaper, Louvered shutters adorn the windows and doors, is home has changed hands many times, being known through the years by the names the various families that owned it. At one time it was owned by the Mary family, who sted a large syrup mill below the house on the banks of Bayou Courtableau, me of the foundations of the mill are still to be seen on the terracing leading to the room the house, e Callahan family also lived here, as did the Baileys and the Fontenots. It is presently d and resided in by Mr. and Mrs. J.A. Anderson. (Daily World Photo by Deville).







EARLY DAYS of Washington Public School. Principal Birtle and faculty of the high school department, about 1911.

# Stagg-Lazaro Home





AMONG THE FINE OLD HOMES in Grand Prairie is this story-and-a-half frame residence, typical of country homes of the period, It was built by Paul Stagg about the middle of the nineteenth cenury, on land settled by his father, Philip Stagg.

The home of Philip Stagg was recently demolished, but is remembered by many citizens as one of the oldest houses in this section, of poste adobe construction. It is to be regreted that these old landmarks are being continually turn down and that we have but few of them left to show the age of our sentement.

George Stagg, son of Paul Stagg, is a resident of Eunice, one of the prominent citizens of that town, and well-known throughout the state.

Remembered also for other associations is this home, which passed into the hands of the Lazaro family at the end of the nineteenth century.

Dr. Ladislas Lazaro made his home here, and as his residence the old place was the center of much of the civic and social life of the community. Besides being a prominent doctor, the became a Member of Congress from this district, and here reared his family. His son, who bears his name, also a practicing physician of the Parish, is a resident of Opelousas, and is the present owner of this historic old home.

Dr. Lazaro's father was Alexandre Lazaro, a native of Montenegro, who came from his country in 1813, married Blizabeth Vidrine, and settled near Ville Platte, at Tate's Cove. After her death he married Marie Demise Ortego, mother of the present Dr. L. Lazaro.

#### THE SIMPLEX HORSE DRAWN INSECTICIDE DUSTER



A complete line of horse drawn insecticide dusters to meet the exact requirements and price range of each farmer—3, 5 or 6 row models. Straight axle model for regular growth cotton or plants and arched axle models for taller plants. Distributes even flow of dust. Not too heavy a pull or drag for animals. FEATURE: No dust passes through the fan housing at any time. Available with 40" or 52" wheels. SIMPLE . . . ECONOMICAL . . . EFFECTIVE.

SEE THE SIMPLEX INSECTICIDE DUSTER ON DISPLAY



SAVE YOUR CROPS! WRITE FOR LITERATURE



3 ROW DUSTERS CAN BE ATTACHED TO RIDING CULTIVATORS

See J. C. Doucet at

# **Doucet Auto Parts** & Garage

**Complete Auto Repair & Welding** Washington, La. **Phone 6206** 

# Truly A Landmark



The old Schmidt Hotel, pictured above, was built several decades before the Civil War. It is now owned and used as a warehouse by

**Martin Furniture Works** Washington, La.

# Quirk Home, Washington



STANDING In the town of Washington, near the Catholic Church, is this fine old place. Once a raised house, set on a brick lower floor, it was changed many years ago by removal of the basement section, and was set on brick pillars. It stands in a grove of moss - hung live oaks, souvenir of the days when Washington was a thriving port. The home of Mrs. Webb Quirk and the late Mr. Quirk it is one of the serene and lovely mementoes of the past that may still be found in the town of Washington.

Mrs. Quirk, nee Rita Wartelle, is a descendant of several of the old French families of the section, and her husband was a direct descendant and namesake of the Webbs and the Quirks who were large plantation owners neighboring Washington, Her children and grandfoldidren are prominent citizens of the parish, and she herself is beloved by all of her acquaintance.

oved by all of her acquaintance



EPECOPAL CHURCH in Washington, (Daily World Photo by Deville),

# **BANK**

LOCALLY

Because

It Builds **Your Community** 

WASHINGTON STATE BANK

Established 1893

Arnaudville Branch

Opened in 1937

Your Regular Savings Here Will Help Build Your Future

ARNAUDVILLE - WASHINGTON

NOW. 80,400 MORE HORSES **FOR** THE DEEP SOUTH

C leco's 80,400 horsepower expansion program is just a forerunner of the good things to come in the heart of Louisiana's Deep South in the forward march of balancing agriculture with industry.

**POWER** FOR PROGRESS



ASK FOR ...

Cleco

**Utility Service** 

THE KEY · · ·

: TO

BETTER LIVING

Through the foresight and planning of Central Louisiana Electric Company there is now on the way 80,400 horsepower for "The Teche"—The Evangeline Country of Louisiana's Deep South. In early November '54 ground was broken at the Company's Teche Power Station, Baldwin, La., for the \$5,600,000 expansion program which will more than triple the electric energy available at this plant. When completed in early 1956 it will add 60,000 kilowatts to its present 24,000 kilowatt capability. Also, to insure dependable and adequate electric service, Teche Power Station is tied in with a 138,000 volt transmission line to Coughlin Generating Station at St. Landry, the Company's other main source of power.

ENTRAL LOUISIANA ELECTRIC COMPANY

# Rosimond Soileau Home



AMONG THE MOST CHARMING houses in the Opelousas area are these small homes at are still to be found here and there in the prairie. This home is in Grand Prairie, d is the residence of Rosimond Soileau, a descendant of some of the earliest French ners of the Poste dee Sopelousas. This is a typical French home, with its open gallery across the front supported by ander cypress posts, braced at the top to hold the sloping roof extension, which forms a porth. This type of house, with variations, may be seen throughout Southwest Louisia, and is one of the most attractive styles of architecture to develop in the south, at the rear of the house and connected to it by a small gallery is the kitchen, also a old-time roses and camellias bloom in the yard that is enclosed with a handmade ket fence. Many houses of this style once had adobe fronts, that were later covered the typress weatherboarding. Leading to the upstairs loft is theopen stair on the front gallery, and in olden times the t served as a garconniere, or sleeping place for the young boys and bachelors of the milly. (Daily World Photo by Deville.).

# **Old Gantt House**



OVERLOOKING the bridge at Bayou Courableau landing in Washington is one of the oldest structures in the town. This is known by several names. It is called the Ganta house, from the Gant family who resided there, and it is called the Garland Hotel, for it was at one time used as a hotel during the steamboat days, being owned by Captain Henry L. Garland, and also by one of the Thompson family. Somewhere adjacent to it was a livery stable, where coaches were kept at readiness to transport travelers who arrived by boat and wished to travel inland to Opelousas, Lafayette, or other spots, Conversely, people arriving in Washington to catch a steamer could stable their horses prior to a long trip. This is certainly one of the oldest and most interesting buildings in the town. On the side of it is a later frame addition. Both buildings face the bayou (north). The style of architecture is severe and classic, being a two and a half storied brick with chimney at either end of the straight roof. Over the very balanced placement of windows the two chimneys stand like sentinels at each end, Huge cypress lintels are placed over each window, and sustaining rods of large proportion break the otherwise severe outline of brick and window.

severe outline of brick and window.

For several generations the Gantt family were leading citizens of the parish, outstanding in political activities. They owned and resided in this house for some years.

Captain Garland was one of the well-known figures of St. Landry Parish, descending from a prominent family. (Daily World Photo by Deville).

# Voodland, Thistlethwaite



odland," sometimes called the "Payne House" and also "Macland", is now owned.
Thistlethwaite family. It is situated on the road between Washington and Beggs, istance north from Bayou Courtableau and a bit east of Bayou Boeuf.
s an interesting history, of which we will relate some details,
ouis Archibald Webb (B. 1822-d. 1861) built the house in the 1840's, Dr. Webb was
of Major Amos Webb, and Charlotte Adams, who built and lived in "Arlington,"
own as the Splane Home. 'Dr. Webb was married to Amelia Keller, who was born in

com as the splane Home. Dr. Webb was married to Amelia Keller, who was born is original home of Dr. Webb by was married to Amelia Keller, who was born it original home of Dr. Webb by was married to Amelia Keller, who was born it original home of Bayou Boetf. At its stre is now a cabin, and nearby is an underderick cistern, attesting to the age of the place.

doctor was one of the prominent and learned physicians of the time. His sister, one webb, married Thomas Culver Outrk, whose father, Thomas Quirk came from the County, Kennicky.

To Webb died during the War Between the States, and his widow married three years of Edward Gallegar, After his death, in 1870, the home was in the possession of the family, and some parts of the original vast plantation (4,000 acres or more) are the hands of direct descendants of Thomas Quirk and Charlotte Webb.

Owing these years of reconstruction the plantation changed hands many times, and hally bought in the early 1900s by the Thistlethwaite lumbering family, who acquiralong with its adjacent wogolsland. Present owner of the house is the Thistlethwaite age Co., Ltd., of which Lawrence Thistlethwaite is president, it is resided in by Mrs. Paylor Sr. and her son, J. J. Taylor Jr., manager of the farm operation.

Ited on the place is a syrup mill, famed for its open-kettle cane syrup, the last St. Landry to make "Lacuite".

The bers of the Quirk family have many interesting souvenirs and mementoes of the swell as family records going back to the builders of the two old old homes. Araband Woodland.

Aland is in a good state of preservation. Brick lower floor supporting the clapboard-terstory. Applical construction of the period. Departing from the usual trend, it has round plastered brick columns, whose massive simplicity add to the imposing. From railings on the second floor gallery are most attractive. A double stair way at mer front has lost one of its staircases.

Out of the place warm the great dining room on the lower floor. Finely detailed wood-moderways add to the general



PORTRAIT OF Louis Archibald Webb, pioneer doctor of St. Landry who built Woodland Plantation home, now the Thistlethwaite place (res. of Mrs. J. J. Taylor and son). His portrait hangs in the home of a direct descendent, Lionel Quirk, who lives on part of the original large plantation, Below Dr. Webb's portrait are several interesting guns that belonged to him--and old flintlock rifle, and a small silver-mounted Derringer, the latter elaborately engraved and chased. (Daily World Photo by Deville).

# Inusual Ox-Yoke Decor



ONE OF THE CHARMING small homes in Washington is this residence of Mrs. Alfred Dupre, with an unusual decorative motif on the front gallery, resembling the yoke of an

oxen. Neatly painted with an old-time picket fence, it is on the road that leads to Grand Prairie. (Daily world Photo by Deville).

# Prescott Place, Washington



OLD PRESCOTT HOME near Washington Doric columns, slate roof, (Daily World two-storied brick residence with six Photos by Deville):



LIVE OAK seen from landscaped court-rd of Prescott home near Washington, Many

Among the well-known families of St. Landry and Louisiana is the Prescott family, members of which have distinguished themselves through several generations, and still comprise a large number of active and pro-

members of which have distinguished themselves through several generations, and still comprise a large number of active and prominent citizens.

The original old Prescott home near Washington is still a landmark in the community, and is in splendid condition, having been restored to its original condition by Mr. and Mrs, George Wallace of Baton Rouge, Mrs. Wallace being a direct descendant of the builder, the first William Marshall Prescott.

The late Willis D. Prescott of Opelousas, superintendent of schools of the parish for 28 years, was one of the pioneers in public education of this parish and state, serving his section for many more years than that during the days of development of public education, which in this parish has a fairly recent history.

Among records of the Prescott family, an outstanding personality was Captain Lewis D. Prescott, who commanded Company A. Second Louislana Cavalry, during the War Between the States, said to be the last organized body of troops to surrender ( Jame 5, 1865).

An interesting account of Captain Prescott was diven in a sleeping in the said of the prescott was diven in a sleeping in the said of the prescott was diven in a sleeping in the said of the prescott was diven in a sleeping in the said of the prescott was diven in a sleeping in the said of the prescott was diven in a sleeping in the said of the prescott was diven in a sleeping in the said of the prescott was diven in a sleeping in the said of the prescott was diven in a sleeping in the said of the prescott was diven in a sleeping in the said of the prescott was diven in a sleeping in the said of the prescott was diven in a sleeping in the sleeping in the said of the prescott was diven in a sleeping in the said of the prescott was diven in a sleeping in the said of the prescott was diven in a sleeping in the said of the prescott was diven in a sleeping in the said of the prescott was diven in a sleeping in the said of the prescott was diven in a sleeping in the said of the prescott was diven in a sleeping in

ganized body of troops to surrender (June. 5, 1865).
An interesting account of Captain Prescott was given in a sketch in the St. Landry Trade Review, a special historical and hiographical issue edited in December 1896.

Excerpts from the account fellowation.

Review, a special historical and biographical issue edited in December 1896.

Excerpts from the account follow 'The present Commander of R.E. Lee Camp No. 14 U.C.V. is a native of St. Landry Parish and was born on the 27th day of Dec. 1896, near the town of Washington. His father, William Marshall Prescott, was a son of Marshall and Willis Prescott. They emigrated to this state from Edgefield, S.C. His mother was Evalina Moore; her mother was Adelaide Demaret, and her mother was Adelaide Demaret, and her mother was the only child of Felix Navarro, who was one of the earliest settlers in this state and had his home on Bayou Teche, John Moore, the paternal grandfather of the subject, was a native of Virginia and came to this state with his father, Louis Moore, in 1803, His mother was a Henshaw, whose family was prominent in the early history of Virginia, Judge Moore, in ante-bellum days, represented his district in Congress and was a

such oaks lend dignity to place.

member of the Secession Convention of Louisians.

Captain Prescott received his education at the then celebrated institutions of learning, Ben Hallowel of Virginia, University of Nashville, University of Virginia, He the attended the law department of the University of Louisiana, when he was graduated in law.

sity of Louisiana, when he was graduated in law.

In order to perfect and more fully equip himself in his chosen profession he went to France, and was there prosecuting his studies when the disruption of the Union took place. He immediately returned to his belowed state and tendered her his services. He was made a secret envoy and entrusted with important dispatches to President Davis from Judge Rost, the minister pleniportentiary to France. Captain Prescott was commissioned and soon raised a company which was attached to the Second Louislana Cavalry (commanded by Col. W.G. Vincent of New Orleans).

The old Prescott home is a two-stored brick structure having six Doric columns across the facade, with a double gallery, the upper gallery with simple wooden balustrades of an early type. A pitched roof is covered with slate, and a chimney stands at each end.

The home is situated on a rise, with rolling

des of an early type. A pitched roof is covered with slate, and a chimney stands at each end.

The home is streated on a rise, with rolling land on either side. Huge oaks lend their dignity to the lovely old place, which was restored with distinction and taste by the Wallaces, Landscaping was done on a large scale to suit the size and beauty of the home. There is mass planting of bulbs, a formal rose garden edged with clipped boxwood, fine camellias and azaleas, and avenues of magnolias that have now reached large size. When owned by the Wallace family it was switably furnished with fine antiques — a home of dignity and serene beauty.

On request Mr. Wallace has furnished the writer with a description of the land of the plantation, and the home as he and Mrs. Wallace has furnished the cound it.

'Of incidents concerning the place, it was occupied by a portion of General Bank's army. Several of these soldiers were supposed to have been buried around the place. In making the repairs, the workmen found one skeleton



Mr. and Mrs. George Wallace FORMAL GARDEN and camellias at old by M. escott home near Washington, restored Rouge



MASS PLANTING of old-fashioned bulbs provides unusual beauty to grounds of Prescott home near Washington.

at the north corner of the kitchen, which we re-buried. . . the place was occupied by Indians, after rains they are still finding evidence of that in arrows, pottery, etc.' Following is a description of the land given by Mr. Wallace, and a certified copy of inscriptions on gravestones in the Prescott family cemetery:

The land upon which the old Prescotthome is situated, adjoining the corporate limits of the Town of Washington, La., under the ownership of George M, Wallace, comprised 146 and a fraction acres according to aerial surveys made by agencies of the United States. The title, however, called for 84 acres, more less, but, of course, whatever the acreage, all was included in the sale to Mr. Wallace.

The description of the immediate land upon

or less, but, or course, whatever the acreage, all was included in the sale to Mr. Wallace.

The description of the immediate land upon which the old mansion is situated began with a partition between the widow and heirs of William Marshall Prescott 2d (issue of the marriage of William Marshall Prescott 1st and Evalina S, Moore, daughter of Judge John Moore). The house and the 146 acres were set aside as Lot 4 of the partition, which lot was drawn by Mrs. Mary Celeste Offst Prescott, widow of the second William Marshall Prescott and mother of Walter B, Prescott, Mrs. Alfred Wartele and others.

The land was acquired May 18, 1932, from Mrs. Mary Celeste Offst Prescott, widow of William Marshall Prescott 2d by the Washington State Bank.

The Washington State Bank sold the property to George M, Wallace on December 30, 1938. Mr. Wallace bought the place principally for sentimental reasons, because several direct ascendants of his wife Eleanor Randolph Murphy, had owned the place in whole or part. Mrs. Wallace is the granddaughter of Cpt. Lewis D. Prescott and his wife Lucy Glenn Offstt. Mrs. Mary Celeste Offst Prescott, who as widow of William Marshall Prescott Ist and Evalina S. Moore, were:

Willis B. Prescott, Aaron Prescott, Mary William Marshall Prescott Land Marshall Prescott Mary William Marshall Prescott Aaron Prescott, Mary William Marshall Prescott Land Evalina S. Moore, were:

Willis B. Prescott, Aaron Prescott, Mary William Marshall Prescott Aaron Prescott Mary William Marshall Prescott Aaron Prescott Mary William Marshall Prescott Aaron Prescott Mary William Marshall Prescott Aaron Presc

Issue of the marriage between witham Marshall Prescott Is and Evalina S. Moore, were William B. Prescott, Aaron Prescott, Mary Prescott, Lewis D. Prescott, William Marshall Prescott (2d), Elizabeth Prescott. Judge John Moore and William Marshall Prescott Ist operated several plantations under the partnership name of Moore & Prescott. These included the home place (which included the present home and the 146 acres which it acomprised under the ownership of George M. Wallace) and was known as "Oakland," Mrs, Wallace and we he portion of Oakland which was included in Mr, Wallace's purchase, "Magnolia Ridge." Moore and Prescott also operated the plantations known as "Sunflower," "Lone Cypress," "Prescott Springs," and some smaller places. These were sold or divided amongst the heirs of John Moore and William Marshall Prescott in 1878, following the death of Judge Moore in 1867.

The place is situated in Section 70, Township 5 South, Range 4 East of the Louisiana Meridian. Section 70 was either a part of the public domain when the government of the United States came into being or a part

of a Spanish Grant,
According to the records in Land Office at Baton Rouge, Joh was the first owner of Section? This section, comprising 646,70 a certified to him on June 8; 1812, Posey, Secretary of the Board of sioners of the Western Land Dither result of its decision in fat Heirs of John Collins in a control claim by Louis Pellerin,
Congress passed an Act, approvable of the Section of Messrs. Meriwether Lewis an Clarke and their companions in "the prise to the Pacific Ocean", which for the issuance of warrants for pat to Lewis and Clarke and 320 acre of the members of their expedition good for the members of their expedition ing John Collins, U.S. Stats, at La Congress, Pvt. Acts, p. 65.
It is possible that John Collins own warrant for half of this section other which he had purchased fother member of the expedition, at them on Section 70, which was clouis Pellerin under either aff Spanish land grant. Only a thot amination of the title would established the section of Collins. The transactions interviewen the Heirs of John Collins Moore - William Marshall Prescott ship could be ascertained only by a examination of the records of Parish.

Judge John Moore disposed of the will, half to his grandchildren.

ship could be ascertained only by examination of the records of Sparish.

Judge John Moore disposed of by will, half to his grandchildre cluded Lewis D. Prescott and Wilshall Prescott 2d) and half to his Evalina S., who was then the wiliam S. Offut and Adelaide, then Dr. John F. Leigh, formerly will James J. Murphy. Judge Moore ha acquired the balf interest of Wishall Prescott lst prior to the latt Lewis D. Prescott acquired the whole operty by purchase from their of Lewis D. and Willis B. Prescot sold to William Marshall Prescott of the hore of the property included in the lattle Lewis D. Prescott and Mary Marshall, natives of died in December, 1854, and he in the family cemetery located of the property included in the Lot 4, upon which the old he cated.

At the time of the purchase mansion by Mr. Wallace, it was of atter disrepair. Mr. and Mr. 1939 restored the house as near could determine, to its original They tore out the sliding doors of a double parlor on the ground flooverted the entire south portion of which comprised the double parlor living room; converted the single in the parlors into one huge fire placed the plain black marble shally used for mantles by mantle and especially built in keeping with tecture of the building; install which the property in the parlors into one huge fire placed the plain black marble shally used for mantles by mantle and especially built in keeping with the turn of the building; install the property in the parlors into one huge fire placed the plain black marble shally used for mantles by mantle and especially built in keeping with the turn of the building; install the property in the parlors into one huge fire placed the plain black marble shall prescot the plain black marble shally used for mantles by mantle and especially built in keeping with the parlors into one huge fire placed the plain black marble shall prescot the plain black marble shall prescot the plain bl

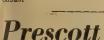
# W.B. Prescott, Educator

WILLIS B, PRESCOTT, prominent educator of St. Landry Parish, began his career in this field two years after graduating from LSU (1895) when in 1897 he began teaching at-Washington. He was assistant principal and later principal there, and also in Opelousas, in 1915 was appointed by the School Board to succeed Sup. Thompson, following his death in that year. He served from 1915 to August 12,1943, a term of twenty-eight years.

ing his death in that year. He served from 1915 to August 12,1943, a term of twenty-eight vears.

A well - known and familiar sight to every school-child was Sup, W. B. Prescott, who was an indefatigable attender of all school affairs, and a requisite for graduations. In the many years of his work as superintendent, the present system developed from the first school at Opelousas to a network of public schools over the large Parish, During these formative years Mr. Prescott gave untiringly of his efforts, and had a large part in the establishment of our Parish Schools.

With his wife, nee Lucille Anderson, he raised a large family and most of their children reside in Opelousas. Of these one son, Marshall Prescott is working in the same field as his father, and is located at Opelousas.



and three bathrooms; replaced flooring where necessary, and extensively landscaped the grounds, the shrubbery at this time having grown to be very beautiful and in keeping with the beautiful appearance of the house.

The main portion of the house is of 21/2 storeys. There is an ell of two storeys. There is an ell of two storeys. There first floor contains the huge living room on the south, and on the north a dining room, breakfast room, butler's pantry and modernized kitchen.

The second floor contains on the south one large bedroom, an adjoining dressing room with closets and a separate bathroom, the dressing room and bathroom were formerly the master's bedroom.

The northern portion of the second floor contains, front to back, the master's bedroom and bathroom, and still another bedroom, denioning the bath, in the ell.

The third floor contains two bedrooms, ball and bethroom.

bathroom, and still another bedroom, adjoining the bath, in the ell.

The third floor contains two bedrooms, hall and bathroom.

Hallways run through the house on the first, second and third floors.

During the ownership of the Wallace's, the house was furnished entirely with antiques, but this furniture was retained by Mrs. Wallace when the place was sold in 1948 by Mr, Wallace to Mrs, Mayer and her two sons. Of Mrs, Wallace's direct ancestors who were claimants or owners in whole or part of the land upon which the house stands are the following:

Lewis D, Prescott, grandfather; William Marshall Prescott, great grandfather; Louis Pellerin; de la Houssaye-Murphy, grandfather on the de la Houssaye-Murphy, grandfather on the de la Houssaye-Murphy side, Coltins and John Moore, there might still be another.

Collins and John Moore, there might still be another.

Lloyd Posey, secretary of the Boad of Commissioners which certified this land to John Collins, is also a direct ancestor of Mrs. Wallace. So was William J. Offut, who was the second husband of Evalina S. Moore, widow of William Marshall Prescott 1st. COPY OF INSCRIPTIONS ON GRAVE-STONES IN PRESCOTT FAMILY CEMETERY AT Magnolia Ridge, WASHINGTON, LA.

Wy husband George M. Wallace, owner

My husband, George M. Wallace, owned his place from 1938 to 1948:

CAPTAIN LEWIS DEMAREȘT PRESCOTT Died June 24, 1900 In his sixty-fourth year



WILLIAM B. PRESCOTT, prominent educator of St. Landry-Parish, served a term of twenty - eight years as superintendent. Superintendent Prescott, pictured here from an early photograph, began his career two years after graduating from L. S. U. in 1905.

WILLIS B. PRESCOTT, SR. March 11, 1811. Died July 30, 1856.

WILLIAM MARSHALL PRESCOTT, SR. Born December 10, 1808, Died December, 1854.

WILLIAM MARSHALL PRESCOTT, JR. Born November 21, 187-Died November 29, 1895.

FRANK OFFUTT PRESCOTT Born June 12, 1882. Died October 19, 1895.

MRS. ADELAIDE DEMAREST Wife of John Moore Died December 24, 1836. Age 45 years.

Born October 25, 1833. Died November 23, 1840.

EVELINA S. PRESCOTT Born 1846 Died December 31, 1867.

EVELINA S. MOORE Wife of William Offutt Born 1812. Died December 12, 1875.

ELEANOR A. OFFUTT Wife of Willis Prescott Born October 11, 1845 Died July 12, 1879.

FELIX NAVARRO PRESCOTT Born October 1878, Died January 1, 1881.

WILLIS PRESCOTT Born 1840 Died January 7, 1891.

DR. JAMES MURPHY. Born October 29, 1817. Died January 23,

Born October 29, 1817, 2002.

1850,
(S) Mrs. Eleanor Randolph Murphy Wallace.
Sworn to and subscribed before me on this the 22d day of January, 1951.

(S) George M, Wallace Notary Public.

# Jim Bowie Was Here

through the pages of our history, none is more interesting than that tall and handsome iomeer, James J. Bowie — inventor of the ong hunting knife that bore his name.

The Bowie family was from Kentucky, came b Louisiana in the early 1800's. They setted at the Catahoula post, near Bayou Radies

Thomas Lasley, a Methodist circuit rider, ave an account of stopping at the house of 'Brother Bowie'' (also called Captain Bowie) whose son is the inventor of that dreadful veapon called the Bowie knife.

"With this young man" says Lasley, "I as then acquainted - at that time a civil oung man."

The name of Regin Bowie is found time ad again through the

and again through the old records that we have searched - police jury, church, (where lee witnessed marriages) and it is presumed that he lived in "the Opelousas" for a number

of years. James Bowie went to Texas, where he died at the Alamo, in 18366 along with many other great pioneers of the time.



OLD GERAND CARRIERE HOME in Washington, now the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Gantt Nicholson Jr. (Daily World Photo by Deville).

# 'Arlington' - Splane Home



One of the most beautiful old plantation homes in St. Landry Parish is the Splane place, at Moundville near Washington. It was built in the early 1800's by Major Amos Webb, who came here from Point Coupee parish. He was born in 1789. He was married to Charlotte Adams (b. 1795 in East Feliciana).

Distinguished by round brick columns that support a central portice ornamented with wrought fron railings, the red brick lower floor is surmounted by the upper story of clapboarded brick.

Handsome door ways and woodwork throughout mark this as one of the most finely constructed in the area. The staircase in the central hall is of mahogany, polished to a fine patina. At the top of the second floor celing is a skylight which serves to bright oth upper and lower hallways. The double parior on the second floor is converted into a ballroom by opening the great doors that separate the "parlors".

On the third floor are rooms once used as classrooms by the children of the splane family that one of the governesses went on a vacation trip, met and fell in love with an attractive man, a.d married him. Years later she came calling with her husband, the late John Dibert, multi-millionaire philanthropist of New Orleans.

A charming old wooden fence with an ornamental gate is now in bad disrepair, but still testifies to the former elegance of the home.

Just south of the house is a small indian Mound, of which there are several in this locality, hence the name "Moundville".

Miss Mildred Splane, who during her lifetime was known by all of her friends as "Miss Mil," was a gracious hostess at this lovely old place for many decades, and during the writing of several of his books on Louisiana the late Lyle Saxon spent many months visiting at the Splane home while gathering material for his works.

The house was at that time adorned with many family heirlooms brought from Virginia by the Splanes.

by the Splanes,
Mrs. Peyron Splane, who is a member of the Ogden family, lives in the old home with
one of her sons, Beverly. Always a charming lady, she hopes someday to restore this
beautiful place to its original loveliness.









# Two Living Grads

There are two living graduates here of the school conducted in Opelousas during thelate 1800s by Father Raymond, They are Frank Dietlein Sr. and Homer

The two were graduated about 1880. A third, Fred Fontenot, died in 1954.



The Warren

# Courtableau's Last Steamer





ALMOST THE MOST PICTURESQUE of all towns in Louisiana is Washington, one of the thriving ports during the Steamboat Era. Among the interesting souvenirs of steamboat days is a picture of the last steamboat that came up the Courtableau to Washington. This was the "Warren", and as may be seen in the photograph it was loaded with lumber for its return trip to New Orleans. There were a number of sawmills located at or near Washington.

Captail Trousdale was the commander of the Warren, and his last trip to the town was witnessed by one of its youngest citizens. . Alice Elise Carriere, then a child of about 4 years old. She remembers being taken to the landing to see the steamboat, and taken into the captain's cabin, where she was presented with a bunch of beautiful purple grapes, the first that she had ever seen.

Alice Elise, now Mrs. Archie Dunbar, has preserved many relics of Washington in her

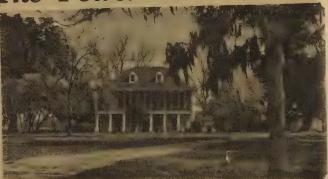
tamily papers, which alone almost constitute a history.

She was named for her graddparent, who was Elsie dela Morandiere, wife of Captain Gerand Carriere.

The last trip of the Warren was made in or about the year 1897.

An interfor view of the Warren shows it to have been elegantly appointed, with gilded columns, gilded finials pendant from the ceiling, ornamental doorways, and handsome furnishings. The picture shown was apparently in a long dining room, Chairs and tables seen in the photograph are now collectors items.

# The Poiret Place



TYPICAL OF plantation houses in the parish is the old Poiret place, built by one of the early French sertilers of St. Landry.

The plantation was established by Valentine Poiret, who came originally from France. Standing in a grove of old oaks and magnolias, this home is one of the few remaining landmarks on the road between Opelousas and Ville Platte.

Eight round brick columns support the upper gallery, which has columns of slender octagonal shape, made of cypress. The lower floor is of brick, with a weatherboarded upp floor. French doors lead onto both upper and lower galleries.

The house is in good condition, having been restored in the past few decades by the late L.D. Guidry, who with his wife and family made the Poirte Place their home, Following the death of Mr. Guidrey, the place changed hands, and is now owned by J. Rouris, at the side of the house may be seen a small pump house, which was erected in keeping with the architecture of the old building. This was installed to enable the Guidrys to make use of the brick underground cistern, part of the original structure of the home. Many old homes of this type had underground cisterns adjoining them, but this is one of the few existing that was put to use in recent years.

Mr. Guidry came from Church Point, his family being among the early French founders of St. Landry.

# The Trudeau Arrives



#### **Church of the Immaculate Conception**

# Washington Church



AT NOTED in the general history of the parish, Washington was the location of the first Church in the territory, and this was the first Church of the Opelousas Poste. That it was located here was discovered some time ago by Mr. Roger Baudier, in his research for the History of the Catholic Church in Louisians.

Old records in the Cabildo were studied, and a map came to light which, after prolonged examination, proved that the church was erected about 17%, as documents revealed that Antoine Mallet, a settler, was summoned by the commandant to build a bridge over the Bayou so that lumber could be hauled to erect the church.

Photostats of the maps and briefs of land claims were furnished by Mr. Baudier to the late Monsignor A. B. Colliard, who realized their importance in establishing the site of the original church. The papers were turned over by Monsignor Colliard to the late Wm. Alex. Robertson, attorney of Opelousas, authority on lands.

Together they located the church property as being between Bayous Carron and Courtableau, within the corporate limits of the present town of Washington, and near the site of the present church.

In 1797 the church was moved to Opelousas, and timbers from it were used to erect a widen church on the site of St. Landry Catholic Church.

Since that time there was for many years no Church in Washington, In 1851, a meeting of the present church.

We have the site of Washington was held, and they proposed to erect a church building, to be used to the control of the treached Father Ravignol, who was the resident priest in Opelousas, he determined to build a chape in Mashington, which would be a mission church from his parish. Futher of this purpose he secured the east half of a square of ground in Washington bounded by Mondville, Hill, Gardner and Bridge Streets. The latter street led to the old bridge to the square of the Sayou Carron. Original grant olland the the church had compromised the western or time of the town of Washington, once part of the Courtableau grant.

He consider



known as the Joe Bordelon Home for many ears, this was originally part of the Dupre roperty. It was bought by Joe Bordelon rom the late Mrs. Leopold Dejean, who was ernadene Dupre. Mr. Bordelon made his ome here for many years. It is located in the old Ville Platte road across from the

Jacques Dupre residence, on a lane joining the Washington and Ville Platte roads.

A typical country home of the early 1800's, it is still in a good state of preservation. It is now the residence of the Tuerling Hargroder family. (Daily World Photo by Deville).



OLD CRAWFORD HOME in Washington, now the residence of Mr. and  $\rm Mr_{\rm S}$  Lynch. (Daily World Photo by Deville).

# Schmidt Hotel



SOUVENIR OF STEAMBOAT ERA - Built in the early 1800's by Jean Marie Labthe red brick two and half story building known as the Schmidt Hotel is a landmark town of Washington. Of symetric design, it is one of the finest edifices in South Louistana. The masonry is nicely detailed, doorways and limtels well-finished with the stign of the story of the deep cypress frames. The original cypress French doors battened window shutters and doors all are in remarkably good condition, in view of fact that the building is now used only for storage.

A wrought-iron balcony adds to the upper-story, and recent removal of frame additionables one to see the structure of the gallery and entrance on the opposite side. During steamboat days, the balcony was a favorite spot for honeymooners.

Mr., and Mrs. Martin Schmidt kept a hotel here for years, and 'Miss Lizzie' Schildted here after the death of her husband, using the once-filled hotel as a private sidence.

The line of roof and sidewall, tall chimney silhouetted against the sky, will new forgotten by one who has really looked at this splendid old place.



WASHINGTON I BEAUX Beaux Brummels Washington, early twentieth century are to the late John Prescott, and right George anchard, present Registrar of Voters for Landry Parish. They are pictured on the aks of the Courtableau, Modern youths aid certainly take a tip in elegance from see well-groomed beaux of another generon, who dressed with taste and elan. They e indeed a far cry from the blue-jeaned and gentlemen of today.



WASHINGTON BELLE--Pictured above is one of the early "Queens" of Washington... Miss Helen Derbonne, who wears an elaborate gown fashioned with flured ruffles, lace and furbelows of the late nineteenth century. On her head is a coronet of flowers, and her train is caught to her shoulders with small corsages, which also adorn her bosom and are carried in her hands.
Miss Derbonne later became Mrs. John Gustave Garriere, and was the mother of Mrs. Archie Dunbar.

# Steamboat Captain





One of the well-known families who were among early French settlers here is the Carriere family, among whom are numbered many prominent citizens of the Parish through the years. Of these, Captain Gerand Carriere is an example.

He was one of the famous steamboat Captains of the nineteenth century, living a full flee-he died in 1895, Jan. 18, at theage of 84 years, seven months and eleven days. Thus he lived during almost the entire nineteenth century.

His career as a pioneer steamboat captain, who guided his boat from Washington to New Orleans, was a colorful one, and when he married, his choice as a wife was the daughter of one of the very earliest commanders of the Opelousas garrison. He wed Elize Roquebert Dela Morandiere, daughter of Etienne de la Morandiere, She died only a few months before him, at the age of 74.

Their home was built in Washington, on the Main street of the town, and it stands in very good repair today as the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Gantt Nicholson Jr. It is an old-fashioned frame house with a long, open gallery, with louvered shutters on the doors and dows. Nicely proportioned, it has a central hall and large rooms on each side.

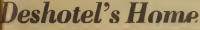
Many interesting family pictures of this couple and their children show that they were prominent in social and civic affairs in Washington, which was then a thriving port.



JULY 4, 1912, was celebrated by a parade Washington, including this decorated tour-



OLD BRIDGE of steel at Washington suspended over Bayou Courtableau, can seen behind old-model boat in foregroup





STANDING AT THE JUNCTION of Bayous Boeuf and Cocodrie, where they form Bayou ourableau, is a brick two-storied home of classic simplicity. Sometimes called the Frere Home," after the family who resided there some decades past, this is now the redidence of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Deshotels, who are descendants of early French settlers of

the Parish.

The house has clean, severe lines, relieved at the front by a double gallery whose unbroken and simple squared columns mark it apart from the usual plantation style. It is from an earlier period, and must have been built about the beginning of the nineteenth century. French doors open onto the upper and lower galleries.

This home is said to have been built by the Collins family, but little is found of its history by the present writer.

Sustaining irons on the side of the masonry may be seen in the accompanying photograph, which is a view looking north from Bayou Cocodrie. Clder residents of the area say that the bricks in the home were made from clay on the bayouside. (Daily World Photo by Deville).



WASHINGTON PUBLIC SCHOOL, photographed in 1896.



Washington, La.

PICTURESQUE OLD COURT HOUSE of St. Landry parish, built in 1880 to replace to court house which had burned. It stood until 1939, when it was torn down to make was for the present modern building. After this picture was made, in 1909, a wing was added to the north, or right side of picture.



STEWART'S STAGE LINES was a pioneer bus line through this area, founded by the late W. T. "Bill" Stewart. It was operated independently for many years, then sold to the Greyhound system. The bus line was founded in 1919, and sold by Mr. Stewart other drivers for Stewart, from Opelousas, were Tom Firnberg, Lee Clary, Preston Dunbar, Ben Pressburg, Paul Gaines, all of Opelousas, and, from Crowley, Louis and "Louis" white, brother. There were also several drivers from around Forest Hill, one named Dewey Mizell, and another named Penton, said to be still driving buses. Stewart's Stage Lines was a pioneer Louisiana bus line. Photo above is from an old police jury publication setting orth advantages of the parish.



FATHER ROBERT MOISE was paster at Washington from around 1890 to at least 1893. From New Orleans, he was regarded as a brilliant man, eloquent speaker and accomplished musician. He was a brother of the late Judge Moise.



FATHER TUERLINGS, picture taken Easter Sunday, April 15, 1900, when he was pastor at Washington.

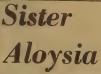


FATHER DOMET was pastor at Washington from 1895 beyond close of the 19th Century, (This photo was made in Rouen, France).

# Miss Anna Roy's Home









SISTER ALOYSIA who taught at Mt, mel Convent at Washington in late and early 1900. She helped found the vent said by residents to be the first vent established in St. Landry parish.



eorge Parker Home

BUILT BY ALEXANDRE FONTENOT, and lived in by his descendants ever since, this old home is one of the landmarks of St. Landry Parish. It is still standing in very good conditon, having been in constant occupancy since its erection in the early 1800's, it is situated on a slight rise, which is part of the Grand Coteau Ridge, and commands a nice view of the Prairie.

A typical plantation home of the period, it has a lower floor of brick, with clapboard exterior on the second floor. Original battened shutters and iron hardware add interest to the two galleries on the front and to the enclosed gallery at the rear, once called the "carriage entrance."

This old home is set in a lovely garden in which are many fine trees and shrubs. And interesting sight in the yard is the old brick underground cistern.

Czeme Fontenot, son of Alexandre Fontenot and Hyacinthe Jaubert was married to Ernestine DeBaillion, daughter of Dr. Louis DeBaillion, who was one of the pioneers in medicine in the parish. Dr. DeBaillion was descended from a prominent family, among whom are numbered some of the early legislators and judges of this district.

From this union came one child, Alma, who married Dr. James Parker. Their son, George H. Parker, Jr., both reside on theoriginal plantation. Mr. and Mrs. George Parker live in the old home, and their son and his wife and family live in a modern home they have recently built nearby.

Their children are the sixth generation to the original plantation. On the original plantation. (Daily World Photo by Deville).





NICHOLSO

Bros.

**Cotton Ginners and Makers of Pure Cane Table Syrup** Serving St. Landry farmers in flood and drouth, through thick and thin in the same location since 1875

Washington, La.







WASHINGTON, an aerial view taken about five years ago. Bayou Courtableau is at left, or north; view looks east. High school is at upper right; gym had not been built, nor had

nk building, (Daily World Photo).

# Washington, Then & Now



WASHINGTON MAIN Street scene in 1896, Wolff's and Klauss' stores were landmarks



WASHINGTON Today, same place, (Daily World Photo by Deville).

A PHOTOGRAPH of the Main Street of Washington taken in 1896 compared with this recent one shows that little has disturbed the tranquil scene of Washington's Main Street. Two large buildings stand out—Wolff's Store and Klauss's Store. Klauss's Store is on the left — a two storled frame building with store on the lower floor and living quarters upstairs. It was founded by Max Klauss in 1886, and is still a general merchandise store. It is now operated by Mr. Klauss' daughters.
Wolff's Store was established in 1876, and is one of the oldest business houses in continuous use in the Parish, Leon Wolff an outstanding civic worker in Washington, having served as mayor, member of the town council, and vice-president of the Washington state Bank. His son Julian Wolff now operates the business, and is also one of the first citizens of the town — he is and has been Mayor of the town for a number of years and has served the community in many other civic affairs.

In the "new" view of Washington is seen.



yor of the town for a number of years and has aerved the community in many other civic affairs.

In the "new" view of Washington is agen what is now the old Washington State Bank to the right of Wolff's Store. In the old view a building to the left of Klauss's Store has a barely visible sign that gives us the name of another Washington Newspaper "People's Party Tribune."

MRS. ZULIME CARRIERE DUPRE (with the subject of Lucise, taken about 1884, Louise, stamping right, was the first gradue of March to the left of Klauss's Store has a barely visible sign that gives us the name of another Washington Newspaper "People's Party Tribune."

# Lake Chas. Founder Here

Charles Sallier, called "LeSavoyard", and founder of the city of Lake Charles, was a native of Savoy, France, He was married to Angelica Fontenot (marriage Book I, St. Landry Register) and the birth of a son Charles Sallier was recorded by Father Captain of Militia of the Poste, indicating Pedro de Zamora in Baptismal Record Book

# Old Jail at Washington



# Typical Old Small Home



TYPICAL OF THE CHARM of the smaller and less pretentious homes at Washington is this residence just off the road to Grand Prairie. There are many homes of this kind

throughout the Teche country, adding their quaintness to the old towns and villages. (Daily World Photo by Deville).

# Carly Records Show First Church Built in 1774

y archives in the Cabildo ir rleans and in the St. Landry Register have established a doubt the dates of the early less of "the Opelousas" - the ndry Parish churches. The f the first known church was at "Church Landing," or Was-n. Rev. Valentin built the first

d at the site of the presentSt.

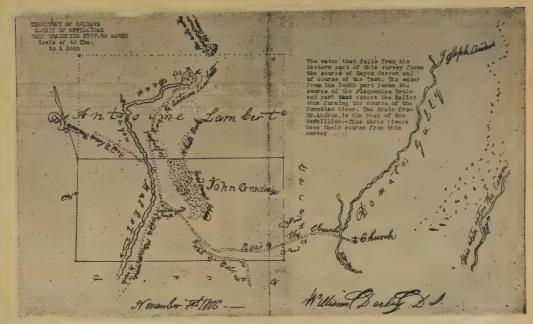
Church and was built in

Tamber Pedro de Zamora is father Pedro de Zamora men pastor. He was given peron to move the first church by Governor Carondelet. This in the construction of the old have used in the construction of the property of the property

by Michel Prundomme and me Tesson as noted elsewhere it history. Interesting relics of dichurch, and we do not know er they came from this or the callido, where they may be They are a pair of primitive carved and painted wooden ancomplete with wings and long terminates.

trumpets. third church was e third church was a brick urre, erected in 1828 by Father ins Joseph Rossie. Souvenirs is Joseph Rossie. Souvenirs is church were preserved by the william Alexander Robertson, were arranged in a display at tenury of Progress Exposition icago. At present the display riginally arranged is in the un at Sarasota, Fla. A far www. cypress grating from the ssional and small window are of the exhibit.

of the exhibit,
e present and fourth church was
ed in 1908-9 by Father John
rbrink, then pastor of the St,
ry Church. The brick walls of 28 church were used as part massive foundation of the new



SITE OF ST, LANDRY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH HERE is shown on tracing, above, of survey map made in 1806 of the Gradneigo property here, northwest of the cuty Survey map was found in the Cabildo. The church was transferred in 1798 to this site, from Washington, then called Church Landing. The site is at the labelled spot, "Church, in lower right-center, not far from "Donato's Gully," now Bayou Tes-

editice.
The Rt. Rev. Msgr. Olan A. Broussard is present pastor of St. Landry's Catholic Church.

son. The first church was in the western part of Washington. The present St. Landry's Catholic Church is at the site on above map. The John Gradnelgo property is in the square outlined above. The wooded area in the center of the property is labelled Gradnelgo's Island, and that area is today called "Gradney's Island." It lies just west of St. Landry parish airport.

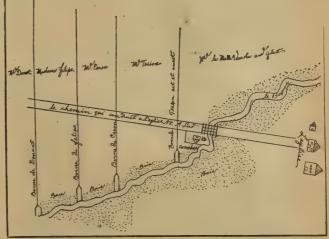
By B. A. ROSE
HERE IS INDICATION that there was a Masonic organization in St. Landry parish as y as 1812. However, the first record in the venerable volume of the Minutes of Humble age Lodge No. 19, F. & A. M., written in a neat, secretary hand, and in the French gage, tells us; several traveling Masons, hailing either under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge outsiana, or from foreign Orients, having recognized each other as children of the dival of St. John The Baptist.

And for this purpose, in the year 1820, on the 4th day of June at the East of St. Landry, he residence of one of them, at high twelve, the following brothers were present:

D. Dessessarts from Perfect Union lodge, New Orleans, La.; Celegtin Lavergne, in Polar Star lodge, N. O., La.; Francois Neds from the same lodge; Charles Francois, from L'Amenite de Philadelphie; Auguste Larochete, from Alexandria lodge, Raymond Darros from Perfect Reminon at the East of the Holy Chost, France; Jan cheboise from Concorde lodge, N. O., La.; Charles Joseph Lebas from the Temple runes and Arts, France; and Joseph Antoine Peccoud from the East of Belley, France, the following (absent) brethren sent in their concurrence with the proposed cel-brathe following (absent) brethren sent in their concurrence with the proposed cel-bra-



MASONIC LODGE in Opelousas was the first formed in Louisiana outside of New rleans, (Daily World Photo by Deville).



FIRST CRUNCH in St. Landry parish was built at Washington, then known as Church Landing, in 1774, and the location was sketched on the map above, extreme right, his sketch accompanied a property dispute filed here and dated April 9, 1780. The bayou is Courtableau, but was then called Opelousas. The land in dispute is that small square near the bridge over the bayou, containing sketches of two small buildings. Bertrand Auret claimed he bought theland from Francois Lemelle, But Lemelle made claims to Don Alex, ander de Clouet, commandant of the Opelousas poste, as to Auret's claim, and Auret sented the map with his affidavit. The bridge is located a short distance east of the present bridge at Washington. The commandant had ordered the above bridge built, by one Antoin Mallet, about 1774, so that lumber for building the church ould be carried over the bayou. The church at Washington was later transferred to Opelousas, in 1798. The St. Landry church here then owned most of the property of what is now Washington, and records show me caurch originally owned eight arpents frontage on Bayou Courtableau which ran through the townsite to Bayou Carron. Gradually the church wardens here sold lots lut reserved the site of the present Sacred Heart church in Washington, (These maps were found in the Cabildo by Roger Baudier, editor in 1942 of the Catholic Action of the South, who knew that there was a long dispute here as to the exact history and locations of the early church. The late Rt. Rev. Msgr. A. B. Colliard, then pastor, secured the help of abstractor Roy D. Edwards and the late attorney W. A. Robertson, and they did research, based on the maps, and found records pin-pointing the locations. Thus they determined that the first church in St. Landry was built, as above, at the site of Washington in 1774, was moved to Opelousas in 1798, and that site remained continuously the church site here ever since.

tion: Bros. Wm. G. Knox, Alex. J. L. Louallier, Dr. Moses Littell, and Theodore Moy-

ifon; Bros. Wim, G. Knox, Alex. J. L. Louallier, Dr. Moses Littell, and Theodore Moyiner."

Thus we have the record of the beginning of Humble Cottage Lodge No. 19, F. & A. M. The Secretary's minutes inform us that the reception of the charter, etc., "was greeted by the brethren with a triple huzza, and a triple battery, in honor and to the glory of our godinother, (Marriane) Perfect Union Lodge, No. 1, of New Orleans, and the same in honor of our godinother (parrain), and dear Brother Philip Pedesclaux, who respected us in the Grand Lodge."

On the 23rd day of Sept., 1820 the lodge was formally consecrated and dedicated under the distinctive title and number of "Logge L'Humble Chaumiere, No. 19." The first officers of the lodge were Celestin Lavergne, W. M., Auguste Larochette, S. W., and Theodore Moynier, J. W. The first profane initiated in the lodge was, as we learn from the minutes, "Manuel Galban-born of a free woman, in Cadiz, Spain; aged 32 years; by religion, a Christian Catholic; (Chretien Catholique); by occupation, a barber and copper."

The first lodge site was on S. Main St., a block south of where the present building is situated, probably where the Presbyterian church is now located.

The present building, above, was erected in 1901.

Since that time Humble Cottage Lodge No. 19 has been in continuous operation under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, and is presently the oldest lodge in the state outside of the City of New Orleans. (Daily World Photo by Deville).

# Last Steamboat Warehouse



LAST STEAMBOAT WAREHOUSE standing at Washington, this large structure is a landmark on Bayou Courtableau, near the bridge, it is adjacent to the old de la Morandere place, also known as the Callahan home and the Mary home, now owned by the Anderson family.

son family.

Strongly constructed with great hewn cypress beams and rafters, it has weathered several "high waters' including the 1927 flood, when water came high in the lower floor of the warbhouse. At one time there were many of these warehouses lining the banks of the Bayou at Washington and Port Barre, but all are gone except this one.

On the banks below it is the "swimming hole," where many residents of Washington and neighboring towns have learned to swim. It has long been a meeting place for young people of the town.

For the past few decades, the warehouse has been the property of L. Austin Fontenot, who also owned the home above it. (Daily World Photo by Deville).



WASHINGTON public school, high school department, in 1911, had this tudent body.

#### In Washington, Turn of Century

# Steam Locomotive



AMONG THE PHOTOGRAPHS in Mrs. Archie Dunbar's family papers is this prone of an old steam locomotive, taken at Washington around the end of the nineteem tury. Taken at the depot in Washington, the water tower and tank are visible. Standarthe engine is 'Booty' Derbonne.

To the left of Derbonne may be seen a shadowy figure - me negative was a double posure, and a picture was taken at the same time of Helen Derbonne, who was Que selebration held in Washington at that time. The lower part of a skirt and a para visible to the discerning eye. The main part of the engine is clearly seen in spite a double exposure.

double exposure.
Note the long extension of the "CowCawher" and fancy bell just above and to the Derbonne's head.

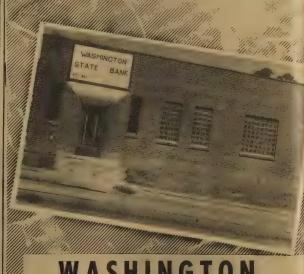


"GAY NINTES," CHACHERES ON A WAGON—Gibson Girls and their escorily picture of the Chacheres on awagon, taken at the Mores! bottling works in the Left to right are Dr. Russell Chachere, Clemmile Chachere (Mrs. D. A. More Chachere, Mattic Curtis (a frequent guest of the Chacheres) Charles B. Chacher (Mrs. Jim Shute), Emma (Mrs. Bob Chachere), James O. "Mr. Jim"



Since the time that the river boats, steamers Warren, Trudeau and Minnie, traveled Bayou Courtableau to serve this great section, and even before the Southern Pacific railroad was completed from Lafayette to Cheneyville, this firm has been a part of this community and the surrounding area, serving the public with general merchandise at lowest possible prices. In that respect 1955 will be no different from the others. We confidently expect to supply you with brand name lines of merchandise for family, household and farm requirements as befits our tradition FOR BETTER MERCHANDISE AT LOWER PRICES FOR MORE PEOPLE 1874

**LEON WOLFF & SON** 



# WASHINGTON STATE

OLDEST BANK IN ST. LANDRY PARISH OPERATING UNDER A CONTINUOUS CHARTER

Organized

Washington, La.

Arnaudville, La.

### The Settling of Northern St. Landry Parish

By SUE LYLES EAKIN
we fondly hope that this history of north St.
andry parish will reflect something of the
asures we have had in accumulating it. We
ce that somehow it will catch now and then,
least, the personalities with whom we have
d contact who are living in that area now
d who have contributed to these notes. For,
rely, the rugged, philosophical folk who
e wracked their brains to recollect dates
d events all but forgotten must in some meare indicate the people their ancestors were
o claimed north St. Landry from the wilderstand initiated the process of Americanition of this area.

claimed north St. Landry from the wilderand initiated the process of Americaninof this area,
e want to point out that this is no history
culously composed within the sancum of
rries and among yellowed archives, With
relatively short time we had we did take
to check possible written sources at
isiana State University. If the histories of
ville, Palmetto, LeBeau, Big Cane, MorLemoyne, Rosa and the country in bem has been recorded, we have been unin locate any references. We aren't sayit hasn't been written -- we're saying
ply, that we didn't find it.
e did discover that a small book called
by the we're saying
ply, that we didn't find it.
F.H. Van Hess (nee Priscilla Elake) who
us about ithad no idea where one could be
ted, and we checked again at LSU - they
t have it. Mrs. Van Hess once worte
story of the Melville School, and we telmed her in New Orleans and she agreed to
che for a copy and send it on - but she
red it had probably got lost during many
wes and evidently it had. We failed to roe it.
must be the service of the country of the Melville shool and we failed to roe it.
must lacking written sources, we have set

we fit, thus lacking written sources, we have set to reconstruct the history of these commuses mostly through interviews with "olders" and people who have been interested up in the various phases of the section's tory to remember the miscellany of data etamers in a lifetime, we have no record of how many people we reviewed, though during the space of one emoon we interviewed six "oldtimers" been the ages of 78 and 88, all in the same munity; we discovered two Negroes—is Figaro of Morrow and Lindsey Williams. Lemoyne, both with keen memories, who re able to contribute valuable observations in their recollections of life in these committees.

nnes, the traveled to Baton Rouge to interview last surviving member of her generation he Morrow family. Mrs, Eloise Stevens, and we finally had a sister-in-law, Mrs. Godchaux of Bunkie, telephone Mrs. Rosa nette in California to secure pictures the woman for whom the community of a was name.

mette in California to secure pictures the woman for whom the community of as was named, we have sat for hours studyting boxes of profuses and borrowed those we thought under the contribute to the story — irreplacable interested to the story of the story of the contribute to the story of the real into one tribute to the Daily World's endeavor of the right the history of the area into one tall edition. Finally, we have taken pices of many of the interesting personalities have interviewed, most of whom have mestives contributed, not only to our story, to the making the history itself.

We did not have time to reconstruct maps the area from earliest times to the pretament of the time time to consuming the combine of the time-consuming to combine Opelousas court records are undoubtedly much of this phase of the tory of the section is outlined.

In such a folk history, we have tried to red faithfully the most reliable verbal inmation we could obtain, but we would then our readers to remember that it is a saccurate as the vagaries of the humanion we could obtain, but we would the our readers to remember that it is a several people substantiated a fact, all alling it in precisely the same way—there were discrepancies and differentiating the memories of people interved, inst, as one would expect, in any even the time to bally world has; perfected an invaluable service in gatheria the

history of St, Landry Parish and we truck that the picture we have drawn of the early, days in Melville, Palmetto, Morrow, Big Cane, LeMoynce, Rosa and LeBeau is a true one to which may be added additional facts which others may be able to bring to light.

### RRs, River

Whatever else influenced the settling and growth of the north St. Landry section, the area was dominated most by its means of transportation - the railroad which was laid in 1882, the Bayou Rouge which provided water transportation for the lively trade center of Big Cane, the Atchafalaya River at Melville which was a main thoroughfare for steamboats during the days when the people of the area relied almost entirely upon water transportation, and the bayous and lakes where Melville businessmen made their livelihoods by shipping barrels of fish daily.

and lakes where Melville businessmen made their livelihoods by shipping barrels of fish daily.

At Palmetto, the town's name was changed because of the railroad (there was another stop in the state along the railroad track with the same name as the one originally given the town). Palmetto has built up on the south side of the track because no room was left for expansion on the north side where the town had begun to take shape. The men building the raitroad in '82 carved out a deep hunk of Palmetto to build up the track bed, and, if you drive across the track from the main business section, you can see the cavernous ditch left by the excavations.

All of this area was flooded in 1927, and in Melville the entire life of the community seems to be dominated by the presence of the river. Almost any conversation regarding the town invariably carries some reference to one of the memorable floods or the fact of the levees which protect the town, or why the railroad track itself is built atop a levee.

At Big Cane the story of the community

fact of the levees which protect the town, or why the railroad track itself is built atop a levee.

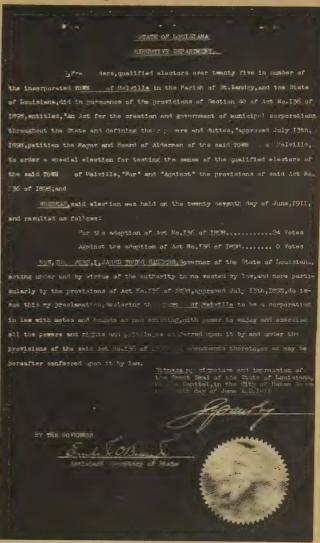
At Big Cane the story of the community is the story of the Bayou Rouge. In the 1800s the Big Cane settlement dominated its section of the parish as a center of commerce with boats loading and unloading provisions at its wharfs. With the advent of the trains and the laying of railroad track in '82, the timportance of water transportation receded and of Big Cane as a thriving center.



MRS, ADDIE ZERANGUE says that when she came to Melville in '97' "it was just a frog pond". (Daily World photo)



1912 VIEW OF MELVILLE's depot, which did a thriving business then, particularly



MELVILLE was officially incorporated by the document of which this is a photoetat, signed June 28, 1911, by then Gov. J. Y. Sanders. The governor's order reports that the town's citizenry voted 24-0 for incorporation. Most of the early town records were destroyed in the flood of 1927.



OLD MELVILLE along the levee before the hig fire on Oct, 11, 1917 destroyed the wer front area above. It was never rebuilt, This was wiped out and 21 houses were



1927 FLOOD WATERS POUR through highway hole in T & P fill in Melville.



OLD TIME BOATS at Malville in early part of century. Photos a loan from C. R. The



TELEPHONE EXCHANGE in Melville, as it looked in May 1927 and, right, as it looks today.



MELVILLE, 1912. This flood was considered morning to the 1921 disaster. Picture loan from C. Culley.



OLD ATCHAFALAYA river bridge on the T & P railroad at Melville during the 1927 flood. Note train on bridge at far right. A few days after this picture was taken one of the spans toppled into the river, taking two men with it. One was drowned but the other miraculously made it to shore, Picture a loan by Charles Culley.



MELVILLE CREVASSE, photo made May 19, 1912, at 9:30 a.m. Note powerful surge of the stright; poultry taking refuge on levee. Picture a loan by C. Culley.



FISHING BOAT "SUCCESS" evidently lived up to its name, judging by netful of fish, on this day in 1912 when photographed. Fishing was really big business at Melville then. Photo a loan by C. Culley.

### Melville

Melville got its name, best we can find out, from Melville Anderson, the son of Bay Anderson, one of the early owners of vastacres of land in the present town of Melville and an early settler of Washington, La.

Mrs, Antoinette Halbe Hagens who came as a child to Melville in '83 when her father, Victor Halbe, was one of the men working on the railroad bridge, recalls Bay Anderson and his son, Marvenl. The Victor Hotel now owned by Mrš, Hagens is on property formerly owned by the Andersons.

"The way I always heard it," says Mrs, Hagens, "was that Bay Anderson was asked if he wanted his name on the depot, and he said, 'Name it for my son.' "-- though how Melville was derived from the name Marvenl, or whether that was a middle name, she doesn't recall.

In any event, the man for whom Melville was named was evidently an Anderson, whose folks originally came from Washington, and whose name was either "Mel", as a nickname, possibly, or Melville.

"When I first remember Melville," recalls Mrs, Minnie Shamp, "There was nothing here but Irishmen's camps and the convicts working on the railroad! The Irishmen," she explained, "had contracted to build the road, and they worked convicts in those days. I remember when they were working on the dump' (the hill atop wich Melville, "as living in Melville in '83 when the bridge was completed," Mrs, Shamp

road track is many feet above the level of the land at Melville,"

"I was living in Melville in '83 when the bridge was completed," Mrs. Shamp remembers, "and I saw the first train go over. Up until then, they had built the railroad up to the river and transported the trains by boats across the river." The work of building the bridge was plagued by the gradual but continuous caving indice triver bank. After it was finally completed, several spans have had to be added through the years to the original bridge. In '27, during the Big Flood, two spans of the bridge fell into the river and had to be replaced.

Mrs. Lou Jackson thinks it must have been '84 when the bridge finally was put through. It was then that her father built a hotel here along the new railroad track. Years later the two-story hotel, by now owned by someone else, burned to the ground, but the site of it is now part of the Atchafalaya River which is ever eating out the land and broadening its course.

"We owned a place about two acres deep."

course.
"We owned a place about two acres deep,"



H. RACHAL offered the shippers ches rates by rail than they were getting by shipments on the Atchafalaya--and got business. (Daily World Photo)

business, (Dafly World Photo)

Mrs. Jackson recalls, "and not more that quarter acre of that place is or dryland on. My ancestors say that they remember whyou could throw a picket across the river walk on it to get to the other side wine getting your feet wet!"

"Before the railroad went through," he shamp fills in, "we used to travel from place eight or ten miles above Melville Washington. There wasn't anything here woods and those camp-huts where the frimmen working on the railroadlived. Where town is, there was a field, cleared and cut vated. The biggest part of town was along levee and at first there were only the or missaries for the convicts building the railroad. Gradually, men came and put stores."

Among the men coming into Melville whe bridge was built over the river was visitores."

Among the men coming into Melville whe family came here in '83. Her father wone of the men working on the bridge was built over the river was visitored that the shamp is and the same of the men working on the bridge and the steamboats to pick up.

"My father had a small store, a su landing, a moss press and cattle," she say But her father died when she was small, it





(Arrow) McNeil's Drug Store during flood.

#### McNEIL'S DRUG STORE

(Est. 1918)

Melville, La.
Home Owned and Operated

WE ARE GLAD OF THIS OPPORTUNITY TO THANK YOU FOR HAVING ALLOWED US TO SERVE YOU FOR SO MANY YEARS

IN BUSINESS FOR YOUR HEALTH

mother died when she was 8 or 10 years, so she came to live permanently with atives in Melville. That was 72 years ago k in 1883, the year after the railroad was

During those same years a girl by the name of Jeramu Cass, the daughter of a Frenchman sho had come from France to settle in Big cane, became acquainted with Melville. Her amily lived at Morgan Ferry, about two miles to the leve, where cattle were ferried across he river, and the little Cass girl, now 85-ears-old Mrs. Jeff Warden, walked to school Melville.

ars-old Mrs. Jett was ars-old Mrs. Jett was all gro-melville. Standing on the gallery of her small gro-ry store, Mrs. Warden recalls the Melville as remembers then.
"This-" she indicates the heart of Mel-"This-" was all woods and marshy and full the and bayous. Stores that were here slices - was all woods and marsny and num sloughs and bayous. Stores that were here along the levee, and the levee wasn't y more than a potato ridge, about so high, he river was little, like a bayou, and when it see, the water went out in sloughs and ba-

"There were flathouses floating in the rier then, and my uncle, EdStangle, owned one
f them. He sold tobacco and suff like that...
to, he didn't handle groceries, just suff like
bacco. I remember Mr. and Mrs. Helm had
ne of them stores along the river front, and
fr. C.C. Johnson had a store. There was
alks along the levee to go into the stores

Mrs. Addie Zerangue, whom we interviewed on her 83rd birthday on April 5, says that the didn't come to Melville until the year after she married, back in '97, and 'Melville was just a frog pond.' She refers, said her daugher-in-law, to the multiple bayous and sloughs around the town, Mrs. Zerangue was adde Viola Johnson of Conway, South Carolina, when she married the native of Melville, i.a., and came here to live. The Zerangues were in the timber business, and her huspand's father, Stanislaus Zerangue, settled in Melville not long after the Civil War. That was around '72 or '73.

When Mrs. Zerangue got here at the turn of the century, she remembers that all 'of Melville was on the river bank and there were little "cubb houses" on the river, Present Town Clerk Tolson Jone's father, Henry Jones, was busy with his fish business and ice house, and 40 to 50 barrels of fish were shipped out daily from Melville. The lish were caught in the network of lakes and bayous surrounding the town, and men worked with nets and hook and line and furnished the backbone of a lively business in fish. The railroad had been through Melville more than a decade then, and Mrs. Zerangue says there was once a little roundhouse here for the trains.

Among the early settlers Mrs. Zengue and her family recall were the asses, Jones, Butlers, Havards, Compherg, Warden

Among the early security and the family recall were the Casses, Jones, Butlers, Havards, Rosenbergs, Wardens.
When Addie Butler, daughter of the S.H. atters, came to Melville in '92, a Captain lodge was mayor ("I don't know whether he as the first mayor or not but he must have zen one of the first --") and he was also costmaster. Butler, Addie's father, was a lockkeeper, a Justice of the Peace in Melville and a Notary Public.
During the late '80's or '90's, Mrs. Shamp ecolects that a Dr. Charlie Joseph bull' a zick kiln in Melville, and a Dr. Faircloth noved from Port Barre to become the town's lirst doctor.

\*\*Near's Day, 1888, that Mr. and

noved from Port Barre to become the town's irst doctor.

It was New Year's Day, 1888, that Mr. and Airs, W.S., Rowe and their family came to Mel-dile to take over the hotel which Rowe had built four years earlier and which had been perated by one Dick Heatherton, The Rowe's laughter, Lou, now Mrs. Lou Jackson, was 10 ears old back in '88 when she arrived in Mel-dile. There were, she estimates, about 10 ecople in the town then.

'Captain Dodge was the first mayor of Melville, 'Mrs. Jackson, who is the mother, of the present mayor recalls, "And my father was the second mayor. He was mayor in 94, though whether it was for one or for two erms I don't remember."

Like Mrs., Minnie Shamp, Mrs. Jackson results that the first teacher in the one room chool at Melville was a Mrs. Landrum who



Mrs., JERAMU WARDEN of Meiville, when she remembers it first "Melville was all woods and marshy and full of sloughs and avous," That was more than 75 years ago. (Daily World photo),



ODENBURG CREVASSE, taken at 9:30 a.m. May 12, 1912. This is considerably north of Melville, but Atchafalaya water flowed down, flooded the town well before the leves broke near there. Somebody pencilled the following notations on the back of this picture, "Wed., May 15, 1912, water started to come in yard. Thurs., June 20, water left yard. Moved to depot May 20, 1912. Moved back home June 11, 1912. This taken May 19, 1912, at 9:30 o'clock, lacked eight inches of being in house."



1912 FLOOD inundated Melville. Picket tips were just poking out, Picture was taken



HOME NOW OWNED by Mr. and Mrs. Ulric Taylor looked like this in May 1912. Note an in water with boy, Picture a loan by C. Culley.



LOOKING DOWN OakStreet in Melville during the 1912 flood. Picture a loan by C. Culley.

later remarried and became Mrs. Alexander. Another early school teacher who made her mark on the town was a Miss Fannie Leather-

man.
"We had a Union Church - every denomination was represented, and we all went. We had Sunday School and everything. The Methodist was the first denomination to build a church

was the first denomination to build a churchere—"

"The Methodists and Baptists built
brush-covered tents and held meetings
at first," Mrs. Shamp said, "and they
used these a long while. Finally, the
Methodists- bought the old Baptist
Church at Churchville six miles up the
river (called that because the principal

building there was the church) and moved it here to Melville."
Like Henry Jones, like Simmons who came

Like Henry Jones, like Simmons who came from Shreveport, and a man named Murray, Jackson was in the thriving fish business. "There were five or six fish docks here," Mrs. Jackson remembers. "I believe it was '95 or '96 when the fishing business was at its height, I remember that the train spent a half hour here, loading fish. I know they shipped a good many of the fish to Texas." "The steamboats docked here weekly, and we made the trip to Washington, It took 12 hours by river, going down the river and up Courtableau, though Courtableau is now filled up with sandbars. They've tried to clear

it out but it always just fills up again, but then it was large enough for steamboats to go through.

(Editor's note: Courtableau is now dyked

(Sintor's note: Correlated in how cycle off by the guide line levee).

"If we went by train to Washington, we had to go to Cheneyville and wait over there until the next day and catch a train to Washington."

"Showboats docked here about once a year.

Showboats docked here about once a year. There were two of them — French and Robertson's, and one — I forget which — had two boats. One of the boats carried animals that were penned like in a zoo, I saw my first silent movie on French's showboat back in '88 or '99,

"When the showboats were coming, you could hear the calliope playing 'way around the bend and we children would line up on the leyee to see the showboat come up. Everybody went; there was nothing else to do, and we waited for those boats to come!"
"The showboat that carried the animals and elements and lines and everything."

boas to come!"

"The showboat that carried the animals had elephants and lions and everything."
Melville's first mayor was apparently named in the late '80's or early '90's, for when the Rowes arrived in Meville in '88 the town was unincorporated.

No record of the town's incorporation is available until June 11 buroldtimers remember earlier mayora, probably as early as the first years, Melville's official town records were destroyed in the flood of 1927, when, as Town Clerk Tolson Iones recalls, "the water came up higher than we thought, We had put the records on scaffolding in the courthouse but the water came higher than we had planned on, the scaffolding collapsed, and the papers all went into the water, We had to dive for what we could find, and that's all that is left."

"We did not have much contact with the outside world," Mrs. Jackson comments. "We ordered our materials through the stores, and, of course, made our own clothes. The boats and trains provided our only transportation.

"I remember when we had kero-

"I remember when we had kero-sene lanterns for street lamps on the two first streets -- Main Street and Church street. They were hand-lighted, of course, and somebody had to light them at night."

at might," Eighty-eight year old Henry Rachal, a re-tired railroad agent who served Melville for 40 years until he retired about 17 years ago, lives in a two-story house bulk nearly a half-century ago on the "other" side of the rail-

40 years until he retired about 17 years ago, lives in a two-story house built nearly a half-century ago on the "other" side of the rail-road.

"In 1898, when I came here, "he says, "the town" had about 300 people, I guess, and the boats and the railroads get all the business, you know. There were no good roads then. All of the people from Avoyelles and all out in there came through Mevillel, Peter Payton was mayor then, and I remember the fish usiness was flourishing. There were no street lights I can recall.

"I went out to the boat landing and watched to, see who was shipping freight on the boats and asked them if they would use the railroad if they got better rates. They said they would and pretty soon they was all using the trains instead, Jimmy Hayes was the biggest merchant then and Mr. Rowe and some others had stores here then..."

Mrs. Lud Darnell, an ardent fisherwoman in her day, reminiscences of the old days too. Her husband —"as fine a man as ever breathed" — was town marshal, and you won't be in Melville long before you hear about the cemeterry where "a Sheriff guards all the gates," Lud Darnell lies at one gate, — he was "Sheriff" (town marshal, actually) for 19 years, and Oscar Hamilton, another marshal, lies at another gate, There are Methodist, Episcopal and Catholic cemeteres, though the former is the oldest and is generally regarded as a community cemetery. "People don't die in Melville," they say. "They had to get one killed to start a cemetery!" Back in the "90s a girl hobo was killed on the railroadtrack and hers was the first grave that started the cemetery. Nobody knew who she was or where she came from.

In the language of the people, repeated as through it has been repeated countless times by countless people before them, folks say, "Melville has had toush times — but it



father, Victor Halbe, came to Melville to work on the Atchafalaya railroad bridge there in '83. (Daily World Photo).



MRS, LOU JACKSON -- her father built a hotel in Melville at a point now covered by waters of the Archafalaya, Her father, W. S. Rowe, was mayor, and her son is presently the mayor. (Daily World photo by Sue Eakin).

never gets so low it doesn't come out again!"
Possibly that has come about through the floods and threats of floods the community has encountered throughout its history.

But disasters at Melville have been met with the same kind of enterprise and imagination as a long-ago owner of the Blue Goose, a saloon and gambling house at Melville back before the turn of the century evidenced.

Goose, a saloon and gamking house at Melville back before the turn of the century evidenced.

It seems that St. Landry parish "went dry"
back there some time, and there were no
gambling nor alcoholic liquors available in
the parish. But Pointe Coupee was "wet", so
the owner of the Blue Goose, doing business in
Melville, received the news stotcally. He put
his business on a houseboat and floated in the
waters on the Pointe Coupee side of the river,
and what was more, he provided ferry service
and ferried his "dry" St. Landry customers
back and forth. He built up a lively business,
indeed, according to those who remember.

"After '27, we stopped talking about all
other floods, but up until then the flood of
32 had been the flood to end all floods, of
course, after '27, that was changed," Mrs.
Priscilla Van Hess laughed over the telephone in duscussing her recollections of the
area.

Folks in Melville speak, casually
enough, of another disaster other than
the floods. That was "the time the town
burned", or the end of the "Old Melville
across the levee".

The fire occurred on Oct, 11, 1917 at 2
p.m. and 21 buildings were burned, wiping
out "be entire business district on the leveefree
After that, as the town re-built, the entire
town was moved "to this side of the levee",

our "se entire business district on the levee fr. 22

After that, as the town re-built, the entire town was mowed "to this side of the levee", natives 'say, and the site of the old town was left for the rapidly encroaching river to take. Folks now try torecollect just which stores were located out on the other side of the levee is "the old part of town" which was destroyed by the fire. According to C.B. Thomasson, those included Tom Capps' saloon, Hill and Haas' grocery stores, Suden Walker's saloon-bar bershop and store, and there were businesses belonging to a man named Rial and one belonging to Town Marshal LudDarnell.

Mrs. Connie Langley recalls that Jasper Artall, Gus Rosenberg, C. W. Stone and Sidney DeLoach, who ran a barber shop, were among those who had businesses on "this side of the levee" in the part that built up to contain the town after the 1917 fire. A paper - "The Melville Tattler," - also carries advertisements of Godchaux, Paul Artall's and Cason-White. The re-building of the stores did not take place immediately, nor all at one time, But every time a store was added after the fire, it was located on the side now differentiated from that early settlement as "the new part of town".

In 1922, there was grave threat of floods,

of town".

In 1922, there was grave threat of floods, and sandbags had to be placed on the levee.

"There was a big flood in 1912 —at least, we thought it was big until "27," Mrs.Zerangue said, and one of her daughter-in-laws commented: "Mama didhave some pictures of the 1912 flood, but she lost them in "27," Bleven to fifteen feet of water covered the town and stayed there for several months that awful spring of "27,

Mrs. Zerangue speaks of that flood as



HIGH WATER at Melville. Note board walk leading over water to house, lower left. Whole town boated. Old photos a loan by  $C_{\star}R_{\star}$  Thompkins,

whole town hoated. Old photos a loan by C. R.

through it were yesterday. The flood waters went up to the ceiling of their home — and it is an old-fashioned, high-ceilinged place. "We had our hogs on scaffolds out there in the back yard, and we drove our cows to the levee," she remembers. Sand and silt were left all over everything, and my husband and the boys came back, as the water fell, and little by little, cleaned the house up. "I remember during that flood I gathered up my clothes to take to the levee and I met a man who hollered to me, "Miss Addle, I swear to God you're going to kill your fool selfil" And I yelled back "My clothes are washed and ironed and paid for — and I'm going to get 'em to this levee,' and I did." "After the water went down where it was out of the house, boats were going in the streets and there were footpaths fixed to the house. I kept the coffee pot going for the workers, I'd hear 'em coming saying "I smell something good' and I'd tell 'em to come on. I served everybody hot coffee." "Did you know," says Mrs. Constance Conley Langley, "that the telephone operators stayed on the job all through the high water? They worked in the exchange and then when it was moved to the mill, they stayed on. There was Christine Clark and Mrs. Lolly Glaiser (she was chief operator) and believe Julia Pullens was there then too." "There was a mill here — a sawmill close here on Main Street once," explained C.E. Thomasson, "and there was a little old bayou here they filled up with sawdust and logs. Little old bayou went right through town here and they called it Archie's Drain . . . Well, anyway, it was in that little old mill right over there where 20 of us men stayed during the high water. The high water lasted pretty near three months, at least it was that long hefore the last of the water was gone.

"The crevase broke in May '27 . . . We dived into nine foot of water in the store on

it was that long before the last of the water was gone.

"The crevasse broke in May '27...We dived into nine foot of water in the store on Main Street to get canned goods. We'd come up with the goods all right, but we didn't know what we were going to eat. I remember once we ate crushed pineapple on pancakes. We didn't know where the syrup was. The labels had all been washed off on the cans. But I stayed through the whole flood, and so did a bunch of other men.

"But the people of Melville weren't discouraged. They wanted to get back home. They cold 'em they would have to have a ring of tevees around the town, if they went back, and they didn't mach like being hemmed in, but rather than leave Melville, they went back and the levees went up around the town.

"it's funny about Melville. Anybody that ever lives there gets attached to it. Those people weren't about to leave their homes and go somewhere else to live!" comments

Mrs. Comnie Langley.

By comparison with '27, the 1912 flood hadn't amounted to much but at the time it made history. The flood came as a result of the Odenburg Crevasse at 9:30 a.m. on May 12, 1912.

After the '27 flood and the resumption of normal living in the quiet little town that seems, to a stranger, remarkably self-sufficient with its complete shopping centers, the higgest event on the local scene was the sinking of the Jane Smith, a boat owned by the Oil Transport Co. of New Orleans and used in transporting oil from fields of the Atchafalaya hasin,

The "Jane Smith," costing a handsome \$250,000, was on its maiden voyage down of the the sources reported, after investigation, that it was the confusion of the pilot that caused it, but the boat capsized and sank in a matter of



LEROY ELLERBE, age 90, is bothered by the fact that, in the old days, the cultivated land and homes were fenced in against the free: ranging cattle and animals from the woods. Now, so many people have taken over the land until the woods themselves are all fenced-in, and there's precious little woods land left, the old timer says. (Daily World photo by Sue Eakin).



MRS. MINNIE SHAMP has probably live in Melville longer than anybody. She was bon up the river a few miles and came to live in the community with relatives when she 8 or lives years old, making her a citizen of 72 year standing in Melville. (Daily World photo)

seconds at 9:35 p.m. on May 19, 1950, exactly 38 years almost to the second after the Odenberg Crevasse that caused the 1913

Odenberg Crevasse that caused flood,
The barges jacknifed, and the Jane Smit was thrown asinst the pier of the Texas and Pacific railroad bridge, capsizing the box and causing it to sink in a matter of seconds. The exact time was noted by the clock in the cabin which stopped at 9:35 p.m.
The following crew members were drowned: William R. Weldon, master, of St. Louis Mo.; Harold Lynch, cook, of New Orleans Russell R. Randolph, pilot, of Paducah, Ky.



### ELBA GIN CO., INC.

Morgan Goudeau, Jr., Pres. and Gen. Mgr. L. M. Coco, Vice-Pres. L. W. Beard, Sec. and Treas.

Melville, La.

Organized in 1930 as a corporation by Morgan Goudeau, Sr. Dissolved to a partnership in 1936. Re-organized in 1952 as a corporation.



TRAVEL IN MELVILLE in May 1927 was strictly by boat, unless like man in for



FLOOD FURY in 1927 is typified by this view of the crevasse in the levee at Melville. The camera is pointed south. Disaster was everywhere. Light object in foreground is

sandbag. Picture a loan by C. Culley.

FLOOD FURY in 1927 is typified by this The camera is pointed south. Disaster w Floyd L. Ashley, oller, of New Orleans, and Timothy Cushing, deckhand, of Gretna, La. The bodies of the first two men were recovered further down the Atchafalaya Rivershortly after the sinking, and the last three were recovered from the vessel during salwage operations.

The following crew members survived the sinking: Captain Ennis Verret, who floeted down river after the sinking and finally made it ashore on a log. He was rescued the day after the wreck. Charles W. Kock, chief engineer of New Orleans; Robert K. Jones, Second Engineer, St. Louis, Mo.; Billy Moore, mate, Pensacola, Fla; Harvey A. Odom, deckhand of New Orleans, and Vince Matherne, citer of Larose, La. The last four were rescued immediately following the wreck.

During the years since shortly before World War I, Melville has had no less than a half dozen weekly newspapers, nome of which survived. These include "The Atchafalaya Waves," "The Melville Stave Mill was built in 1919 P.T. Bolz.

R.E. Schulze, a longtime resident of Opelousas, became the first manager, and although the mill changed ownership. Schulze

continued as manager until his retirement in '39.

continued as manager until his retirement in '39.

The mill was sold to the Wunderlick Stave Co. in 1922 by Bolz.
Wunderlick, in turn, sold it to the Allen Cooperate Co. in 1937 who are presently operating it.

When Highway 71 was paved and a new road cut through the state, Melville was left off the main thoroughfare. Nobody is sure whether it is history or legend that the matter was the result of the late Huey Long's indignation at the community's lack of enthusiasm for him.

Nobody is sure who did it — but the story is that when Long came to Melville to speak, he was handed a soaphox and only a scattered few stayed to hear what he had to say. Even those heckled the late great Kingfish, and he failed to "carry" Melville in the elections that followed. He vowed the town would pay or it by being left off the highway, and, whether that is the reason or not, the road was laid through Krotz Springs and the town was no longer on the main thoroughfare from Shreveport to New Orleans.

Until that time a familiar sight at Melville was the lining up of automobiles to ride the

toll ferry across the Atchafalaya River. The life was moved in 1952.

ferry remains, though, of course, business is not what it used to be.

A pipeline was laid in 1909, and the Standard Oil put in a station there in 1911, though



ANOTHER VIEW of 1927 levee crevasse at Melville, looking south as water pours in-nd. Row of sandbays on too levee in foreground was futile attempt to stave off disaster.



RAKING THE SUNKEN towhoat Jane Smith from the deep Atchafalaya at Melville was a monumental salvage job, done by a New Orleans firm, and required months, Photos by Charles Culley.



### **MELVILLE REXALL PHARMACY**

**Our New Modern Drug Store Dedicated to the Health** of the Community

We Deliver

MELVILLE, LOUISIANA

TCHAFALAYA

Swelllines price 2

INSURANCE

D. E. Dupie

Here we are &

All Outings at

Mosquito Ban

Come and See US

While Times are (PANICKY)

Unbleached Domestic 100



SODDEN MELVILLE looked like this in 1927. Godchaux's store is building at lower right, Drug store is across water-filled street.

### Waves,' Melville paper

Growing and prosperous Melvillehad a new weekly newspaper in the year 1908, name. "The Atchafalaya Waves," and it was a hand-some four-page journal for its day.
The copy at hand (see cut) is the edition of Samrday, Feb. 29, 1908, and is the property of Mrs. L. Austin Foutenot Jr. Originally, from the address on the front, it had been sent to J. B. Sandoz, Opelousas,
The issue we have is Vol. 1, No. 4, hence the paper apparently was first published Feb. 1, 1908.
The editor (the name has been some form

1, 1908.
The editor (the name has been torn from the masthead) made a valiant effort to recount the doings of the Melville locality, and here is a summary of what the Waves found to report for the week ending Feb. 29, 1908: "W, E, Fife has opened a meat market in the new building near his residence, "Levee Inspector W, C, Gordon returned Saturday from Latannier, where he superintended the work, He reports the work completed as far as the Colorado Southern bridge, where the levee was tied.

"Steamer Robert Dodds went as far as Latannier Sunday where Capt, McQuinn's con-victs camped were loaded for White Castle, where they will be located for a few weeks. There were 156 convicts transported to tha

point.

"There is no better location than Melville for a wholesale grocery house, it could control the river and a large portion of railroad trade out of here.

"MARRIED-At the home of the bride's parents at McCrea P., O., Thursday, Feb. 20, at 7:30 p.m., willie E. Brown of Lavonia and Miss Irene Patterson, Rev. J. B. Leeofficiating. The happy couple will make their home at Lavonia.

Lavonia,

"R. E. Flennikan is down with measles,
"J. L. LeBlanc's gasoline up came up
Tuesday with 20,735 lbs, of fish.
"Bob Schuler had charge of H. M. Gordon's
store while Burt was in New Orleans this
week.
"C. W. Krotz, the Melville pusher, spent
several days in Opelousas and on the Avoyel-

les division in the interest of the big sale to

les division in the interest of the big sale to be put on soon.

"Capt. Hinckley of the Frisco system and Mr. McMurry of the firm of Kohlmann and McMurry, who have the contract to fudid the Frisco bridge over the river at Latannier, were in town Thursday on business.

"C. W. Krotz, the daddy of Melville, is arranging to put on a big sale on the South side in the next 30 days, watch out the next issue "Hon. Yves Andrepont and wife of Opelousas were in our city Wednesday on their way to Spring Hill to visit their son who is attending college.

"Lud Darnell, Melville's distinguished peace officer, has been appointed by the Czar to the head of the Russian Secret Place, with headquarters at Palmetto, The "Honorable". Lud is to be congramtated on the high thom that has been conferred on him.—Picayune.

"On the first of April a representative of a syndicate from Toledo, Ohio, will meet Mr. Krotz here for the purpose of going into the matter of financing the building of a railroad from this point to Krotz Springs, and will also look into the advisability of extending the road north of here to Columbia, in Caldwell parish. The supposition is that one of the new roads now being built through Krotz Springs is in on this deal to build this road, like this branch would be run north to connect with the Rock Island main line, Little information can be secured to assure our readers that a road will be secured to assure our readers that a road will be secured to assure our readers that a road will be secured to assure our readers that a road will be secured to assure our readers that a road will be secured to assure our readers that a road will be secured to assure our readers that a road will be secured to assure our readers that a road will Island main line. Little information can be secured to assure our readers that a road will be secured shortly from the Springs to our thriving little city. The more railroads weget the quicker we will get citified.

"BASEBALL—The boys should lose no time in organizing a first class teamhere to play ball this season. There is some good material here and we could have some interesting match game.

terial here and we could have some interesting match game,
"THE NEW DEPOT--The present traffic over the T & P and its branch to Avoyelles and the O. G. Rey, is such that our little 2 x 4 depot is entirely too small to accommodate the present passenger traffic, and as for the freight it has to behandled out of the cars. Now that the heavy fall traffic has lessened it is to be hoped that the work will be started at once on our new depot,

"J. F. Dezauche of Opelous as Sundayed with home folk,
"Dr. W. E. Hawkins of Palmetto was in town

"B. F. Cason spent several days in New

"THE ATCHAFALAYA WAVES," weekly newspaper, was printed in Melville beginning in February 1908. This is Vol. 1, No. 4, is-sued Saturday, February 20, 1908.

E W STAND

FOR
FIRE INSURANCE
PROTECT
Your Pamily
Talk WILL
G. M. HOUK

### Dr. Gordon Morgan

By SUE LYLES EAKIN

MELVILLE, --- "You just can't write a history of Melville without telling about Dr. Morgan!" As we walked the pleasant streets and visited the friendly homes at Melville piecing together as much as we could of the community's past, we heard that admonition over and over again. No, he hadn't done anything spectacular, unless you would say that loving everybody in town -- and being loved in reurn -- was spectacular, and maybe it is. Dr. Morgan was gone now. He's been dead now for seven years or so, and folks sometimes comment wistfully that it's a shame he isn't buried in Melville. He loved it so, and he never wanted to be anywhere else. But Dr. Morgan was 80 when he died, and, what was more important than being buried in Melville, he lived most of his adult life there.

what was more important than being buried in Melville, he lived most of his adult life there.

We heard so much about the slight-built doctor who had left such a mark on the rown that, once the history was carefully nicked away in the Daily World office, we found ourselves headed back for the quiet streets and the friendly people on a questof our own. Who, indeed, was this Dr. Morgan? We asked a lady at the Able Hotel.

"Know Dr. Morgan! Indeed, I did," she sighed, "He lived alone — but then he was at somebody's house all the time. EVERY-BODY loved him. . I was thinking the other day about when my children had the measles, it was lightning and stormy, and I called Dr. Morgan, and of course, he came, had he knew I was scared, and he wouldn't leave me, He slipped off his shoes and lay across the foot of the bed and slept that night."

We hunted Dot McNeal who had served as his secretary and driven him around on his calls during the last years of his service to the community.

"Everybody loved Dr. Morgan. He came here in 1917 from Woodside, He had been practicing here for years when Ilmew him... He never collected his bills. People either paid him or they didn't. I'd make out bills and he would take them and tear them up. "Sometimes I would make them again and send them out anyway without him knowing it — You know, he took care of patients at Krotz Springs, Rideau, Palmetto, Le-Beau..."

Beau... 'He didn't fish nor hunt. He had his whole life built around his practice. Now, I had did own two dogs he loved: Toy, a fox terrier, and Tiny Boy, a spitz. 'He loved children and he kept lollipops for them... He was very religious, and he attended all the churches -- Methodist, Baptist, all of them, 'tho he himself was Methodist, He used to say he never saw a bad looking woman: they were all symetrical! Any size or shape, but Dr. Morgan would always say they were symetrical?'

Dr. Morgan, we gathered from all the people eager to fill out the story of his life, was a native of Opelousas and once served in the state legislature. He had a standing offer to go to Shreveport and practice with a successful physician who was a lifelong friend of his--but he would never go. He had offers to paractice in Baton Rouge — but he couldn't leave Melville. He never bought modern equipment but was content with the simple furnishings he had, and he delivered babies until a few months before he died at 80 years of age.

He loved to eat, and his favorite food was smothered cabbage.

He loved to dance, and he was never too tired to take a carload of young folks to a dance. Nor did he sit on the sidelines and watch. He danced — he loved it.

We visited the Melville Merchants & Planters Bank where an impressive picture of the beloved old doctor hangs on the wall, and under the picture is a plaque: "1867-1948; First president; 1908-1948; He served well this bank and this community." Dr. Morgan helped organized the bank.

We talked with Mrs, Harold Westerhaus. "Dr. Morgan," she repeated sofity. "He was next to the Lord. When Melville lost Dr. Morgan he might walk in the door any minute. "He was an institution here," he says. "There's no doubt about that, He was one man who served the public — rich or poor, black or white, it, dida't make any difference. He went on calls nights just like in the day, Cold or raining, it didn't matter, knowing full well when he was called that there was nothing in it for him but the call. "If he had collected any portion of the money due him, he could have retired many times over."

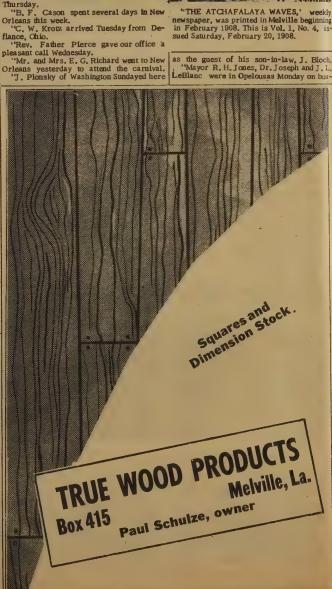
Dr. Morgan, we learned, had another strange talent: "He was the best driver of

"If he had collected any portion of me money due him, he could have retired many times over."

Dr. Morgan, we learned, had another strange talent: "He was the best driver of an auto in a road full of cows I ever saw, lie could weave in and out a herd of cows, and, somehow, he seldom, if ever, hitone, Yessir, he was a master of winding around cows!"

"A liar," Dr. Morgan frequently said, "shall never enter the Kingdom of Heaven!" and in lighter moments he was apt to say, "No air, that just doesn't hop by me?" And he advised his patients, "You'll always be as young as you feel!"

No, we wouldn't say Dr. Gordon Morgan didn't have a spectacular life -- surely, not many men leave behind such a handsome legacy of beloved memories of their good deeds. Maybe the nicest way he is remembered is like Aunt Melinda Jackson, an ancient colored woman who was out picking berries in the fields near Melville a few years back, commented, "Does I know Dr. Morgan I I reckon I does. He birthed half of Melville"



T \$ vs. 1 1 E 8: ICH will sell the BEST?

ON-WHITE, Ltd., control of the contr

REAL ESTATE E SECURITY. MELVILLE MOSQUITO Hurrah

Don't forget to to fix that little Present, when you go to the Big M O O S E Package Party, Tuesday. Everybody else does.

Do You Wa ATICKE GET "ROSENBERG" Drug

MELVILLE MOSQUITO" was a tiny newspaper, its pages 6x9 inches in size, are the front (right) and back pages of the little 4-page publiciation, for Sunday, 15,1917, reduced to about one-third size. The two inside pages were printed updown. Capt. G. H. Coffree was listed as editor but there was not news in it, only the front page list of the 10 men who signed for war service, and that one joke in enter of the back page. This and the three other papers were a loan by Mrs. Lou

of. L., Voorhies of Opelousas was in riday booking orders for Baldwin & Misses Hattle Cranford and Annie Ray hington are the guests of relatives. Attorneys Austin Fontenot and Roberi were business visitors here Saturpr, S. H., Joseph, D., D., G., O., spentaday night at Bunkle installing a Massige. ... Chas. Brown went through here on his way to Church Point, where he gage in business. L. A., Williams attended the seventy-anniversary celebration of the Baton Fire Department. She was accompandisses Sarah Louise Richard, Daisy and Stella Havard.

"Prof. Henry G. Lewis, principal of the Plaucheville high school, was the guest of the editor Monday. Prof. Lewis was at the head of the St. Mary Academy of Opelousas when the editor was a pupil of the institution, and it was a delight to meet that splendid gentleman and educator, who had been to Opelousas to visit our good friend and school mate, Fritz Sandoz of the U.S. Navy.
"Dr. A. W. Martin and Foster Morgan of Woodside were the guests of friends hereSunday.

day,
"St. Landry is the banner parish of the
state, and Melville its coming city,"
"The Atchafalaya Waves" was well patronized by the merchants of Melville for a news-



**Buckhorn Bar** AND CAFE

Savage



**Esso Products** James Savage, Owner Melville, La.





Sunset Boys Will Attend FFA Convention

Dudley Castille and Edward
Other will represent the Sunset
F. F. A. Chepter at the annual
convention of the La. Associat.

Editor of the Melville News



Melville Boys In Service

ELVILLE NEWS" was published weekly from July 30, 1942, to May 6, 1943. Berty eching, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Beeching, was editor. The paper was a profimrs. Rigby Owen, wife of the then publisher of the Daily World, and it was printing the Daily World press in Opelousas. This copy and those of the Melville Tattler delville Mosquito and The Melville Star were Ioaned by Mrs. Lou Jackson.



THE MELVILLE TATTLER" was one of at least five newspapers that have been pubed at one time or another in Melville. This copy, the top half of which is shown here
led to less than one-third its size, is the second issue of the enterprise, dated
lary 27, 1917. This issue tells of the re-election of the late W. B. Prescou as school
lary 27, 1917. This issue tells of the re-election of the late W. B. Prescou as school
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lary 27, 1917. The school board president. The center picture and article
history of the Merchants and Farmers Bank. Top right story tells how the national
tor of the Moose order "personally conducted a large audience on a stereopticon
to Mooseheart." Elsewhere the paper reports that in Opelousas: Jos. Ruffino has
need a combination pipe and monkey wrench which can be used also as a hammer; that
ley Fontenot, 14-yearrold son of Chief Deputy Tax Collector Ariel Fontenot, suffered
oken arm when a ear overturned in which he was riding with Nathan Roos; and a moss
was to be started in Opelousas. Managing editor of this paper was Richard D. Bond.



**Merchant & Farmers** 



W. E. Harmon **President** Allen Budden Vice-President

H. H. Westerhaus Cashier

> Melville La.

Capital and Surplus \$90,000.00

Established August 22, 1908

### THE MELVILLE STAR

Legion Post
Heads Name
For Year
P. F. Angier Named Post
Communication
At the regular mention
of Tripitus-Joseph Fast 116, of
trying officer was retired to serve

"THE MELVILLE STAR" had a more successful life than the other papers found there. The top half of the front page above, for Saurday, Aug. 22, 1936, shows it to be Volume \$8, No. 12, L.D., Young Ir., now state wildlife commissioner, was publisher. Reproduction above is reduced down almost to one-third of size.

paper so young at the time. Advertisers in-cluded:

cluded:

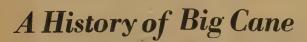
C. C. Johnson "shoes, shoes shoes". Lud

Darnali, "first class groceries", H.M. Gordon "Man's-Sure-FixShoes," C.L. Phillips'
Machine Shop. People's Stationery, D. E. Dunlap, insurance, C. W. Stone, "all outings at
8¢; mosquito bars next week." R. H. Jones,
fish dealer and ice, Tohias Store, Baton
Rouge, mail order Clay Whiskey, \$2 gallon.
Melville Bargain Store, "More Goods for
Same Money," T. W. Noble, Fordoche, La.,
whiskey in barrels from \$2 to \$6 per gallon.
W. E. Fife, butcher, Melville Rink, "Skating,
Skating, Wednesday, Friday& Saurday," The
Opelousas, Gulf and Northeastern R'y, "The
Opelousas, Gulf and Northeastern R'y, "The
O, G. & N. R. connects daily with passenger
trains for all points in Louisiana and
Texas..." J. W. Jordan, G. F. & P. A. Har-

ry Flanders, Genl. Supt., H. Rachal, local agent.

The Bank of Melville, M.J. Goudeau, president, A. D. Havard, vice-president, D. R. Dumpal, cashier, "Make this bank yourgranary." J. E. Hill, fresh staple and familygrocaries. R. E. Fleniken, butcher shop, "First Class in all its Appointments." Gus Gehr, Wholesale Grocer and Liquor Dealer, Alexandria, La., "Send to me \$3.20 and I will ship to you by express prepaid, inplain box without any marks to indicate the contents, four full quart bottles Cream of Anderson, seven years old pure Rye whiskey."

Paul Artall, general merchandise, Mano's Bargain Store, "Cheap for Cash!" Capp's Restaurant, oysters, Crescent Bakery, Fresh Bread Baked Dally, Brown & Mount, fine wine and liquors, Fordoche, La.



Big Cane was a surprisingly prosperous center back after the Civil War, Large boats plyed the waters of Bayou Rouge, bringing in supplies from New Orleans and taking away shipments of cotton and molasses. Several big stores formed a business center for the country for miles around where plantations stretched out from the bayou.

The Big Cane business center was already established when one Leopold Godchaux, a youth just 18 years old at the time, arrived on a steamboat, landing at Big Cane. Young Godchaux, fresh from Alsace, was here to seek his forme in this wilderness of central Louisiana. He became a merchant, starting out, as other prominent leaders of the area did, on horseback, pedding his wares to the remote plantation houses. If the story of these early "Pack Peddiers" is ever written—and written it should be, for they played a major part in the history of this country—that of hearty old individualist, Leopold Godchaux, should certainly be among them.

Probably after a few years selling cimpamon and needles and caffee a women who never six the insides of a store, Godchaux bought the property of one Hampton Smith on Bayou Rouge.

Godchaux came to a community that had long since been named by the canebrake, a prolific growth of enormous—sized switchcan that grew in the marshy area. Earlier planters who had been born at Big Cane in 1874, "that when anybody was going from one plantation or another to Big Cane, when you passed a house, somebody was sure to stick her head out the window and call out, "Going to Big Cane? Pring my mall hack with you?"

Mrs. Afeman says that she doesn't remember much about Morrow in that day. "It was too far away" in the days of wagon trails, wild animals and virgin forests. "The nearest town was Evergreen, 14 miles away."

Mrs. Afeman says that she doesn't remember much about Morrow in that day. "It was too far away" in the days of wagon trails, wild animals and virgin forests. "The nearest town was Evergreen, 14 miles away."

Mrs. Afeman says.

"My father was a pilot on a steam

sary in 1946. O.Q. Foster was chairman of the committee to gather the church 'shistory, and others on the committee included Mrs. Lula Fogleman, Mrs. Lorena Toler, R.F. Jackson, and R.A. Pickeu, Jr.

It was Miss Mandel Jackson's grandfather, Isaac R. Jackson, who gave the land on which to erect the church, and on July 21, 1846, S.S. Burdette, organized themselves into a Presbytery and organized a church. A total 42 willies and six colored people formed the membership, all coming from the Bayou Rouge Baptist Church at Evergreen, 14 miles away.

Several years ago, the old Godchaux two-storied store that had formed the artery of life in the community of Big Cane and for miles arou, d was torn down, and the old gin and other buildings were removed too. In their place, two neat stores, facing each other acorss the graveled highway there, for a new rural center. Though in this modern age when big cities are only hours away from Big Cane, the neighborhood stores were never built to serve the purpose as the original business center there on the Bayou Rouge.

The Bayou Rouge itself, which in places had narrowed down to a ditch, has been dredged and again it is a respectable sized bayou, though the big steamboats are gone from its waters forever.

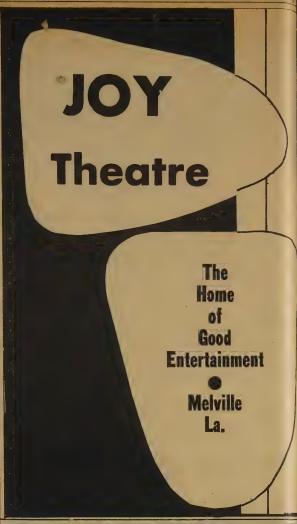
"Big Cane was laid off in lots for a townbut it never made a town," Mrs. Afeman recalls one of the quirks of history. "The railroad didn't go through the place."

"We had a little private school there, and I remember how, when it rained, it lay in the middle of a regular lake of water. We would throw chunks of wood in the water and walk on 'em to keep our feet from getting wet—though many's the day I set up in school there with wet feet."

At the small one—room school a teacher named John Bell was one of the first, if not the first, teacher. Parents paid him \$36 per month.

Dr. S.P. Ward, a Methodist Sunday School superintendent at Big Cane, was the community doctor back in the '80's, Mrs. Afeman remembers.

Mrs. Afeman, who now lives at Morrow, remembers how a steamboat named





### LEON E. WALL

Maker Goodwood Extra Ribbon Cane Sprup

Goodwood Plantation

Melville, La.

**Established** 1946





CANE as it looked during the latter part of the 19th and first part of the 20th cen-business center on Bayou Rouge. The two-storied building in the picture is the store opold Godchaux, and there was a cotton gin and other stores located there. The last se buildings was torn down several years ago. -- Picture loaned by Miss Maude Jack-

ló years ago when Government engi-were dredging the Rouge.

S Mande Jackson, descendent of one of inflies who homesteaded land at Big lives near the banks of the Bayou close to the point where the steamboat i. As a matter of fact, the fron rod to the steamboats were tied is on her

s thanks to Miss Maude's hobby of raphy that some invaluable pictures Cane exist -- the old Godchaux store, gin, Masonic Lodge, and a picture e-room school where she, Mrs. Annie n, and others attended.

"When an old building was torn down not too long ago, they found an old account book dated 1854," Miss Maude says, "There were names in there we had never heard of." The account book has since been destroyed.

Miss Maude's mother was Jennie Weldon, like her father a native of Big Cane whose parents homesteaded the land on which they lived. Her maternal grandmother, Serphena Lambert Weldon, owned the land where Miss Maude now lives and once had a storehere on the Bayou Rouge.

"Big Cane was settled long before Morrow and Bunkie," Miss Maude reminded us,



ONE ROOM SCHOOL at Big Cane in the late



C. R. ROBERTSON of Palmetto is a brother-in-law of the late Dr. Robert Hawkins. (Daily World Photo by Sue Eakin).

church at Bayou jack has been built; the Mission church at Coonville, also, and Mission services at Rosa have been carried on regularly under Brother Coates.

There have been over 100 additions under Bro, Coates Mindstry.

In presenting this Souvenir of our beloved church on this occasion, we humbly beseech our Lord to continue to bless and direct our efforts to always send the Gospel message to all within our reach.

Committee on Church History.

O. Q. Foeter, Chairman, Mrs. Lula Fogleman, Mrs. Lula Fogleman, Mrs. Luca Fogleman, Mrs. Lorena Toler, R. F. Jackson, R. A. Pickett, Jr.

### Palmetto

"Melville had its fish docks, and Big Cane became a trading center in its day-but Palmetto
is hard to beat for its colorful history which
has the full favor of the Wild West, Cowboys
and cattle thieves may not have roamed the
Main Street in Palmetto-but the folks didn't
need cattle, apparently, to squabble over. In
the old days they were handy at finding sometime.

me on days they were tank to print that," extraordinarily handsome Leonard Gansen told us with his eyes twinkling mischievously. "Anyways, them had people mostly shot each other out, and you never saw a quieter, more peaceful place than Palmetto is now!" It was William Riley Spears, much better known as "Uncle Bud," the town marshal of Palmetto for 15 years, who commented wryly on early Palmetto incidents. "What they didn't kill off, he (the Justice of the Peace) semied."

ly on early Palmetto incidents. "What they didn't kill off, he (the Justice of the Peace) sented."

Back as long ago as anybody asheard about, according to the oldtimers, the land for miles around Palmetto belonged to Negroes -- free Negroes. Most prominent among these and owner of the land where Palmetto now lies was Prevot Rideau.

The story of Palmetto begins, apparently, with the building of the railroad, though two stores were built across the track from Palmetto Main Street in a position not far from the depot. They were built, as well as anybody can figure, around 1882. The first stores -- if old-timers are correct -- were built by Simon Issacison and Wesley Budden.

"After the railroad was built in '82," Caansen recalls, "some French families came into this section, There were, for instance, the Soileans who built what we call the Soilean Settlement' two miles out of town."

The name of the settlement started by the

"the Solleau Settlement' two miles out of town."

The name of the settlement started by the erection of the small stores and the laying of the railroad track was not Palmento but "Gochin". The name comes from the Bible... "the land of Gochin", but another committy along the train route had that name and the folks were advised to find a new one. "It was a Yankee woman named Mrs. Sylvester," recollects C.R. Robertson, 74, "that named Palmetto. She owned Holly Grove Plantation here, and she told them to let her name it when they went to change the name, She though so much of these palmettos aroundhere, she named it Palmetto. I remember when they nailed some palmettoes up on the depot until .

### ig Cane Baptist Church

a July... 21, 1946, the Big Cane Baptist ch celebrated its 100th anniversary. C. Coates was pastor. The church apted a committee to delve into its ch history for the occasion, and here heir report; by 21, 1846, S. S. Burdett, N. P. Hotpoly, 1846, S. S. Burdett, N. P. Hotpoly, 1846, S. S. Burdett taken from the chapter, 18th Verse, of Matthew, orazed themselves into a Presbytery and anized a Church of Jesus Christ. Forty-two whites and six blacks thed to this Covenant, all of these memoral from the Bayou Rouge Bapchuch, near Evergreen, Louisiana, be church was received into the Louha Association at Evergreen, which rch had moved to this address during year 1847, along with the Bayou Desse Church.

year 1017, sees church, se period of 1860-1865, and on through Reconstruction, were dark years for the rch. It seldom met with the Association

that period. years of 1872, 1873, and 1874 were re-

g that period.

e years of 1872, 1873, and 1874 were reyears in the church when the memberreached 73, and a Sunday School and
wer meetings were carried on regularly,
April 23, 1897, at the request of FidChurch, a Council was called for the
ose of ordaining W.L. Stagg to the Miny, J. O. Fogleman was ordained a Deain 1900, and ordained to the Ministry



IRON POST on banks of Bayou Rouge was used for typing steam boats at Big Caneduring the 1880s, when that community was a thriving commercial center. (Daily World Photo by Sue Eakin).



early in 1907. July 30, 1904, letters were granted to several members to organize a church at Bayou

July 30, 1904, letters were granted to several members to organize a church at Bayou Jack.

The years of 1911, 1912 and 1913 were revival years again, the membership reaching 160.

The first B, Y. P. U., was organized in 1928, Sunday School additions were built in 1930; and the member ship reaches 243.

The Years 1937 and 1938: were years of great progress. A pastors home was purchased in Morrow, La., and the chuch went on full time with the budget overscribed. In the year 1939 a joint request for 58 letters, including the Pastor, J. A. Carter, was requested to organize a church at Morrow. These were granted and the Morrow Baptist church was organized.

The year following, 1940, the church was under the leadership of J. T. Toler. There were 31 additions to the church. Brother Toler resigned on August 9, 1942, and the present Pastor, L. C. Coates, became Pastor on October 25, 1942.

The Ygars 1942-1946 have been great years of Missionary expansion. The Mission





### JACKSON HARDWARE

**General Hardware** Electrical Appliances

J. M. JACKSON, PROP

MELVILLE, LA.



LEOPOLD GODCHAUX, the lad who came
Big Cane from Alsace and started as a pack
diler to make his forume in north St. Lany Parish. He became the owner of vast
res of land and operated one of the leading
bres at Big Cane during the peak of its life
a thriving shipping center on the Bayou
uge. Picture loaned by Mrs. Ahe God-



FRST HOME of the late Dr. Robert Hawkins, near Palmetto. (Daily World Photo).

they could put the name up!"

But after the railroad track was laid, Palmetto had to move across the track from the north side where the original stores werelocated. The reason was the men building the railroad had workers dig out an immense pit that stretches, like a coiled snake, on the land across the track from Main street. "There wasn't any place to expand after the railroad dug out that pit," the oldtimers point out ruefully.

The land where Palmetto now lies belonged to Prevot Rideau but in 1904 Rideau sold one Elzie Haffield the section lying south of the railroad track which includes the present Main Street. "There were four little cabins and a little wagon road there then," recalls Leonard Gaansen. "Martin-Haffield, an heir, sold his interest to Dr. Robert Hawkins, and A. Siman bought the other half that belonged to a fellow named Stokes,"

Wesley Budden figured large in the history of Palmetto before the turn of the century. He was the first postmaster, as well as operating one of the first stores, and it was he who put up the first cotton gin in Palmetto "one of those where you packed the cotton in baskets out of the wagons and into the gin," Mr. Robertson remembers.

In 1902, or 1903, Dr. Hawkins built a modern gin in Palmetto.

It was 1908 before the first store was built on the side of the track where the main business section now is, according to Uncle Bud Spears. That was the general merchandise store belonging to Charlie Joseph. There was, now, a postoffice, depot and saloon on Main Street.

In 1916, says former Town Councilman Gaansen. Palmetto was incorporated and

Gaansen, Palmetto was incorporated and

'Old Man lke'' -- Issacson -- was the first

"Old Man Ike" — issacson — was the first mayor.

"I was on the Council then," Gaansen shakes with merriment as he recalls the old days," and Old Man Ike was mad because the trains wouldn't slow down and let passengers get on at Palmetto. He wrote to the railroad officials in New Orleans and everything, but nothing did any good.

"Finally, he proposed an ordinance and it passed, making trains slow down to three miles an hour when they came through town to regulate the speed of that train and told Old Man Ike so, but, anyway, they voted to regulate the speed to three miles an hour.

"Well, the railroad officials wrote back and told him that the ordinance wouldn't hold. That was in 1919. After that, themen on the train increased their speed when the train passed through Palmetto. They'd wave at Old Man Ike and just die laughing, and Old Man Ike would stand in the door and see'em and rave and cuss — but there wasn't nothing he could do about it?"

Over at Morrow, Mrs. Annie Jacobs Afeman adds one foomote to the history of Palmetto: She remembers when the folks in the section spoke of it as "Nigger-Foot" because it was, at that time, an entirely Negro community.



UNCLE BUD SPEARS was town marshal of Palmetto for 23 years and had some harrowing experiences. (Daily World Photo by Sue Eakin).

"We had sort of let our option on being incorporated drop," says Uncle Bud Spears, "until we needed to take it up again and have some peace officers when the mill came in '23."

in '23,"

"The Mill' in Palmetto is the Brewer-Neinstedt sawmill which located here in 1923 and milled hardwoods exclusively. Therehad been smaller sawmills but nothing like the Big Brewer-Neinstedt.

With The Mill came the Beyers, the Bullingtons, the Siglers, the Watsons, the Bushels, the Roberts, the Masons, the Garons, the Burns, and a nightwatchman named Waters. It was not long later that Muse Keller, a pharmacist, opened a drug store in Palmetto and has expanded his operations to include running the postoffice and a large general mercantile store there, as well as a drug store.

eral mercantile store mere, as well as a drug store.

The Sliman building was put up on Main Street to take care of the rush of people and activity which came into Palmetto with The Mill. The long wooden building contains many small Palmetto business places today, and in lieu of a bank there is the friendly "advancing" that goes on in the larger of Palmetto stores.

stores.

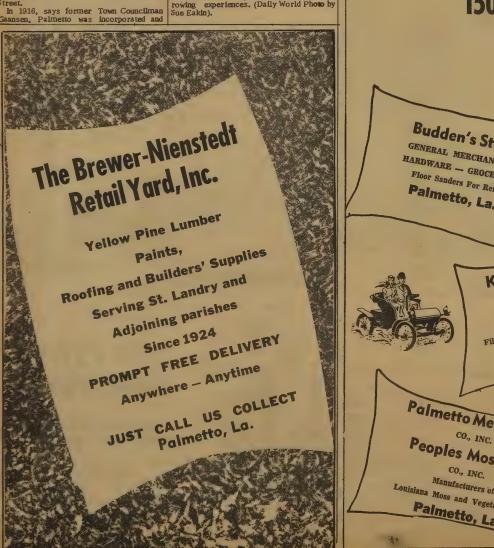
The Methodist Church is the oldest in Palmetto and was erected in 1904, The Baptist came in 1925, and the Catholic worshippers

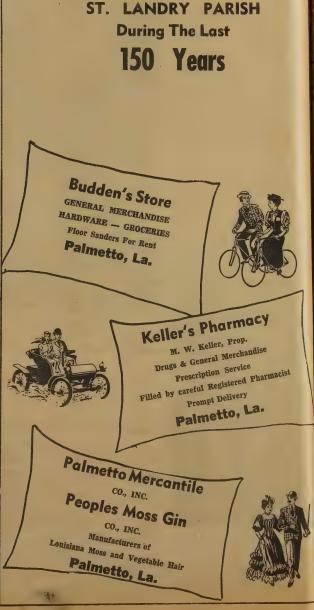


FORMER COUNCILMAN Leonard sen of Palmetto. (Daily World Photo Eakin).

ARE PROUD OF THE HISTORY AND PROGRESS Made by the people of







#### orrow

y of Morrow begins with the story ("Ednis") Morrow who moved in-didences not far from where the pot now stands and homestead what me the vast acres of the Morrow Morrow brought with him from Rouge prairie ( around Goudeau, oung wife, Ella Dee Goudeau Mor-their three-months old daughter, t was in April of 1859.

yes, and, so dense was the wilder-sometimes had to blow on his cow-all the slaves for help in chasing yes and bears and other whild ani-came up around the plantation setnight.

at night.

Figaro, a colored woman now living
ow, is the daughter of one of those
the slave was named Henry Tompd Delia recalls her father saying
worked for Mr. Morrow in the dayat night gradually cleared out spaces
buts for hemselves. There were
Delia remembers hearing the old
y, and they were plenty bad on the

spring Morrow built his house in the spring Morrow built his house in the ness and started carving himself a out of the wilderness was less than a defore the great Civil War began, but natation with its reputation for hospitand self-sufficiency was maintained in the same way as most plantations were

rdinarily gone to St. Mary's a few way from LeBeau, in addition, there church of Christ, Jehovah's Wit-the Pentecostal and the Episcopal

jail and a small Town Hall were within the past few years. Herbert mayor. There are an estimated 500 Palmetto.

n paimetto, the turn of the century an unpainted the turn of the century an unpainted thich has been variously used as a Masonic Hall, church and residence, das the first school, but a fine brick was built in 1930. A Negro school been built in Melville, and school ring in children from the surround-

a.
of the leading businesses in Palmetto
the furniture turned out by the Taylor
. They specialize in furnishings for
and churches, and oftenusecedar for
and the like, for retailers.



FANCY SCRIPT taken from a friendship album belonging to Cora, one of the daught-ers of Earnest Morrow, original settler of Morrow. The time was around 1882. Ink is black and red. This is reduced to one-third original size.

black and red. This is reduced to one-mird original size.

before the war. The slaves evidently stayed, even though they were "free" labor now and could no longer be bought and sold,
Dry Bayou which curves around one side of the Morrow High school grounds now was "like a river" then, the late Mrs. Lydia Morrow Ransome used to say, Mrs. Ransome was one of the 10 children of the first settler, and the old Morrow home was on the very banks of Dry Bayou.
"Don't ask me IF there was water in Dry Bayou," Delia Figaro chuckles nostalgically. "Ask me HQW MUCH water there was! Ask me how many times we waded in that water? We couldn't swim -- we just paddled around in the water and got wet, Yes, it was deepin places, and the boys would swim, Miss Eloise and me used to forever be wading in that bayou. It was just outside her house!" Schooling was often a hit or miss affair, but Earnest Morrow built a tiny schoolhouse -- a one room school -- where his own and the neighbors' children attended. The Havards, the Burleighs, the Reynolds, and many others whose names are lost, attended the school where a Mr. Shinn taught, Shinn roomed and boarded, without cost, at the big plantation house of the Morrows.

The Morrow Plantation house was not a



Furniture Manufacturing Co.

**Phone Melville 5704** Makers of Cedar Robes, Cedar Chests, Desks and Church Furniture. The above cedar robe is sold by Doucet Furniture Co. and Elton Doucet Furmiture Co. in Opelousas and by leading furniture companies throughout the

twas

a Grand Ole Song

they Sang'



#### ... AND THEIR FOLKS BEFORE THEM

150 years ago everything was hustle and bustle as Louisiana birthed a new daughter and called it St. Landry Parish. As the child grew into womanhood, it invited many followers into its cities, towns and communities. We have all grown together. We look into the future of this parish with confidence . . progressing ever forward toward a happier livelihood as was taught by our ancestors. We render a hearty Salutation to the past and to the future.

#### Melville Hotel

"The Home of Good Food" Melville, La. W. E.

Harmon General Merchandise Melville, La. Chas.

LaShute

Westinghouse AppliancesCrane Plumbing

Melville, La. Melville

Garage

& WELDING SERVICE

Shell ProductsGoodyear Tires Melville, La.

Melville

**Lions Club** 1946-1955

Congratulates
Melville and St:
Landry parish
on their history



HIGH WATER at Morrow, 1927.

match for Scarlett O'Hara's Tara with its immense white columns, but the Big House was the type more often seen in this section -- high-cellinged, spacious, having and plenty of food for everybody who chanced by.

The plantation itself was worked by a'small army of Negroes who raised cotton and cane, and the house was the center of the plantation - commently which included dozens of Negro cabins. Endless space in buildings were

Negroes had refused to harvest the crop. But there were many happier days in that relatively uncomplicated life of the last half of the 19th centry.

If anyone imagines the naming of "queens" to rate various events and festivities is anything now, it is only because such trivial information has been forgottes in the mass of memories of the times. For the late Mrs. Lydia Morrow Ransome, a belle of her day, liked to recall the gay tournaments when the young folks gathered for miles around from all the plantations.

There was a circular path for the horses, and instead of the decorated cars of the twentieth century, there were decorated horses—and prizes for the winners. There were riding events and winners in the various classes. Once Mrs. Ransome refused to bequeen of such a tournament because she didn't care for the lad who went with the honer as Kingl. Tournaments were most frequently held at the Burleigh Plantation several miles up Bayou Rouge.

"I used to figure I could go to the parties and the tournaments, too." Della smiles to herself as she rocks on her gallery at Morrow. "All the Morrow girls was a-going and so was I. They used to have them tournaments with the horses running around in circles to see who could run the fastest!"

In 1882, Earnest Morrow gave a strip of land 100 feet wide to the Texas and Pacific Railroad Company, and thedepot was named for him: Morrow Station. The original station was a quarter of a mile further south than the present location. The railroad divided the Morrow property in half, the acres of the original plantation stretching out on either side of the track.

It is Delia Figaro to whom we are indebted for a memorable picture of the day the first train went through. "Mr. Morrow he told us ahead of time. There was coaches a-coming down that track they was buildin' and it wasn't going to be pulled by no mules and it wasn't going to be pulled by no mules and it wasn't going to be pulled by no mules and it wasn't moving fast, not like trains do now, and, now I know as a latting



DELIA FIGARO'S father was a slaw DELIA FIGARO'S father was a slay plantation of Earnest Morrow, origina of Morrow. Delia paints a memorable of the first train coming through theo ity. "Folks said the pore little old trabe tired -- coming so far with no horn omules a-pulling it and it a-puffing it was!" (Daily World Photo by Sue

"Mr. Morrow he looked at hit and he.
"Mr. Morrow he looked at hit and he.
'I might not be here but there'll be coal
flying through the air too some day, Jus;
you see them coaches on that railroad it
you goin' to see coaches in the air,
and people in them coaches -- made,
or so people, and them a-flyin'.

"'Oh, we'd say, Mister Morrow, we
goin' fly in' em!" and he'd say no, you m
not, 'case you're scared but other po
will. An' some people will fly and some
be kitt.

will. An' some people will fly and some be kilt.

"He lived to see them things, see airph flying in the air. I remember the first we saw one "

"But Mister' Morrow, you know whath would say when he looked at the tracoming through. He ain't liked them; tall! He say, "You see them thing They're poison! They're death! to couldn't get him into one. He say a sat rey and two horses will carry him any wheres he wants to go."

As was the custom in those days, the he





1920 1955

APPLIANCES

**CORTE'S** 

Self-Service Food Dept-

S. A. Corte, Prop. MELVILLE, LA. **A Complete Store**  **GLIDDEN PAINTS** 

Shoes for the Entire Family



ORROW MAIN STREET in 1900, Picture a loan by Miss Mabel Ransome. It was taken the C.J. Chevalier of New Iberia.



ORIGINAL MORROW HOME in background at left, Mrs. Earnest Morrow, wife of the st settler, taken many years ago as she fed her chickens. Photo a loan by Miss Mabel

table Morrow family not only boarded the acher free of charge but there was a contact train. one Charles Ransome, stayed the the Morrow's when he was in the area, and fell in love and married Earnest Morrow's aughter, Lydia.

Lydia Morrow was a popular girl, and she ept an album - a friendship album in which he had her friends write momentoes. Melwed with age are yellowed pages of delicate prior, each letter a work of art and set off the countiess feathery lines -- a pastime vidently much the fad in that day.

Probably just before Lydia left for one her trips with her conductor-husband to exas or Florida or Ohio where they stayed one time or another, a friend wrote in the bum on June 19, 1882:

"Three wishes I could well discover Wherein my rapture lies
A bliss how welcome to a lover Should each bright wish comprise.

First, that I might be with Thee Second, never to part Third -- oh, no, there cannot be Another in my heart?

But from Big Cane, Leopold Godchaux early citizen of that community who gave his daughter's name to Rosa, wrote to Ly-dia Morrow in her album (Godchaux was a widower then and 'interested' in Miss Mor-

"Token of friendship
"Tis not excited love
I bear for thee, my friend

My heart to thee will move
When days of passion end.
Tis friendship true and calm
Unchanging as the sun
And when you seek that balm
A friend, O, count me one.

Big Cane --Sept. 30, '82

Sept. 30, '82

Another interesting entry in that album is 
"Learn how to make 'money' -- Signed, Jay Gould."

The first year of public schools in Morrow was 1897, and the first teachers included Mrs, Etta Northup, Miss Julia Havard of Melvite and Miss Sally Reeder. The public school property was purchased from Earnest Morrow, and, indeed, the site chosen was the one of the private school which he had provided for his own children.

Once a year Morrow went to New Orleans via steamboat down the Bayou Rouge and returned with barrels of whiskey and supplies for the Commissary. There were special treats for his own household, such as fried freits and canned juices,

It takes Delia Figaro to reflect the position of Earnest Morrow in the community, in a voice like the kind a person might re-



GRAVE OF EARNEST MORROW, original GRAVE OF EARNESS MORROW, Original settler of Morrow for whom the community is named, is located at the Catholic cemetery near the site of his early home. He was born Jan. 1, 1836 and died April 16, 1924.--(Daily World photo by Sue Eakin)



ED AND EARNEST MORROW III, back to 1916, after a fishing trip near Morrow. Pic-ture loaned by MissMabel Morrow.

serve for speaking of saints, Delia re-

serve for speaking of saints, Delia recalls:

"Mr. Morrow was a man among men. There was the time, for instance, when his son got kilt. There was a riot down there and they were shooting at each other right and left and his son got kilt. And they come and told Mr. Morrow about it, and they was still shooting. But he ain't take nothing but his walking cane, and he picked it up and wentdown there to that saloon.
"And right in the middle of that shooting, he just walked to where his son lay there dead and stood beside him with his walking stick, and he told 'em to bring him home, Folks said it was a wonder they didn't shoot him too-- but they didn't!"

Earnest Morrow died in 1924, and he had seen his plantation develop into a community. The Morrow High school was renovated in the thirties and the fine school plant serves children for miles around.





### **CHAS. CANNATELLA SONS**

Building Materials GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Melville, La.

Hardware And **Appliances** 

### ABLE HOTEL IS JUSTIFIABLY PROUD OF ITS ROLE THE HISTORY OF THE ATCHAFALAYA COUNTRY



There has been scarcely any activity in the history of the Atchafalaya Country that has not called the Able Hotel home.

While not a "swanky" hotel as such are measured today, it has that home-like atmosphere the swanky ones lose. It's hotel register records a treasure-house of



The Able Hotel has seen the levees of the era before 1927, when most every river rise imposed a major flood threat, replaced with a system that virtually insures protection against any conceivable emergency. During these times it has been home for many of the great in the building of this gigantic protective control.

Few people know that more water has been taken care of by the rebuilt levee system than flowed by in 1927. According to Corp. of Engineer data, far more water passed down the Atchafalaya in 1945 than in 1927.

Melville, of today, is protected by a huge levee encircling the town and the chance is remote that it will ever again be flooded.

At 5:30 A.M. May 17, 1927 one of the most disastrous floods this

section ever experienced struck. A desperate fight had been carried on against the river for days. It ended in defeat.

So intense had been his efforts to stem the flood, when the break occurred, the state engineer in charge accepting it as a personal defeat broke down and wept as a child.

For sixty-five days water covered Melville. Transportation was by gas boat and Washington was the port of entry.

Finally the flood receded and history records a long discouraging era of reconstruction, yet today there are few signs of the catastro-

The history of the Able Hotel is replete with incidents of the 1927 disaster. One of the most interesting of which pertains to the Merchants and Farmers Bank, of which Mr. H. H. Westerhaus was then, as now, Cashier.

In the few minutes of grace following the break an attempt was made to get the bank's safe to the upper floor of the Hotel. Getting it to the foot of the stairs, it had to be abandoned where it stood covered with water until late July.

The bank carried on its business on the upper floor. When the water receded to the point where the safe could be opened, a certain amount of money was removed every day and spread upon the floor of Room 28 to dry. This operation took about 15 days.

An amusing side light to the bank's plight in the early hours of the flood was that its assets, in a grass sack were transported by canoe down the main street to the ABLE HOTEL.



LEMOYNE POSTOFFICE and grocery store, owned by Sylvan Godchaux, the son of Leo-hold Godchaux, one of the prominent early settlers of the section. (Daily World Photo by

### Lemoyne

Apram Richard setued at this point in ordern St. Landry Parish and spread is plantation - community out comforably wer the land for probably as long as a half enury. He, too, gave property for the rail-rad, and he, too, had the depot named he into Richard, La.

Old Abram Richard was a contemporary of expold Godchaux and Earnest Morrow and their large planters of that area, who, in the plantation was sold or R.C. Andrews and a man named Casperia ho bought land in the name of Andrews & aspert. Casperi, according to information ereceived, was a railroad man who originally came from Natchitoches, but R.C. patrews who nostalgically re-named the depot who nostalgically re-named the depot evidently beloved town in California;

an evidently beloved town in California: Moyne.
It was in 1930 that the Turner Lumber Co., purchased land for the erection of a saw-just considered to the mill was built in 1, A disastrous fire destroyed the band lin '48 and from then until '54 a circular III was in use, Beginning in '55, however, a band mill has been replaced and the new e is presently being used.
Hardwoods -- oak, gum, ash, and cypress are shipped all over the United Statesom the mill which obtains its woods from a central Louisiana area, mostly, says exteary Franklin Kyle, from within 35 40 miles of the mill itself.
Officers of the mill include Frank Turn-

er, president; J.A., Turner (of North Caro-lina), vice president; Kyle, secretary; George G. Barker, treasurer, and Van Landry as assistant Secretary. Prominent at LeMoyne is the general store and postoffice operated by Sylvan Godchaux, son of Leopold, early settler of the section.



FATHER Pierre Oscar LeBeau, S. S. J who started the LeBeau Mission in 1897. Pic-ture loaned by Miss Mabel Ransome.



#### TOWN OF MELVILLE



-Incorporated as a Town, June 28, 1911.

-Incorporated as a Town, June
28, 1911.

Population 2,000.

Municipally owned Electric,
Water and Gas plants.

Lowest Tax Rate in the parish

On the main line of the Texas

& Pacific Railway and on the
Atchafalaya River. Accessible
by rail, water or black top
highways.

Good Churches, good schools,
good stores.

Kind, courteous and friendly
people are its inhabitants.

Surrounded by the best agricultural lands in the state.

Good banking facilities.

-Excellent fishing and hunting.

#### Officials:

J. M. JACKSON, Mayor ALDERMEN: ALDERMEN:
Joe J. Artall
Lodis Duplechien
Paul Schulze
Ulric Taylor
Jack A. Vanchiere
Clerk and Tax Collector
G. Tolson Jones
Town Marshal
R. A. Darnall



ST, MARY of immaculate Conception at LeBeau dedicated Dec. 13, 1954. Cost of church, \$70,000. --(Daily World photo by Sue Eakin).

### Le Beau

"LeBeau" means the well-known bus stop at the crossroads in this community to some people, or it means the Church-School-Rectory sandwiched in between Highway 71 and the road to Palmetto. These, the small postoffice located on the highway and sarrounding farms, form the community of LeBeau. Originally, the settlement here was known as "Bayon Pettle Prairie" from its narrow, winding bayou, but somehow the community came to take the name of a friendly priest who arrived there in '97 and established the first mission.

Rev. Pierre Oscar LeBeau established

winding bayou, but somehow the community came to take the name of a friendly priest who arrived there in '97 and established a mission.

Rev. Pierre Oscar LeBeau established a mission at Bayou Petite Prairie in '97 and administered the first Baptism there on Sept. 5, 1897. It was on Nov. 15, 1897 that he performed the first marriage ceremony, uniting Edward Thompson and Lacille Booker.

Father LeBeau was well loved by his parishioners, both colored and white, and those who remember him recall his visits as though he were a member of the family who was apt to drop in for a call at any time.

He built a church, rectory and school for the colored at the mission. Father LeBeau called the place Palmetto when a postoffice was opened in the latter community. The school was conducted first by lay teachers but later the Sisters of the Holy Family came from New Orleans and taught school antil the convent burned in 1912. Lay teachers were again employed.

The mission was, from the first, unsegre tied, and colored and white where both att. ied. The cemetery which lies just beyond the church and school is spoken of as one of the few cemeteries in the entire South where both colored and white are burled.

Father LeBeau was transferred to New Orleans in 1909, and it was 1912 before Rev. Pacifique Roy arrived here. He took care of missions at Melville, Rideau, Morrow and Jayou Current as well.

Rev. John Mulkeen, S.S.J., was at LeBeau during the devastating flood of '27, It was the next year that he managed to obtain the Sisters of the Holy Chost from San Antonio to teach at the school burned to the ground. By now the mission was known as "LeBeau" and a postoffice bearing the name had been established in the twentlest. There were no school buses until 1952 to take the colored children to rolles around.

After the fire, the parishioners erected a gymnasium surrounded on two sides by classrooms, a library over the stage, and a cafeteria in the rear. This building was made of cement and concrete blocks with steel frames for the g



CONVENT at LeBeau, home of the cuns no teach there, (Daily World Photo).



ANCIENT OAKS form a peaceful settingfor the LeBeau church, rectory, and school now as they did when Father LeBeau first came here. (Daily World Photo by Sue Eakin).

The convent which suffered much damage in the '27 flood has been completely renovated, and, finally, the St, Mary's Catholic Church, built at a cost of \$70,000, was dedicated on Dec. 13, 1954.

In spite of the steady stream of traffic on Highway 71, the LeBeau settlement around the Church there manages a serenity and peacefulness that is oddly in contrast to the noise and activity just outside its boundaries, So still and quiet is the place that you have only to pause to hear dozens of birds that live in the trees over Bayou Petite Prairie there.

PLAISANCE RACE TRACK
In the mid-1800s, the Plaisance Race
track near Opelousas was a popular gathering place. Races were run sometimes on
Saturdays, sometimes on Sundays. F. L.
Pitre was the proprietor. He advertised on
Dec. 10, 1853 a race for "untried Creole
horses;" entrance fee, \$25; admission, for
gentlemen 25 cents; buggy 50 cents; hack
\$1. Ladies and children, free.



ST. MARYS Catholic school for colored at LeBeau, it was built by the parishoners with their one hands after original school burned, (Daily World Photo by Sue Eakin).

### Old Wikoff Home at Begg



OLD WIKOFF HOME AT BECGS--Now the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Lionel Og. Jr., the Wikoff home is one of the oldest on the Bayou Boeuf, Parts of it have been a ed, but the original home is well over a century old, it was built by Stephen W. Wikowas one of the owners of the Opelousas Steamboat Company, which was received by legislative act Mar. 1826, and was granted permission 'To establish, keep maintain a steamboat and ferry from Bayou Plaquemine in the Parish of Ibert through the usual route of the Grand River, Atchafalaya and the River Opelousa Courtableau to the Junction of the Bayous Crocodile and Bouef, 'Other members of steamboat company were Garrigues Flaugeac, George King, Eliakim Little and Boit Vanhill, (Daily World Photo by Deville).

#### SALE AT AUCTION.

WILL be said, without reserve, to the fart and highest bidder, at my residence, in the Town of Opelouses, on Suturday the eth January isst., A LOT OF FURNITURE, BEDS & beddings. Also, a great variety of other household articles.

"The conditions will be favorable to purchaseers, and made known on the day of sale.

JOHN POSEY.

Opelousas, January 1st. 1853.

#### Shingles! Shingle

THE undersigned has on hand a quantity of Point aux Loups Si which he will sell low. Call at his ste Plaquemine Brulée or to C. Steel, at a nion Hotel, Opelouses.

JESSE B. CLAF Plaquemine Brulée, January 1st, le

YOUR

Rexall **STORE** 



### THE NEW DRUG STORE

S. Court St.

**Opelousas** 

L. L. McCarthy, R. Ph., Prop.

- Prescription specialists
- Cosmetics
- Costume Jewelry
- Whitman & Pangburn specialists



OSA--Commissary of the Hudspeth Bross, displaying community on roof, (Daily ld Photo).

### Rosa

By SUE LYLES EAKIN
a, says the unofficial "mayor," Hicks
s, was undoubtedly settled before the
war. "Folks just came in here and
draising crops and children just like
where else," the says, and that's a rathir summary of the history of the com-

e land for the railroad was given by Leo-Codenaux who owned large tracts of land Big Cane to LeBeau, Henamed the depot is eldest daughter, Rosa, who at 84 lives

is deet daughter, Rosa, who at 44 lives alifornia, unes of Richard ( the family for whom lepot at Lemoyne was originally named), is (they came from down on the Atchiva before the Civil War), and the Thoms before the Civil War), and the Thoms by Planters of Rosa, in the first Hicks came into Rosa sometime gene '70s and married a Richard, The family, relatives of the Cheneyville lyb the same name, were early settlers in the family, relatives of the Cheneyville lyb the same name, were early settlers are mame has disappeared from Rosa planns. The family of Hill, also was protoned in the Rosa community, the Hudspeths owned thousands of acres the Bayou Boetf, and it was Dan Hudhal who left the Boetf and came to Rosa ably shortly before or after the Civil Edward Veazey Hudspeth, his son, took the family farm before the 1900s, and the Rosa community.

ed the acres to an immense plantation. He left three sons to carry on the name and the family tradition — Veazey, Allen and Willery— the eldest and youngest of whom operate the more than 1000-acre plantation, syrup mill and cotton gin.

The oiginal commissary was builtat Rosa by Ned Hudspeth around 1900 and when the large building burned about 1918, Hudspeth replaced it with a smaller store, in turn, he replaced the small building with the present large Rosa Commissary back in '28 or '29. Fifteen years ago the Hudspeths moved the syrup mill operated on Dry Bayou to the family plantation, and in '45 it was replaced with a huge mill which produces the well known brand 'Easy's Best'.

The first cotton gin at Rosa, which was built by Ned Hudspeth, was a one stand gin without the power to suck the ootton up, and the cotton was conveyed from the wagons to the gin by hand. Within thepast several years the latest in gin machinery has been purchased for the big Hudspeth Bros. cottongin. The Hudspeth plantation, which dominates the community, retains the atmosphere of turn-of-the-cenury living, in spite of its thorosighly modern improvements, Set off from the highway, across the Texas and Pacific Railway, the plantation has vast acres of cotton, cane, corn, and a few potatoes, a bayou picturesque with cypress knees and overhanging moss, pre-Civil War Negro cabins, winding urning rows, horses saddled and waiting for their rider, the high-ceilinged old commissary.

J. E. Firmin, a resident of Rosa for more than a quarier of a century, operates a grocery store in the community, and there is a fairly recently built Catholic Church in the plantation community.



POUR WHRELS, all different sizes, grace this "historical relic," comributed by E. V. Hudspeth of Rosa. Hudspeth snapped the picture of the antique but unbowed old cotton carrier in the yard of his gin at Rosa on Oct. '1, 1952.





"NAME IT ROSA, for thy daughter." Thus Leopold Godehaux named the north St. Landry parish community after his eddest daughter, At left is Rosa Godehaux as a youngster and, right, now Mrs. Rosa Barnette, a California resident well beyond 80 years of age, Pict-ures a loan by Mrs. Rosa Barnette.



FRST WASHINGTON FUBLIC SCHOOL was housed in this building according to Dave J. McNicoll of Ross, wherein school was taught up to the 6th Reader.
The writing on the picture says:
"House to right was residence of Mr. David duinn, manager of stage line. To left across street was the stage coach barn."
A note written on the back of the picture says: 'Miss Beulah Donovan taught public school in this building somewhere about 1884."

1884."
In his own handwriting the elderly Mr. McNicoll contributed the following recollections
of early Washington schools:
"The building, foreground in snapshot,
housed the one teacher public school in Washington, La., somewhere in the early 1880s.

#### **First** Washington **Public** School

"The teacher was Miss Beulah Donovan, and the school was one of the earliest, if not the earliest, in Washington public school his-

the earliest, in Washington public school history.

"Location was within a few handredfeet of the present Washington High, on a lot used earlier by a stage coach company, Mr. Daniel Quinn, former manager for the stage line, still lives on the lot, in another building, still lives on the lot, in another building, "For the next ten or twelve years, or until a permanent public school building was erected on the present Washington High site, one-room, one-teacher public school was taught in various parts of town, ranging in location from the old town hall to a site not far from the old Prescott home.

"As recalled by

Dave J. McNicoll."

Dave J. McNicoll."



Above photo is of the old cotton gin which was located on the Hudspeth estate.

Picture to right is of the new modern gin just recently com-



### HUDSPETH **BROTHERS**

**Dealers in General Merchandise Ginners and Cotton Buyers** 

Rosa, La. Phone 8521 - Bunkie, La.



W. D. HUDSPETH

E. V. HUDSPETH

Owners of "Bessie C" Plantation



To the left is the Hudspeth syrup mill, where Easy's Best pure cane syrup is made.

### Lewisburg Pioneer

AMONG THE EARLY settlers of this area were the Bourques, who were Acadian exiles. They came into the Opelousas territory in about 1756-60, Leandre Bourque was one of the two Bourque brothers who settled here, and his son Leandre gave his life during the Civil War. The Bourques were large landowners in the Lewisberg area, but during the decades following the Civil War they were forced to relinquish many of their land-

through his lifetime he was able to regain much of the original acreage of his fore-fathers.

In 1892 he established a store about a mile from the site of the present building. In 1906, when the railroad came through, he built a frame structure that still stands across the street from the present brick building, which was erected in 1928. Charles Bourque Jr. carries on the tradition of his father, the late Charles Bourque, who was one of the most beloved and respected citizens of St. Landry parish.

The Bourque Store shown in the accompanying photograph is a typical country store, handling general merchandise. Note the lady entering the store, wearing a "gardesoleil" or sunbonnet.



ST. JOHN'S Chapel in Lewisburg. (Daily World Photo by Deville).

## NOTICE GRHAMER "Annie Wagley" "Annie Wagley" "Callarly between New Orleans and WashBaving New Orleans every. Wednesday at 5 o'dlock, and Washing the regry Surring at 10 o'dlock. Freight taken as low as any other boat in de, and prices to suit the times. "An o'dlock and was any other boat in de, and prices to suit the times. "An o'dlock and was any other boat in o'dlock and all bills must be praid on deules, and all bills must be praid on

### David Home

IN THE SECTION known as West Bellevue are some interesting homes, and among these is the old Lucius David home, now owned by Oscar Cormier, Living in at present are Hypolite and Felix Richard.

The house has several unusual features, notably the decoration at the top of the gallery, which resembles a frieze of quatrefoil designs in variation, undoubtedly carved from cypress to ornament the otherwise rather simple farm house. Nicely cut dadoes also decorate the eaves. There is a shelter all around the house, supported by braces. According to Mr. Richard, the house was said to have been built for Lucius David by a one-armed carpenter named Kuhn.



### RETAIL ... At WHOLESALE PRICES!

### KROTZ SPRINGS LUMBER CO.

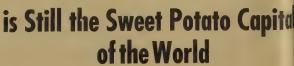
C. J. Ashley O. G. Williamson **Owners** 

Cypress Hardwood





**Times** Have Changed BIIT SUNSET



### Thibodeaux **Burleigh**

House wiring • Radio & Television repairs

TV Aerials

installed **Box 153 Phone** North 2-5423 SUNSET, LA.

### Breaux's Texaco Station

Cars, Trucks and tractors **General repairing** and welding 24 hour

wrecker service SUNSET, LA.

### Childs Home, Bellevue



eTWEEN LEWISBERG and Church Point he West Bellevue prairie is the residence, deserted, of one of the pioneer doctors hat section-Dr. William Childs, who was listinguished physician. One of his sons owed his profession, Dr. A. B. Childs oestablished a practice in Eunice, and ther son, Dr. Leo Childs remained in Lewisburg region, A third son, Clyde,

was a professor at L. S. U.
Grady Childs, who was the youngest son, is still living nearby.
The spacious home was built in the latter half of the nineteenth century, with central Classic portico and wings typical of that period. There is nice detailing on the portico and gables.



OLD-TIME Y hotel at Church Point.

### WE CAN REMEMBER

When

**Serving** the General Public for the Past 63 Years



**Packers And Shippers of** Peter Piper and C. B. Brands SWEET POTATOES CHARLES BOUROUE

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

COTTON GIN IN CONNECTION
Shipping Point: LEWISBURG, LA., T. & P. R. R.
F. D. No. 1 Phones 3121 and 2741 R. F. D. No. 1

OPELOUSAS, LA.

### LOUIS AND IRA BURLEIGH

Route 1, Box 64

**Produce Shippers** Opelousas, Louisiana

**Phone 7938** 



Above photo, left to right are Louis and Ira Burleigh checking over their five ands of sweet potatoes before going to market.



Left to right, Ira Burleigh, Herman Boudreau, Philip Ar-nold and Louis Burleigh packing sweet potatoes.



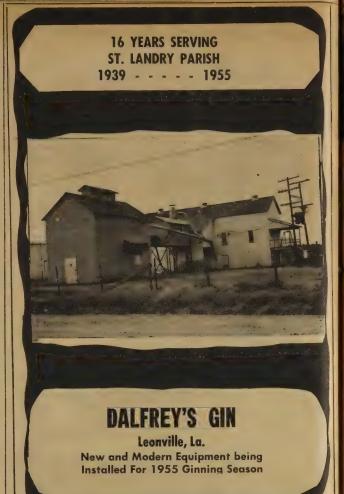
Left to right Louis and Ira Burleigh, loading out a truck load of their brands of sweet potatoes.



OSCAR MISTRIC residence on Bayou Teche near Leonville, (Daily World Photo by



OLD METRIC HOME in Leonville, now the LaHaye residence. (Daily World Photo by Deville).





The Little Flower Hall—Built by Msgr. L. Massebiau in 1936-37, and dedicated with impressive ceremonies. This became a welcome center for various activities in the parish.

The Little Flower School — built in 1947.

## 102 YEARS

Leaving our mark on ARNAUDVILLE





The Little Flower Convent—built in 1947 by Fr. Bernard. The Home has five cells, Community room, kitchen and most important of all . . . a Chapel where the Blessed Sacrament is kept night and day. The Altar was given by J. K. Phelan of Beaumont, Texas.





Rt. Rev. Magr. Daniel L. Bernard, ordained a priest April 2, 1938. Became Assistant at St. Francis Regis Charch on April 5, 1938. Appointed Pastor of this Parish January 1, 1944.



The New St. Francis Regis Church built in 1948, and dedicated on February 9. 1949.



Austin J. Fontenot's first store



AUSTIN J. FONTENOT Farmer and Businessman

### 4" STORES ... PROGRESSING WITH OUR NEIGHBORS! Austin J. Fontenot's

General Mdse. and Market - Lewisburg Fontenot & Guidry Fontenot & Guidry **Church Point** Austin & Abb's — Opelousas

From farm boy to small businessman to successful chief executive of four stores in the St. Landry area is the story of Austin J. Fontenot's activities during the past 18 years.

After spending his early years farming, Mr. Fontenot branched away in 1937 by opening a 1-room store in the home where he was raised at Lewisburg. In 1942 he moved into larger quarters at his present location. In 1944 he increased the size of his store, and again in 1948 the facilities were enlarged to its present size. In 1950 Mr. Fontenot rented the Paul Koury Dept. store in Church Point with his brother-in-law, Huey J. Guidry and founded the Fontenot and Guidry Dapartment store with Mr. Guidry as manager. Two years later they purchased the property and building. The Church Point store was completely remodeled and air conditioned early in 1955.

Feeling there was a need for a store in Arnaudville, they opened the Fontenot and Guidry Department store there in April 1953 with Allen Guidry as manager. The next year, in August, 1954 Mr. Fontenot opened Austin & Abb's Men's and Boy's Wear in Opelousas with Abb Hargroder, well-known Opelousas men's wear buyer and salesman.

All of these stores are widely known for catering to the needs of their neighbors with quality merchandise and fair prices amid a friendly atmosphere.

Besides his store operations, Austin J. Fontenot is a stockholder and member of the board of directors of the Church Point Bank & Trust Co. He also has a 57-acre farm adjacent to his home on the Sunset highway. Here he raises cotton, sweet potaloes, cattle and hogs.



- Austin J. Fontenet's Market and General Merchandise in Lewisburg



Newly remodeled and air-conditioned Fontenot & Guidry Department Store in Church Point, Huey Guidry, manager.





Austin & Abb's Men's and Boy's Wear, 122 S. Court, Opelousas. A completely air-conditioned store for men and boys. Abb



Fontenot & Guidry Department Store and Arnaudville, Allen Guidry, manager.

### Devilliers Home, on Teche



ON THE BAYOU ROAD from Port Barre to Leonville, overlooking the beginnings the Teche, is the old Notley deVilliers home.

Notley deVilliers was the son of Francois Coulon deVilliers who was the son Chevalier Francois Coulon deVilliers, Knight of the Order of St. Louis and one the early French officials of Louisiana.

Francois Coulon deVilliers settled in the area known as Notleyville, which was named the early French officials of Louisiana.

Francois Coulon deVilliers settled in the area known as Notleyville, which was named after his son, Notley, who was one of several children. Another was named Villers, after his son, lovely, who was one of several children. Another was named Villers, was inherited by his son Clifford deVilliers. Other children were "Fils". Eland Argentine, Armide, and Alida. Neither Cliff nor "Fils" married.

The home is owned by Alcee Rivette, a great-grandson of Notley deVilliers, Alo Rivette's son, David, owns and operates a store nearby at the crossroads. In the old part of the Opelousas cemetery is the grave of Francois Coulon de Villier with a bouching epitaph written in French, and enduring testimonial to the forefath of the large DeVilliers family, paying tribute to a noble founder of the parish.

The home as pictured is an old-fashioned country home with an open gallery across the front, ornamented by finely cut cypress railings and set with quartefolis at the of each column, These are simply made, squared. The louvered shutters at doors a windows are added attractions, and a large liveoak bends over the house on one side a leans to the bayou on the other.

The handmade picket fence surrounds the traditional "Pied a terre" of the old home (Daily World Photo by Deville.).

SIMPLE PIONEER HOME of Lastie Dupre in Prairie Fonde is pictured before its recent reconstruction. Home site is now owned by Mrs. Fremont Dupre and her daughter, Mrs. Lessie Dupre Mistric. The home was a one story frame dwelling with a long gallery across the front.

### Birth of Town of Mamou

the public that they have established themselves in Opelousas, and that they offer their services as Cooks and Pastry Cooks to the citizens of Opelousas.

They will receive orders for Wedding Entertainments complete, Banquets, also for Cakes and Bontons for evening parties. They solicit a share of public patronage.

Opelousas, 11th Dec. 1852.—1y.

Two yellowed newspaper pages tell better than any long story about the birth of Mamou.

Courtois & Didier,

COOKS & PASTRY COOKS.

REPECTFULLY announce to the public that they have established themselves in Opelousaa, and that they offer their services as ('ooks and Pastry Cooks to the citizens of Opelousaa.

They will receive orders for Wedding Entertainments complete, Banquet, also for Cakes and Bonkons for evening parties. They olicit a share of public patronage.

Opelousas, 11th Dec. 1852.—1y.

TO HUNTERS.

REOM this date, I give making to the patronage.

Opelousas, 11th bec. 1852.—1y.

The first advertises a sale, Monday Dec. 1908 - "Go West Young Man'' - for log the new town of Mamou. The advertised was put out by the Mamou Townsite Co, La of which the most prominent member to builder of St, Landry Parish. The second page was published on Jan 1909 (both from the Opelousas Courierly clouds and Auction Sale'). "Free Barbecue" and Auction Sale'. "Free Barbecue" and Auction Sale'



### **Arnaudville Service Co-operative**

Yam and Cabbage Shippers **Phone 2412** Arnaudville, La.



Franklin P. Wright

Phone 2591 Arnaudville, La.



Left to right: George Malorin, Chief of Police; Emery Mallet, Town Clerk; Alton Olivier, Alderman; George Scott, Jr., Alderman; James P. Huval, Mayor. (Absent from picture) Remi Kidder, Alderman.

#### ARNAUDVILLE

A FARMING CENTER

**Sweet Potatoes** —

Cabbage - Rice -Shallots - Cane -

Cotton-**COMMERCIAL FISHING** 

J. P. HUVAL, Mayor

- Aldermen - ALTON OLIVIER - GEORGE SCOTT - REMI KIDDER GEORGE MALORIN, Marshall

Municipally owned Natural Gas and Water Systems

## B. J. ANGELLE

Packer and Shipper ARNAUDVILLE, LA.



B. J. Angelle is shown with first carload of Louisiana Golden Yams to be shipped in 1955. Shipping date was Monday, June 20 from his shed in Arnaudville. This is believed to be the earliest shipment ever. In 1954, Angelle also shipped the first carload of potatoes to market.



Looking over some of the Yams that made up the first carload are Albert Olivier, left, Arnaudville farmer who grew the L-240 Early Ports, and Mr. Angelle. In 1925, B. J. Angelle started in the sweet potato business in Arnaudville working for the potato firm of Singleton and Mistrot. At that time, the industry was small. All potatoes were shipped in sacks, roughly handled and they didn't hold up for shipping to the Texas and Eastern markets. When the depression hit, the potato business went down pretty hand also.

After marrying in 1928, Mr. Angelle went to Texas and worked there for a time, returning to Louisiana to work with the Texas Company and later with the WPA.

In 1934, he started buying sweet potatoes for Luke Leblanc and company at Scott on commission. Deto someday go into business for himself, he built in his yard and in his spare time bought a few crates of potatoes for speculation. He borrowed money from friends and some banks and kept increasing his sparetime potato business every year, building more kilns and buying more potatoes.

During 1934 he hired Leon Hardy, who had previous experience in potatoes, as his foreman, and by 1936, Angelle had grown enough to start shipping small quantities of sweet potatoes for himself. Business slowly grew and during the war years the industry flourished and B. J. Angelle with it. As his business increased, Hardy, who had been field man buying potatoes in the field, took charge of the packing shed, relieving Mr. Angelle, and then he later went into sales.

From that small beginning in 1934, B. J. Angelle has grown into one of the leading shippers in the state, annually shipping from 350 to 450 cars. Most of his potatoes are shipped by truck to eastern and midwestern markets. Mr. Angelle is known for the high standard he maintains in his packing which he does through selective buying. His years in the breiness taught him that "you have to pack good quality and I still follow that rule today with my "Teche Brand" and "My Own Plantation" potatoes."

"However," Mr. Angelle says, "my success in the sweet potate business is not only due to my good packing, but through the fine help of my good employees and good receivers."

Through the years of his successful operations B. J. Angelle invested money in land and now owns several hundred acres. He has a few head of cattle and considers the cattle business as his hobby.



Leon Hardy, manager of B. J. Angelle potato shed, has been with Mr. Angelle since 1934. He has been in the potato business about 25 years.



Yams are graded at the Angelle potato shed in Arnaudville prior to shipment to Eastern markets. The Angelle firm ships from 350 to 450 cars per year.

### Church Became Rectory



BUILT IN 1897, the first Canolic Church of S'Leon (St. Leo) is still standing, converted into a rectory with changes of gallery, kitchen, and partitions. The original part of the church may still clearly be seen, and in the upper windows are still some stained glass planes.

Adjacent to this stand the old and new churches of S'Leon, side by side, one erected 1909 by the Rev. Eugene Livorel, the new church, recently blessed, constructed under the direction of the present pastor, the Rev. Alfred Gaudet.

The old steeple was long a landmark in Leonville, standing high among the trees on the side of the winding Teche. It will soon be demolished.

### Cankton - - It's Origin

By Mrs. L. A. (Cank) Guidry
Turning back the pages of time we see a little barefoot, country boy by the name of Louis Aristide Guidry, always carrying agm on duck caller, roaming the then sparsely populated Coulee Croche section of St. Landry Parish. Ducks and other game were very plentiful in the "good old days" (and no game wardens).

After each hunt, as he nearedhishome, he would give the signal that he was back by using the duck call, "Cank, cank, cank," this folks would say, "Cank et revenue," Therefore, he kept the name of 'Cank." When Cank Guidry finished high school at a. Stanislaus in Bay St. Louis, Miss., he

### Frilot Home at Leonville



ONE OF THE FEW old places left at Leonville is the Frilot home, built about the end of the eighteenth century by a family of free men of color, who were among the early setters of the Leonville section.

A giant live oak shelters the house, which is of poste adobe construction, with origina battened shutters and doors. Cypress weatherboarding protects the sides. As in most of these houses, the shingle roof has been covered with one of corrugated iron. (Daily World Photo by Deville).



TINTYPE made many years ago of old Diomel Durio home in Prairie Ronde,





MAJOR LOUIS PRADOS, grandfather of James Prados of Opelousas, was a hero of confederate forces during the War Between the States, He was from New Orleans, sewhere in this edition will be found an article about him, written for New Orleans newspers by a comrade in arms, at the time of the major's death.

### **Founded**



Shown above is the late Mr. Leonce Darby, Sr. and the original gin, which he built in 1884.



This new, modern gin replaced the old gin in 1952. It owned and operated by Felix, Jules and Leonce Darby, Jr.

DARBY'S GIN

Arnaudville, La.

## Prompt Succour



BUILT BY THE NOBLE LeBourgeois family, Prompt Succour is a large mansion, with laborate woodwork ornamenting the brick facade.

The upper floor is partly obscured by screening, but a wrought iron balcony runs across the upstairs gallery. The entire home has unusually fine woodwork, nice staircases, and ornamental rosettes on the high celings.

Presently owned and occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Guy Jackson, who are repairing and restoring the once-grand home, Prompt Succour is a landmark of the Leonville area. It is situated on Bayou Teche, some distance back from the graveled bayou road, an is approached through an avenue of oaks and azaleas.

Rooms in the house are large and well-proportioned, airy and light because of the huge windows.

Rooms in the house are large and well-proportioned, arry and night because of the high windows.

Once part of an enormous plantation, Prompt Succour still has several hundred acres of the original plantation grant.

Among the interesting features of the interior are the porclain doorknobs and the silver-plated keyholes and hardware.

Mrs. Jackson is furnishing the home with lovely antiques, which are made additionally lice by her artistic needlepoint and crochet and other handwork. She and her husband are doing a very thorough and painstaking job of removing layers of paint from the woodwork and plaster, to restore this handsome old place.



BA YOU COURTABLEAU VIEW near Port Barre, seen from bridge over bayou. (Daily World Photo by Deville)



MACNIFICENT spreading oak at Port Barre, near Bayou Courtableau. Note picnic table, steel drum barbeque pit, swings beneath its boughs. (Daily World Photo by Deville).



#### **ABOVE PHOTO** WALTER J. CHAMPAGNE CO. **LEONVILLE, LA.** PORT BARRE, LA. General Merchandise-Furniture & Appliances Making History in St. Landry Parish In Port Barre Since 1912 In Leonville Since 1926





#### J. D. NEZAT'S GROCERY

Port Barre, La. MobilGas and Oil Weber-King Brand Fertilizers Gibbons Feeds Belt Brand Garden Seeds Borden's Ice Cream



VENERABLE live oaks at Port Barre, these in the yard of the former old Dr. Salzan home. (Daily World Photo by Deville).



White building in upper center is school gymnasium. (Daily World Photo by Bourdier).

### Port Barre - -Birthplace of the Tech

PORT BARRE. \*\*- Where the Teche based in the town and hand of the bayou. From the family "Barre" who owner town the family "Barre" who owner to make the bayou, purchast acreage along the bayou, purchast acreage



OAK TREE shading road along Bayou Courtableau at Port Barre, (Daily World by Deville).



Welded Oil Field Rig Fabricated by us and **Ready For Delivery** 



Portable Welding Truck



Work On Above Set-up Done by

#### FRISCO WELDING & REPAIR SHOP

OIL FIELD - STRUCTURAL - MARINE WELDING

WELDERS - FABRICATORS PORTABLE WELDING EQUIPMENT 24 Hour Service Port Barre, La.

### FRED J. WYBLE

Oil Field Contractor, Port Barre Right Hand" to major Oil Companies For 14 Years

In 1941, Fred Wyble started his oil contracting business on a mall scale with his office in his home in Port Barre. His first entract was with Sid Richardson, a Texas oil man. Today he does nork for Gulf Oil Co., The Texas Co., Pan American, William Helis, receport Sulphur and many others. The firm clears timber for road ight-of-ways and oil wells; builds dirt fills and gravel roads and prepares the location around the oil wells. General lease maintenance ad the construction of concrete foundations is also performed. His fleet of 36 trucks, 5 buildozers and 3 draglines are used for this work.



Present office in Port Barre is in the old Wyble home which served as both office and home when business was founded in 1941. At that time Mrs. Wyble was his secretary and bookkeeper.





Fred Wyble began his career at 21 doing logging work for various employers. A wide range of experiences followed including a job as guard for a refugee camp during the 1927 flood, working for a bridge gang for Missouri Pacific, labor gang with the Texas Company, on the Atchafalaya River Bridge in 1932, and with Joe Elder, Sam Grimmett in Port Barre and with the Gulf Oil Co. In 1938 he built houses for Joe Elder and became a partner the next year. And finally in 1941 began his own contracting business.

Today Fred Wyble is also a well-known cattleman and rancher. His work with the Cattleman's Association, FFA and 4-H has been among the leading factors in the development of the cattle industry in St. Landry parish.

Well-known for his civic and charity work, Fred Wyble was named "Citizen of the Year" by the Opelousas Association of Commerce for 1953. He built a rodeo arena on his ranch near Opelousas which has been dedicated entirely for school and charity purposes.



The Wyble home today is on the spacious 169-acre, JP4 ranch on old Port Barre road. Aerial view shows home, stable and modern rodgo arena Mr. Wyble built. It is the scene of several outstanding rodeos a year held for school and charity benefits.

### Krotz Springs History

The history of Krotz Springs as a settlement began around the turn of the century with the coming to Louisiana of C. W. Krotz. Situated on the banks of the Atchafalaya river, which at that time had no levee sprang up one of the most colorful and unusual towards in local history.

C. W. Krotz was a promoter, whooperated harge-scale hand deals in his native territory in the middle-western United States—ohio holana, Illinois. He was born in Defiance, Ohio. He speculated in many fields in about 1896 or '99 he got wind of a huge tract of land in Louistana that was available for a very modest price, the land was near Marksville in Avoyelles parish, and continued immensely valuable forests of giant virgin timber, the came down to Louisiana and took an option of the tract, which was the fannastic amount on 109,000 acres of land, for \$2,000 cash he held a 10-day option on the land, and when the option expired and held and the part of the land to be the about the price of the land of the part of the land of the part of the land to be a fable to raise sufficient time had elapsed by the Portugin a suit in court and was about 1900 he earlies the necessary amount of meet, some of which he obtained from friends had been able to raise the necessary amount of meet, some of which he obtained from friends about 1900 he acquired the Soniar Lyons tract, and, backed by the Soniar Lyons tract, and backers in his native state.

Note that the present site of sawmill, John Learning about 200 and the land of operations—oil, lie soon became aware that Krotz Springs area could have possible oil developments, So he made connections with a firm of wildcat drillers and put down the first oil well in St. Landry Parish, at the same time one of the earliest oil wells in the entire State of Louisiana.

The primitive wooden rig was begun on the banks of th

hours daily.

W. B. Traylor



KROTZ SPRINGS, on the banks of the fast-flowing Atchafalaya river, is enjoy growth, spurred by huge gas-oil field nearby. U. S. Highway 190 is in foregon elevated railroad. Town is slated to get protection of a ring levee, which highway to be kept at ground level, to the approval of merchants, This is in Atchafalaya Floodway, hence the levee need, Community leaders are working establishing port facilities and having the lower Atchafalaya dredged for ye barge service, (Daily World Photo by Bourdier).





### John C. Dunbar

Automotive, Radio, TV and Refrigerator REPAIRS Port Barre, La.

Dup's Theatre A fine place of amusement Port Barre's only theatre Port Barre, La.



HOME OF CECILE AND ISAURE DEJEAN, Daughters of Felix Dejean—Still standing in the corner of Market and Grolee, the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Camille Istre was the come of two daughters of Felix Dejean and Azelie Louallier. They were sisters of Ernest, idmond, etc. Isaure Dejean stands on the gallery with the late Ben Dejean.

### The Dejean Family -'Frenchman from France'

One of the large and prominent families of St. Landry is the Dejean families of St. Landry is the Dejean family, descended from Bartholome Dejean of Toulouse, France. Bartholome Dejean married Felicite Magdalene Boisdore at the St. Landry Catholic church in Oselousas, as early archives of the Church testify. They were married on June 16, 1791. He was the son of Bartholome Dejean and Anne Gilet of Toulouse, France. She was the daughter of Antoine Boisdore and Marie Francoise Veillon, who were early pioneers of St. Landry. Antoine Boisdore and his wife were married in New Orleans, and settled near Opelousas, where they of tained large land grants in Fakatalque prairie, and L'Ance Bleu. They

also held land in Chicot.
Bartholome Dejean owned large tracts of land in St. Landry Parish, lying in the Opelousas area - some on Teche, some on Courtableau, and some on "the BayouCrocodile" The location of his home was found by Roy D. Edwards, an abstractor and expert on land matters. He lived in the "Phillips home," which lies off the Ville Platte road, and between Opelousas and Washington. It is described clsewhere in this history and once belonged to Captain Powers in anter-bellum days.
This home has an interesting history. As we may assume it to have been built anywhere between 1760 and 1800, it is one of the old homes of this vicinity, along



#### MAKES WAY FOR PROGRESS LANDMARK





1893

1955

### PALACE

(But the same Fine Food for Which The Palace Cafe Has Always Been Famous)

Mr. George Doucas bought the Palace Sandwich Shop in October, 1927 and converted it into the Palace Cafe. It was

July 1, 1946 Pete and Steve Doucas, sons, just out of the service, acquired the cafe, thus keeping it in the hands of the original owners.

The old building was torn down in 1954 and replaced with the new one shown in picture. It is very modern, built of Norman brick, fireproof and air conditioned. It was opened December. 23, 1954.

Excellent Service

REGULAR DINNERS STEAK - CHICKEN SEAFOODS - NORTHERN & FRENCH COFFEE Phone 2142

Highway 190 - Corner Market & Landry **OPELOUSAS** 

"Where Your Patronage Is Appreciated"

Air Conditioned

with half a dozen others of its type in this area. A two storied dwelling, with the lower floor of uricia and the upper level covered with cypress weatherboarding, it is set in a grove of magnificent live oaks. Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Phillips, the present owners, have made some repairs on the exterior and interior and it is in rather good condition. A long avenue of oaks leads to the house.

Bartholome Dejean apparently lived here until his death, and the property was then sold to Benoit vanhille. The original land grant of this tract was given Martin Duralde, who was one of the early French soldiers of this poste and that of Attakapas. Duralde held large tracts of land all over Southwest Louisiana. His name is frequently seen in old documents that are preserved in the archives of the St. Landry Church.

Duralde sold this particular tract of land to W. C. Clai orne, territorial Louisiana Governor after the Purchase and first governor after Louisiana was admitted to the Union.

Claiborne sold to Augustin Gradenigo, who sold to Bartholome Dejean In the American State Papers it may be seen that Dejean owned a number of tracts of land, claimed in the 1780's.

This plamation after Vanhille's death passed into the ownership of his wife, Caroline Vanhille, who subsequently sold to the Wikoffs. It was also owned at one time by James Hill, son of the ploneer doctors of this parish - Dr. George Hill.

Some of the children of Bartholome Dejean as located in Baptism Book One and Four. St. Landry

doctors of this parish - Dr. George Hill.

Some of the children of Bartholome Dejean as located in Baptism Book One and Four, St. Landry Church records, are given below. Pedro (Pletre) was born Oct.11 1801. His godparents were Santiago Roman and his wife.

The same records show that four children were baptised on one day-indicating the long absence of a priest in the parish. They were all baptised on Oct. 1, 1815. They were Evariste (norn Aug. 15, 1809); Auguste (born Aug. 15, 1811); Felicinene (born Aug. 13, 1814); Aloyse (born Aug. 15, 1815.).

On the same day a grandchild of Bartholome Dejean and Felicite



CELIZE CARRIERS, Mother of Azelie Lou-allier and wife of Jean Joseph Louallier, des-cended from a distinguished Fronchman and a Venetian nobleman, she married a son of Louis Louallier. Their marriage is recorded in 1816, in the St. Landry Church Records. A daughter of Louis Carriere of New Orleans, who settled here, and Louise Gradenigo, whose father was descended from a Doge of Venice, she was photographed in her old age by Moses of New Orleans.

Boisdore was baptised - Bart-holome Canterel - son of Joseph Zavier Silvere Canterel, native of St. Jacques, and Louis Dejean. The latter was a daughter of Bartholome Dejean. Canterel was a son of Michel Canterel, commander and judge of St. Jacques, and Celeste Audry.

of Michel Cancert, commaner and judge of St. Jacques, and Celeste Audry.

In 1818 another grandchild is listed in the Baptismal Book 1 V p. 139. This was Clara Dejean, daughter of Jean Baptiste Dejean and Felonise Escoffier. The marriage of the couple is found on page 206, M.B.I. Felonise Escoffier was the daughter of Jean Francoise Escoffir and Marie Francoise LaMotte.

In M.B.I. Page 489 is recorded the second marriage of Jean Baptiste Dejean to Celestine Peytavin of Attakapas - daughter of Jean Baptiste Duluques Petavin and Louise Bolsdore. Children of this marriage were listed by Francis

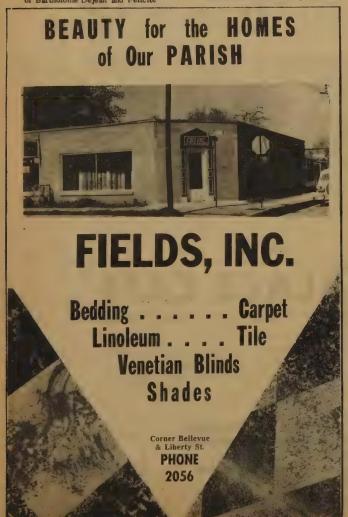


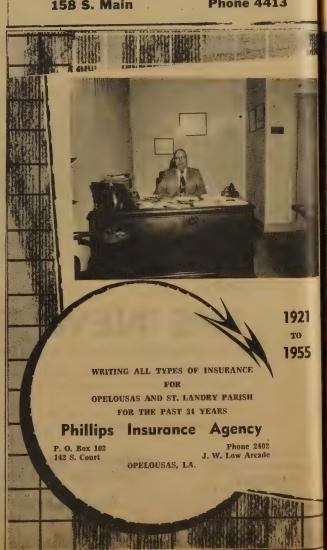
1948 1955

Mr. and Mrs. Carey E. Walton opened Walton's Jewelry Store in Opelousas on August, 29, 1948. The original jewelry store was located at 226 E. Landry Street, and on March 19, 1955, they moved to larger quarters at 158 South Main Street. Both were orig-

Walton graduated from Western Pennsylvania Horological Institute of Pittsburg and has taken special courses in diamond grading in California and Kansas City, Mo.

**Walton's Jewelry Store** 





B, Grevemberg (grandfather of present Col. Frank Grevemberg) who will be seen to be connected with this line and who gave a copy of his research to his cousin, Mrs. E, V, Barre of Grand Coteau.

The children of Jean Baptiste Dejean and Celeste Petavin were Benjamin, Anais (married Carlos Alexandre Grevemberg), Edmond, Mathilde (wife of Arthur Simon)), Children of Benjamin Dejean and Olympe Dejean were Dubousquet, Leopold, Armand, Martie Ben, and Sidney.

Leopold Dejean married Bernadette Dupre in 1896. Their children are Howard Benjamin ("Pete"), Ethel Louisa, Marion Alton, L, Margorie, and Reginald (Tecus) R, Dejean . The late Mrs. Leopold Dejean was a cultured and highly delucated woman, and wrote many interesting accounts of her family, and their connections. Dubousquet Dejean married Louise Voorhies (another fine old Louisiana family) and they lived in one of the old and historic homes of Opelousas - now the residence of the Tuerlings "Took" La Fleurs. This home stands just across from St. Landry Catholic church, and si

of the Tuerlings "Took" La Fleurs. This home stands just across from St. Landry Catholic church, and at one time was used as a residence for the parish priest.

The children of Dubousquet Dejean and Louise Voorhies are Lec Alfred Dejean, who married Maragaret Coxe and lives in Shreveport, Olympe, who married Charles Cafey and lives in Parchman, Miss. Verlle, who married Dudley Foreman and lives in Lafayette; Hubert who married Lois Weiner and lives in New Orleans Louise who married first Rudloph Young and second Frank Stuts and lives in Lafayette, and Norma, who married Harry Berth Ortego and lives in Opelousas.

Berth Ortego is descended from one of the Spanish officers of the old Spanish fort at the Poste of Opelousas - Don Joachim Ortega de Castille. Don Joachim's name is found throughout the early records as witness of many land transactions marriages and the sactions marriages and the The wife of Don Joachim was ed Maria Damacin de Soto.



ADOLPHE CARRIGUES, son of Gen, Garrigues de Flaugeac, one of Napoleon's generals, and Marie Louise Fontenot. A dolphe was judge of St. Landry parish in the late 1840s and 1850s. This was painted in Paris, France, a miniature oil on ivory, while he was there studying. It belongs to his great-grandiaughter, Mrs. John Edward Zoder, whose grandmother was Amelie Garrigues.

Don Joachim Ortega was one of the witnesses at the marriage of James Rezin Bowle to Margaret Nevil, in 1814.

Armand Dejean married Louise McGinley. The late Mr. Dejean was a prominent cotton broker of this

Children of this union are Yvonne Children of this mion are Y vonne, first married to James Salzan of Opelousas and now the wife of Martin Shevnin, well-known lawyer of Alexandria, and Romayne, married to Bill Morgan, prominent wholesale merchant of Alexandria. Yvonne Dejean is written up elsewhere in this history, as she was queen of the first Cotton Carnival in St. Landry, held at Opelousas in 1922. Mrs. Armand Dejean resides in this city.

city.

The late Ben Dejean married his cousin Celie Dejean - daughter of



1947

1955

The Rose Theatre was constructed in Opelousas in 1947 It has continuously offered the people of St. Landry Parish the finest in motion picture entertainment. The Rose Theatre has recently installed a wall to wall screen and the latest in Cinemascope, Stereophonic sound and Air-Condition equipment.

Rose **Theatre** Opelousas, La

Harold Hill Comeaux, Mgr.



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### RADIATION SURVEY Corporation Opelousas, La. Houston, Texas



**Development of Natural Resources Through New** and Scientific Methods of Radiation **Survey Corporation** 

Harvey J. Wier, Sr. President Opelousas, La.

Joe R. Wier Vice President and General Manager Commerce Building Houston, Texas

Edmond Dejean and Lise Garrigues. Their first son Garrigues was a pilot in the U. S. Air Force in World War 11, and gave his life for his country Feb. 4, 1944. Captain Dejean had not been married. A second son, Albert Benjamin, is married to Jacide Savoy and lives in Elton; a daughter Peggy Lise is married to Ray Hamm and lives in Columbia, Tex. BenDejean was connected with the grocery business formany years. His widow lives in Opelousas.

Sidney never married. He discounted the state of the st

Opelousas,
Sidney never married. He died
as this was being written.
Joseph Duprelon Dejean was a son
of Bartholome Dejean and Felicite
Boisdore. In 1813 (M. B., 1, p. 240)
he married Arsene Guidri, daughter
of David Guidri and Marie Borda, To
this union was borna son Damonthis union was borna son Damon-

sousdore. In 1813 (M. B. 1, p. 240)
he married Arsene Guidri, daughter
of David Guidri and Marie Borda. To
this union was borna son, Damonville, Jan. 13, 1816, Damonville
married Clara Garrigues de Flaugcac, daughter of Gen. Joseph Antoine
Garrigues de Flaugeac and Marie
Louise Fontenot.

Honore Dejean, another son of
Bartholome, married Carmelitz
Veret, a daughter of Jules Veretand
Marie Hebert of Attakapas.

Felix Dejean, another son of Bartholome, married first in 1826 Pamela Honorine Moore, daughter of
William Moore and Delphine Eloise
Verette. He is the forefather of many
of the Dejeans of St. Landry, and
was married three times. His second marriage in 1841 was to Azelie
Louallier, daughter of Jean Jose
Louallier as a son of Louis Louallier
and Marguerite Chol de Clergy, both
of Beaugencia, near Paris, France,
Celize (sometimes spelled Celisse
in the records) was a daughter of
Louis Carrière of New Orleans and
Louise Gradenigo.

There is a rare photograph of Celisse Carrière, which was preserved
by descendants and now belongs
to Mrs. Charles Carson, who was
born Louise Dejean, daughter of Edmond Dejean and Lise Garrigues,
Fedmond was a son of Felix Dejean
and Azelfe Louallier.

The third marriage of Felix Dejean in 1873 was to Cora Lastrapes,
daughter of Tho Lastrapes and Lise
Garrigues (for whom Edmond's wife
was named.



LISE GARRIGUES, daughter of Judge Ad-olph Garrigues and Zella Webb, and wife of Edmond Dejean. Miniature painting was made in oil on porcelain, and it belongs to Mrs. le-on Chachers of Lafayette, her daughter.

Among the children of Felix Dejaan and Pamela Moore was William, who married twice-first to Mary Lumpking (1866) and second to Virginia Cook (1872).

William's children by his first marriage to Mary Lumpking were Albert, Pamela, and Silzabeth. By his second marriage to Virginia Cook he had William, Earl, Felix, Alcee, the late Theo, Stella, Alma, Ethel, Pearl.

Ernest, son of Felix Dejean and

Ethel, Pearl.

Ernest, son of Felix Dejean and Azelie Louallier married (1878) Clara Dejean his cousin-daughter of Damoutille Dejean and Clara Garrigues. Their children are Jimmie, George, the late Charlie and Leo. Edmond, son of Felix Dejean and Azelie Louallier, married Lise Garrigues, in 1869. She was the daughter of Adolphe Garrigues and Zelia Webb.

Adolphe Garrigues was a disting-

Adolphe Garrigues was a disting-uished judge of this parish, and son of Gen. Garrigues de Flaugeac, Chil-dren of Edmond are Celie (who mar-

ried her cousin the late Ben Dejean);
Lc.1, who married Charles Carson;
Sarah, who never married; Carmen
(Mrs. Leon Chachere); Lee, Mrs.,
George Williams; the late Albert
("Booten"); Eddie, who died young;
the late Mary (Mrs. Louis Derbes.)
In Gayarre's History of Louislana
there is mentioned in the account of
the Battle of New Orleans a Colonel
Dejean, who was in command of the
First Regiment of Louislana Milita,
and we believe this to be Bartholome Dejean, although we have not
established this definitely as yet.
Many of the Dejeans fought and some
of them died in the War Between the
States, adding bonor to themselves
and their family by their bravery
and gallantry.

Many of the descendants of this
old St. Landry family have continued
to be planners, as was their first
ancestor here; others are prominent attorneys, businessmen, and civic leaders of the Community.

As in most of the Creole sections



DR. ALEXANDRE LANDRY --Pioneer New Orleans doctor married an Opelousas girl whose desceadants are prominent New Orlean-

eans,
Tucked away in an antique desk in
Grand Coteau, at the residence of
Mrs, Edward Victor Barry, is the
photograph now yellowed with time
of a pioneer doctor of New OrleansDr. Alexandre Landry, He was a
cousin of Mrs, Barry's through the
Lastrapes - Bolsdore line.
Charles Henry Lastrapes, a son
of Jean Henry Lastrapes and Celeste
Genevieve Bolsdore, married Cat-

of this State, we can see that the old French families intermarried - and everyone is soon observed to be kin to everyone else.

"It is most interesting to trace back the records of an old family like this

His wife, born Marie Louise 5;
midt, was the widow of Hughes
De La Vergne, She had four 5q
J. P. De La Vergne, and two dan
ters, Mrs. Hugh C. St. Paul
Countess de Boney de la Vergne

city.
They had one son, Alexand Landry who lived in New Orleans was married to Marie Leon

was married to Marie Leoni Bouliany.

Their son, the late Henry Land (who took back the "deFreness which had been dropped by grandfather) was a prominent No Orleans cottonseed broker. He do on June 24, 1948, survived by it widow and her children by a form marriage, and a brother, Mauf Landry, and a sister, Mrs. Elmo Reed.

Countess de Boney de la Vergoe Moulins, France. The late Henry Landry de Frea use was for many years manager the Union Brokerage and Commission Co., and from 1913 until time of his sudden death he was be of hi own cottonseed brokerage bus iness.

Mrs. Barry's great-grandmon was Felicite Boisdore, a sister Celeste Genevieve Boisdore.

one, and see the background breeding that for generations is built up a typically large and coplicated family history. . .distinuished through the years as leade in the community.

OPELOUSAS ACADEMY,

Formerty Franklin College.

Rev. Thes. RAND Jr., A. M. Principal.

(1) For terms and other particulars, see
Prospects at this office or at the Academy.

Opolosma, January 81st 1852.

### MODERN MARKETING

It takes more to market an agricultural crop today than it did when Saint Landry Parish was first settled.

In the days of early America most people'lived on the land and grew their own foods. They traded their surplus crops with their neighbors for the things they didn't grow themselves.

Many agricultural food crops today are marketed in large consuming centers sometimes thousands of miles from the fields where they are produced.

Modern marketing is comprised of many things. Freshness and quality must be preserved. It takes good transportation .. good packaging ... good displays ... good advertising and good promotions.

But the men and women of A & P know all those skills will only help make the first sale. It takes top quality products in the first place to keep consumers coming back for more and more.

The fact that so many family food shoppers like to buy their food supplies in our stores, justifies all the efforts that have been put forth.

We know that when a housewife buys her sweet potatoes, string beans, and other commodities produced in Saint Landry Parish, she is patronizing not only us but the good people who produced them as well.

That is why we are proud to salute our good friends of Saint Landry Parish on the occasion of this anniversary.

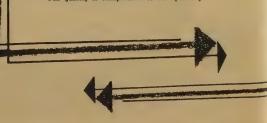




We are proud of the growth and progress of the sweet potato industry, as well as that of St. Landry parish, and our growth with them.

We began shipping from a small packing shed in town in 1938. In 1948 we built new packing and storage houses on

Our business has grown from 35 to 40 loads in 1938 to 250 to 300 truck and car loads shipped annually from our three large packing houses in 1955. Our quality is comparable to our quantity.



### ALFRED LAGRANGE

Packer and Shipper Lagrange Sweets Brand Treasure Brand OPELOUSAS, LA.



A "MIDDEN" VILLAGE in South Louisians, sometime about 2,000 years ago. A mid-is a great heap of clam shells --- a staple of their diet then --- and dirt, on which villages were then built. Note dugout purogues, made with fire, and cooking in deep in with hot stones. Houses are poles stuck in the ground and covered with palmetto



MARKSVILLE BURIAL MOUND, similar to mounds on Bayou Rouge in St. Landry parish. Louisiana Indians began making burial mounds around 1,200 years ago. Dirt was dug with sharp sticks from stream banks and carried to the mound in baskets. A flow earthen platform was first made. On it were placed bones of the dead, cleaned of flesh and sometimes burned a little. A few tools or weapons were broken and placed with them and the bones then covered with dirt.

### ndians First Settlers

Based on research published in 1945 by B. Kniffen, professor of geography anthropology at Louisiana State Univers, with four of his illustrations, done by dred Compton).

The American Indians settled the Lou-na territory and St. Landry parish first, thing here sometime between 1,000 and 0 years ago. Indians has been on this inent for many thousands of years be-that, but there is no indication that

that, but there ere here, we have left us many things. Names, no. Opelousas is the name of the tribe occupied this area, it was pronounced or Abaloosas, which would make it mea hair, or Apiloosas, which would make ann black leggings or legs. The word

names in the parish deriving from

her hames in the parish deriving from dians, and their meanings: hafalaya, Long River; Avoyelles, people, Calcasieu Crying Bagle; Chou-, mudfish; Mermentau, named after a , Inmanatu-a; Plaquemine(s), persim-Whiskey Chitto, big cane; Mississippi, Water.

left us other things, too. Pirogues hey left us other things, too. Pirogues made by the Indians, and the best of today, made from hollowed our logs, whe Indian fashion. The Indians that define were like the early migrations Asia —— they had no bows and arrows, stury, did not farm and had no stone. (They made pirogues by slowly burnelog and scraping it with flim), Until learned pottery making they cooked by

dropping hot stones in deer skins suspended on posts to make a sort of sack.

They quickly improved, By about 1,200 years ago the Opelousas Indians had pottery, farming and other crafts; buried their dead in huge mounds, like the group up on Bayou Rouge, made axes and other crude tools, smoked tobacco in pipes, They traded between tribes, sometimes attacked each

bayou Rouge, made axes and tone I dude tools, smoked tobacco in pipes. They traded between tribes, sometimes attacked each other, and lived in windowless houses set over shallow holes in the ground.

By 800 years ago they had changed customs and were building flat-topped funeral mounds with round churches or temples on top. They were built in groups. There are five on Bayou Rouge, northeast of Palmetto, At this time there were more Indians in Louisiana than at any time before or since; there were no epidemics of disease, either. Gradually, thereafter, they began to die down. Strange diseases came in, and they apparently became restless, afraidand angry. They fled, for they didn't understand small-pox and chicken pox and measles, which De Soto's men and other Europeans had brought before 1550,

before 1550,
WHITE PROPLE SETTLE
White people began to come into this area
put before 1700, The most important things
they got from Indians were plants, including:
Sweet and Irish potatoes, corn, beans, tobacco, tomatoes, peanut, cotton.
Historians divided Louisians Indians into

six groups, each speaking a different lan-guage. Each contained many tribes (It is not correct to refer to the Atakapa "tribe," for instance; four of the five tribes labelled Atakapa were, indeed, called that, and the

fifth was the Opelousa tribe, which lived near here). The six groups are Caddo, Tun-ica, Natchez, Atakapa, Chitimaca and Mus-kogee (see map). Atakapa means cannibal, but it's not known

Kogee (see map).

Atakapa means cannibal, bur it's not known whether they ever were cannibalistic.

Some of the early settlers bought land from Indians, as recorded in the St. Landry court house as late as the 1790s.

In 1700 the Opelousa Indians were living on a stream near here — they aren't sure which, but probably Courtableau, in houses built by standing up poles in teepee shape, plastering them with mud, covering this with palmetto leaves and, finally, with mats of cane. They farmed, they hunted and caught fish, they made raids on "bad" tribes, they told legends. They worshipped spirits, good (the sun) and bad (diseases). They played games involving balls and sticks, and they sang and danced.

White people changed their ways abruptly. They traded with them. Supplied them with drink. Some tried to enslave them, but the Indians would not work as slaves and would cet sick and useless.

The Indians died of white men's diseases, ne fled west, those who stayed were driven some fled west, those who stayed were drive to the poorest land. They became few in num

Page 173

to the poorest land. They became few in number.

There were about 13,000 Indians in Louisiana in 1700. As of 1945 there were about 1,500. They live in small tribes in six widely separated settlements (see map). Nearest to Opelousas is the Koasati, near Elton. The Opelousas Woman's Club provides a scholarship for one girl from this tribe.

The Koasati are a Creek tribe who left Alabama about 150 years ago, lived here for a time, moved to Texas buffalo country, but returned to the Elton area.

Of the once numerous Atakapa tribes—including the Opelousa—only a handful living in and around Lake Charles, remain.

The Indians of Louisiana never did form a umion to combat the white man, They had no famous warrior chief like Sitting Bull or Tecumseh or Pontiac, There were cases of massacres of whites by Indians, and other resistance, but the white people, with guns and, quickly, larger numbers, were too much

### INDIAN TRIBES OF LOUISIANA IN 1700 ▲ Indian Villages A YATASY []] Lanquage Areas MONROE TOWNS (...

INDIAN TRIBES of Louisiana in 1700, as culled from early records and writings by more settlers. Some of the early travelers disagreed as to locations and numbers of bes. In some cases they used the same names for different tribes and at other times ferent names for the same tribes, indications are, too, that there were more tribes in shown here.

### **Hebrard Home**



CLASSIC in line and of chaste simplicity is the old Hebrard Home, now the office of Harvey Wier. The house is on the corner of Union and Bellevue, It is a two-storied brick building, with a central hallway. The stalrway is nice, s is all woodwork and trim. There are some very fine mantels in the old home, of carved wood in severe design similar to early Adams mantels. The front doorway is arched brick, with a nicely detailed lunette,

All doorways are finely panelled. A de-

Iment and columns, which once supported a narrow balcony. Large sustaining irons are visible on the exterior.

This is one of the oldest and loveliest places in Opelousas, It is not pretentious, nor yet particularly large, but its purity of line and niceties of detail make it one of the most interesting in the area, It is painted white, with green shutters.

At one time it was said to have been used as a store, but it was plainly built as a private residence, (Daily World Photo by Deville).

# Superior Butan



ANNIE LAFLEUR Bookkeeper — has been with our staff since August, 1954.



L. T. ORTEGO
'Assistant Manager — has served in various capacities with us since May, 1949.



GEORGIA CARRIERE Secretary — has been with our office staff since November, 194\$.



ADAM GAY
Transport operator — first can
for us in March, 1946. Adam
for some time, but can boast
years experience in the L. P.,
try. Adam holds a year Safe br



JOHN ED SONNIER
Service & Installations — has been with
us since June, 1945. He is familiar with
all areas served by us since all installations and service are handled from our
Opelousas office. John Ed holds a 7year Safe Driver Award.



OPELOUSAS BULK PLANT — with its 90,000 gallon capacity insures our customers of uninterrupted service — in any emergency. We also maintain two additional storage plants of 16,000 gallon capacity each.



LEON ANDRUS
Service and Installations — h
with us since February, 1944,
also familiar with all our custor
holds a 7 year Safe Driver Awa

Members of the Board of Directors Osie Bordelon Charles A. Dossmann M. J. Pulford Charles Ventre



LEOPOLD GAY
Has been selling Butane Gas since April,
1945. His face is familiar to our many
customers in the Opelousas-Prairie
Ronde-Plaisance-Church Point-Rayne
area. He is the proud owner of a 7 year
Safe Driver Award.



Butane Gas Sales — has been with Superior Butane Co., Inc. since August, 1946. Kirt lives in Port Barre and serves the Washington-Grand Prairie-Paimetto-Morrow-Melville-Woodside-Bayou Current area. He also holds a 7 year Safe Driver Award.



GOEFFREY BOUDREAUX
Butane Gas Sales — lives in Lewishs
Boudreaux has worked with us si
August, 1950. He serves the Opelous
Church Point-Sunset-Vatican area. Bes
reaux is the holder of a 4 year 8
Driver Award.

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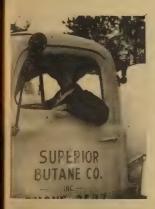
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Butane Gas Sales — has been with us since December, 1945. Albert lives in Arnaudville and serves the Arnaudville-Leonyille-Pecanierre-Grand Coțeau arta. Beris the holder of a 7 year Safe Driver.



SELMA GUIDRY
Butane Gas Sales — has been with us since January, 1946. Selma lives in Arnaudville and serves the Cecelia-Breaux Bridge-Henderson area. He is the holder of a 7 year Safe Driver Award.



Arnaudville Office Staff — has been with Superior Butane Co. since January, 1947.



Arnaudville Branch Manager — has been employed by us since December, 1945. Frank lives in Arnaudville and is also the holder of a 7 year Safe Driver Award.



GUIDRY, JR. (left)—helper has with our company since February

LEE (right)—helper, came to or us in August, 1950.



MARTIN FONTENOT
Butane Gas Sales — has been with us
since March 1953. Martin serves the
Eunice-Durald area. He received a 2 year
Safe Driver Award this spring.



TILMAN GUILLORY

Butane Gas Sales — lives at Reddell and has been with us since January, 1947. His face is a familiar one to our customers in the Reddell-Ville Platte-Mamou area. Tillman was awarded a 7 year Safe Driver Award this spring.



EMMETT ORTEGO

Butane Gas Sales — lives at Easton and serves the Pine Prairie-Turkey Creek-St. Landry-Whiteville area. Emmet has been with us since September, 1950. He holds a 4 year Safe Driver Award.



PART of our fleet of delivery trucks-ready to serve you.



INDIAN TRIBES OF LOUISIANA TODAY (1945) shows only six, totaling some 1,500 persons. The largest is the Houma (means Red) IN Choctaw), south of the city of Houma numbering about 1,000 Indians. There are about 60 Chitimacha near Charenton, in St. Mary parish, and last we knew they still made the famous Chitimacha baskets just they were made hundreds of years ago, "Chitimacha baskets," says anthropologists Fred B. Kniffen, "are probably as fine as any baskets made by any Indians anywhere, at any time."

for them.

The white ma didn't do well by the original settlers, the Indians. But the names and ink sketch by Mrs. L. Austin Frontenot and it's a safe bet there's some Opelousas Indian Hood flowing in a few veins around here today.

INDIAN MOUND on Bayou Rouge, a pen and ink sketch by Mrs. L. Austin Frontenot for the Bayou Rouge mounds are of the flat-top type, and originally resembled pyrahere today.



LARGE INDIAN MOUND on Hayou Rouge in north central St. Landry parish, one of a group of such mounds. They are said to be excellent specimens, but to date have

never been excavated. This is water by our historian, Mrs. L. Austin Fon Jr., whose husband owns most of a mounds.



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### J. M. LAFLEUR MERCANTILE

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**Plumbing & Electrical Supplies Packaged Drugs** LAWTELL, LA.

J. M. Lafleur Mercantile started in business in the old Lawtell State Bank building which had been vacant since the bank failed in the 1933 depression. It

has been in the present location since August 1, 1950. The Lawtell Post Office was opened by Mr. Lafleur

August 1, 1947 in the new building and is still operated by Mr. Lafleur, J. M. Lafleur Mercantile is a Western Auto Agency and handles appliances, tires, batteries, and related auto parts and accessories. The warehouse in the rear of the store is stocked with insecticides for field crops.



LAWTELL, named after J. G. Lawler and his one-time real estate partner, the late-conce Littell, is center of fertile farming prairie. School is building with semi-circular riveway. Olin gas pipe line quarters are at lower right. Missouri Pacific railroad is at op. (Daily World Photo by Bourdier).

# Arnaudville History

the early records of the St. Lendry
h Police Jury we find the recording
building of a bridge at the junction
yous Teche and Fuselier -- this is
eximing of Arnaudville, At the same
s noted the name of "Jacques Arnault,"
whom the town received its name,
his Arnaud (as the name is now spelas a very early French settler who acas a very early French settler who act a large plantation at the site of the intown of Arnaudville, His son, Jacinherited the grant from him, and we inte early 1800's that he was a prost settler, being active in matters of time. His name is noted through the despertaining to various activities in transdville area. The clearing of the in Bayou Fuselier was one of the first of the police jury. After the police jury, and days, as roads were few, Many of the roads and bridges of the parish still the names of the land-owners who living the location, and in this instance "La doe" eventually became "Arnaudville".

"King's" bridge, "Debaillion's" bridge,
"Garrigues" bridge and "Arnaud's" bridge and the stable and a centennial celebration of the anniversery of the establishment of the first Catholic Church in 1853, At this time extensive research was made by Mr. Roger Bauder, official chronicler of the Archdiocese of New Orleans, Under his direction many interesting facts about Arnaudville and its environs were brought to light, and a most thorough booklet was published in commemoration of the historic event,

Prior to 1853, the French Catholics who made up the greater part of the settlers worshipped at St. Charles Church in Grand Coteau, or St. Landry in Opelousas, Others attended the church in St. Martinsville—the Attakapas.

St. Charles church in Grand Coteau was established in 1818, and this same Church established two missionary chapels—Plaquemine Brule and LaJonction, Father Rocoffort, SJ. was assistant to the pastor, Father F. Rodnits, SJ. and it was Father





Above photo Roy Motors, Inc. OLDSMOBILE & G.M.C. TRUCK DISTRIBUTOR



Photo Left

**Roy Motors Used Car Lot** 

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Opelousas, La.

The late Mr. Skiles was a pioneer in the lumber business in St. Landry parish. He was manager of the business for a period of over 50 years. He was succeeded by Bryan Littell, the present manager.



View in center of Arnaudville, looking towards the Bavou Teche bridge.

Rocoffort who attended the small chapel at La Jonetion. The land for the chapel was donated by Jacques Arnaud and his wife. Later the Jesuit fathers acquired additional property, where the Little Flower auditorium, school and cemetery now stand.

Eventually they turned all of this property over to the St. Regis parish at the time of its formation. The original chapel is still in use as a rectory, adjacent to the new church, For a number of years the settlement was served by missionary priests of the Jesuit order, until 1862, when Father Vialleton became the first resident priest.

In 1871 Father Cristophe Cuny became the first diocesan priest, following his appointment by Archbishop Perche, He made plans for the building of a church, and this was accomplished in the fall of 1872, when the church of St. John Francis Regis was dedicated. Many trials and tribulations followed during the ensuing years – lack of money, an epidemic in 1878, the great flood of 1886, and other hardships.

In 1891 Father Demovel was able to casin.

an epidemic in 1878, me great flood of 1800, and other hardships.

In 1891 Father Denoyel was able to gain the help of the Marianite Sisters of the Holy Cross, and construction of a convent was begun. The school opened Jan, 4, 1891.

With the aid of Mother Katheriae Drexel, he established a school for the colored

children, in September 1893. In spite of threats and interference from the Regulators, the school was continued as St. Joseph's Convent School.

During ensuing years a public school was established, and in 1919 the convent was closed. In 1947 the convent was re-opened in a new building, as the "Little Flower" Convent, under the Marianite Sisters, in 1948 work was begun on a new church, under the direction of the present pastor, Father Bernard, who succeeded the late Father Massebiau, whom he had assisted.

It was dedicated in 1949, in 1948 a church was erected for use of the colored people, who had worshipped with the white people prior to this time. Father Auclair, a Josephite father, was administrater at the time of the building of the church. The Rev. John R. Timpany was appointed first pastor. He has since erected a parish hall.

Present large businesses in the town are sweet poato packing plants and cotton gins. A large syrup mill here closed some years past after the local farmers stopped planting sugar cane in large amounts. There is a great deal of rice planted in this area, and fine herds of cattle are being raised. Oil and natural gas are produced in the nearby



# Judge LESSLEY GARDINER

public-spirited citizen

LESSLEY P. GARDINER, Judge of the 27th Judicial District Court of Landry Parish, Louisiana, was born near Sunset, in the Parish of St. Landry, August 30, 1901, and is the son of the late Dr. C. A. Gardiner and the late Ma

He received his BA degree from St. Charles College, Grand Coteau and at postgraduate work at Catholic University, Washington, D. C., he received his degree from Loyola University, New Orleans, in 1924.

Judge Gardiner is a past president of the Association of Commerce of 0, lousas, past president and former king of the Louisiana Yambilee, Inc., memb of the Board of Directors of the Evangeline Area Council, Boy Scouts of Amera, member of the Board of Commissioners of the St. Landry Parish Hospit Service District No. 2.

He, together with his brothers and sisters own the Chretien Plantation hon shown elsewhere in this issue.

He practiced law in New Orleans from 1924 to 1935. From 1935 to 1939 h served as Second Assistant Attorney General in Baton Rouge and was Attorney General of the State of Louisiana in 1939 and 1940, serving out the unexpinterm of the late Judge Gaston Porterie who had been appointed to the Federa District Court for the Western District of Louisiana. Returning to Opelousas 1940 he engaged in the practice of law and was elected to the State Senate in 1944 and reelected in 1948. In the Fall of 1948 he was elected Judge of the 276 Judicial District and reelected without opposition in 1954.



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rand Quebedeaux tracts, or to the establishment of a large pubhool in Arnaudville there were a numi small one-room schools scattered 
the area, and these are listed by Mr. 
er as follows: Jerome Taylor taught 
brace Meche's place; Miss Valentine 
au also taught at Meche's; Mrs. CleoSaizan and Miss Gabie Mizzi were teaat the Erance school; Miss Helen 
taught at the DeKerlegand's place; 
s Alice Hinckley, Edwina Sudduth, and 
a Baker taught at Edna Hinckley's 
at L'ance Charpentier, the teachers 
Miss Dean, Cecile Durio, and Miss 
mox.

first high school graduation tookplace 22, and four students graduated with

honors - Simour Wright, Ethel Bernard, Helea Lastrapes and Louise Lastrapes, W.W., Thom was principal for one year when classes were taught in the old convent building, and he has continued in hat post until the present time, having served for 35 years.

The first bank was established in 1904, by citizens of the community. First cashier of the Bank of Arnaudville was Maurice Olivier. It was later sold to the Parish Bank and Trust Co. of Opelousas, and closed during the depression in 1932. In 1937 the Washington State Bank opened a branch in Arnaudville, with Sidney Durlo as cashier and manager since its founding.

The Volunteer Fire Department was organized in 1904. In 1908 it closed, and re-



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# Capt. Chevalier de Clouet

Alexandre Francoise Joseph Marie Chevalier de Clouet - Commandant and Colonel of the Poste of Opelousas and Attakapas — was the third commander of this vast territory of Louisiane, following Gabriel Fuselier de LaClaire, who had in turn succeeded Sieur Jacques Courtableau.

DeClouet was married to Louise Favrot (members of the Favrot family in New Orleans have her portrait which is a companion piece to that of the Colonel).

As commander of these postes he was the supreme authority in all civil and military matters, and in the abasence of the priests who served this vast wilderness he was also given special permission to officiate at haptims, funerals, marriages.

"His portrait belongs to a direct descendant, Paul De Clouet of Lafayette, it is in very good state of repair, as are several other family portraits of the DeClouets. The colonel is shown wearing a breastplate under his uniform jacket, and carying a sword. He was a Chevalier of the Order of St. Louis. De Clouet settled near St. Martinville, and one of his descendants built "St. John" plantation house on the Teche, on the De Clouet land. This interesting old home is now in the possession of the Levert family, and has been for a number of years.

A son of Chevalier De Clouet fought as a general 'in the Battle of New Orleans, and considerable space is devoted to an account of him in Gayarre's description of that memorable occasion. As a spokesman for the people in Louisiana of French descent, he was involved in a misunderstanding about the possible fate of New Orleans had the battle bean lost.

In the small burial plot adjacent to the Church of St. Martin in Martinsville, Chevalier Etienne de Clouet, a son of the Commandat, and his wife, Marie Aspasie Fuseller, are buried; the marble slabs of their graves so worn that in some places the deeply graven words are barely legible.

Another son of the Chevalier was Louis Alexandre Joseph de Clouet, who married Catherine de Leshivid (the latter name spelled several ways – de lePau – de Lalssard).

Many souvenir

DRIVE-IN

THEATRE Eunice Highway PHONE 3862



GRAVE of Francois Coulon devilliers is in St. Landry cemetery here. (Daily World Photo by Deville).

organized in 1948,
1927 high water left its mark on Arnaudville. So did a tragic tornado in 1952,
Among the names of prominent early settlers of the Arnaudville section are:
Adiin Durho, Dr. Gregory Martin, Francois Robin, E. C. and L. M. Rogers, Lucien Guilbeau, Jean Estorge, the Duffy's, and the families of Stelly, Burliegh, Durio, Bergeron, Lastrapes, Savoie, Peyroux, Bernard, Cukirey, Lalande, Breaux, Robin, Blanchard, Castille, LaGrange, Mayer, DeBoisblanc, Quebedeaux, Marks, Smith, DeKerlegand, Guilbeau, DeJean, Berard, Lanclos, Perrault, Thibodeaux, Gillard, LeBourgeois, St. Cyr, Thomas, Kidder, Guilbaud, Periot, Parin, Moore, Taylor, Hebert, Fayolle, Rivette, Latiolais, Babin, Beaoit, Richard, Guidroz, Roy and many others, We have mentioned the Arnaud family, who gave "LaJonction" its present same of Arnaudville.



1947

195

### THE HUT

Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Graffagnino, owners 130 North Union St. Phone 398 OPELOUSAS, LA.

The Hut opened its doors November 27 1947. They started selling sandwiches of a kinds. Now-1955-they sell Oysters on half shell, Fried Chicken, Fried Oysters, Steaks Plate Lunches, Seafood Platters, Boiled Crab Fried Shrimp and Crayfish in season.



### The First Olivier

EER ANCESTER OF ST. LANDRY
BY KING OF FRANCE TO CANTO START FOUNDRY AT TROIS
RIVERS

irst Olivier in North America, who father of the Olivier who settled in dry Parish, was Pierre François Mawier couyer, Sier de Vezin. He was in obleman, and as his name indica-a "squire", designated in French "- which was the rank of an office what of a knight. He was from the e of Champsone.

which was the rank of an offiwe that of a knight. He was from the
of Champagne.
8 he started one of the earliest founCanada, Trois Rivieres, the name
undry being Forge St. Maurice. The
of this foundry was made as a rea demand by the Governor of Trois
to the King of France. There were
dires in that section, and the necesis so great that the Governor wrote
ing requesting that he send someone to
coundry.

Olivier de Vezin was born in Nancy
and died at New Orleans in 1776. Being to Canada he had been the King's
lor. His father, Hugues Olivier, was
or Sionne in Bassigny, and his mothLouise Leroux de Dingolincour,
to si Rivieres, Pierre was married in
Marie Josephe Gatineau Duplessis, in
lerre was sent to New Orleans - the
of Louisiana - and was honored by
alsh in 1769 by a seat in the Cabildon,
Charles Borromee Marie Olivier
in, was one of the early settlers of
dry Parish - then the Poste of Opeand was the founder of a large and
ent family of this section. Most of
wiers are planters, and a great many
still live near the original Olivier
on.

resent Olivier home is not the orige-thefirsthomeas seen in an early
h was a typical French settler's
n house, with lower floor of brick,
er floor of cypress. A pigeoniere
each side of the home,
me that stands on the site of the old
also a very old place, and is said to
me moved to its present place from

moved to its present place from and Coteau. Barromee Marie Olivier de Vezin planter of St. Landry, was first

married to Rose DeBlanc who was a descendant of the aristocratic Chevalier de Blanc, who was one of the officers of the Poste des Atakapas, and whose name was mentioned in a billet to Napoleon as a "noble and loyal doyalist".

Their children married descendants of the

Their children married descendants of the very early St. Landrians — Geleste married a Pellerin, deVezin (no record of his marriage), Perle married a Viller, Edna married a Du-

Pissecond wife was Wilhelmina Perrault, and they had ten children. Some of these also married into prominent families of the

His second wife was Wilhelmina Perrault, and they had ten children. Some of these also married into prominent families of the state, and were:

Napoleon (who died of yellow fever in New Orleans); Jules, who was a well-known lawyer; Oscar; Adolphe, who was a lawyer and became district attorney in Opelousas (a whole chapter is written about Adolphe in "LaVigilance." by Alexandre Barde. He was married to a Wycoff); Alexandre married Amanda Lastrapes, and they had thirteen children (most of the Oliviers in Grand Coteau are descended from this branch); Eugene married Laure Delcour, who was a native of Cuba; Mathile was an artist, and she married August Reggio; Nina married Louis Grevemberg, and they lived at Albania Plantition, near Jeanerette (now the residence of the Stephen Munsons); Rosa married a Vedrine, and Annette married her first cousin, who was a Fuselier.

Most of the genealogical records of the family were gotten together by a daughter of Alexander Olivier de Vezin (who was married to Amanda Lastrapes in 1850). She is Mrs. John Futches of San Antonio, Tex. (Alice Olivier de Vezin). Other children were Fanelle, who died young; Annette, who married Joseph Pascalin; Albert and Gilbert (wins). Gilbert died young; Ahnettnarried and had five children.

Agricole, who was a prominent figure in St. Landry politics for most of his lifetime was a planter of the Grand Coteau area, where his widow (who is almost a century old) still lives with some of the family. Most of her sons live nearby, and Prairie des Femmes is largely populated by members of the Olivier lose finds of the Grandy of t



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U-SAN-O chlorophyl moth-proofing of all garments. DRI-SHEEN Cleaning System. The most modern dry cleaning system in the business. It is expensive, exactly double that of ordinary dry cleaning methods. It absolutely eliminates excessive spotting and wet cleaning of garments, therefore prolonging the life of the garments and assuring better cleaning.

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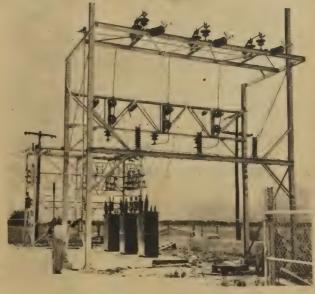
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### Years Of Successful **Rural Electrification In** Southwest Louisiana

1955 marks the seventeenth year of the homeowned, home-operated Rural Electric Association. It's 23.069 members own the World's Largest Rural Electric Association which serves more than 100,000 farmers in Southwest Louisiana with Rural Power. With an invested value of almost 6 million dollars the organization has electrified 95% of the farms of Southwest Louisiana. Since the beginning of this farmerowned organization two rate decreases have been granted. At present the annual revenue of the Association exceeds one million dollars.

Each new area to be electrified repeats the triumph of progress over the dark ages. In terms of human effort, of better living conditions, of comforts. luxuries, safety, each of the more than 100,000 men, women and children in Rural Southwest Louisiana whose lives have been benefited immeasurably by the miracle of REA electricity, has his own proud story to tell. In terms of increased dollar income, of greater productivity, of kilowatis used, of miles of electric lines installed, the tale is truly an amazing one.

The goal—"Better farm living through Co-op electricity." illuminates the past seventeen years of Cooperative efforts and leads into an even brighter



Sub-stations like this dot the 3,700 miles of line Southwest Louisiana, which serves more than 23,000 member-owners. Constant maintenance is necessary to keep this power alive. Pictured above is Claude "Pete" Duhon, Co-op lineman, who is inspecting the sub-station.

# **Southwest Louisiana Electric Membership Corporation**

A Rural Electric Association Headquarters — Lafayette, Louisiana Serving the Rural Areas of St. Landry, Acadia, St. Martin, Lafayette, Vermilion and parts of Iberia, Evangeline and Avoyelles Parishes.

PAINTED BARN RED, it has for many years been to this writer one of the most attractive homes in Grand Coteau, with French doors opening on the front porch, from which extend a flight of open stairs that a scend to the attic. Known as the "Acadian House", this style of building in fast fading from the picture, and one seldom sees a home in as good conditioned as the house pictured. It is owned by Mrs. Chatrillion, who lives in a larger home around the corner.

died in 1925; Charles, who married Ida de Bois Blanc; Effie, who married Leon Bernard; Edna, who married Affred Affred Horaist; Oscar, who married Lottle Jane Reilly; Laurence; who married Aline Lastrapes; Frozard, who died in 1927; Cora, who married George Guidry; Louise ( who is director of the Acadian Handicraft project of Louislana State University Extension Division).

sion).
Other children of Alexandre were Aimee, who married Jules Godfroy, of Paris, France. first, and second, Joseph Pascalino f Mexico; George; (who died shortly after hitch); Jules, who married Edna Gardner; Celeste married Robert Schallaire; Ben marriedfirst Mary Barry, then Edith Barry; Alexander married Alice Speyrer; Lelia married Louis Balde sareli.

Balde sareli.
The Olivier home in Prairie des Femmes

is a typical old French home of this section, with its very long open gallery decorated with nicely turned railing and behistrades, it is a story and a half dwelling, set in old fashioned plantings of shrubs and trees that shade the long gallery. The Oliviers have many interesting old portraits and heirlooms of the historic families from which they are descended.

cended.

It is interesting to note that Louise, the youngest of this large family, is preserving for fuure generations the customs, manners, traditions and crafts of the French Acadian people of Louisiana. She is well-known all over the country for her work, and is constantly traveling around into the French communities, where she is director of the effort by the state to preserve the French heritage in Louisiana.

## HILLIARD'S



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OPELOUSAS

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Picture dates back to 1904. It was located next to the present Episcopal Church on East Landry Street. At this time it was a blacksmith and coffin shop.

Modern throughout, the Funeral Home is completely air-conditioned and is located in the heart of the city. They have four ambulances, hearses, and extra cars, and six people are employed in various capacities.

Also affiliated with the company is Lafond Life Insurance Company. It was founded on August 1, 1938 and is the only domestic company in the parish doing Industrial Insurance Business. In 1904, Mr. Joseph Lafond went into business with Mr. A. A. Crouchet. They owned and operated a blacksmith and coffin shop. It was then known as Lafond & Crouchet. This partnership lasted ten years but was later dissolved.

Mr. Lafond then went to work for his uncle, Mr. J. B. Sandoz, in the hardware and undertaking business. He worked here for 31 years.

Then on November 25, 1936, he purchased from Miss Rita Sandoz a funeral home. It is the present Lafond & Son Funeral home and is located at 329 N. Main Street in Opelousas, Louisiana.

He was president and manager of the firm until his death on November 14, 1947. At this time Mr. Louis Didier Lafond, his son, was Secretary-Treasurer of the firm, but at the death of his father he was made President and Manager, a position he still holds today. Mrs. Joseph Lafond was then Secretary-Treasurer, but resigned five years ago leaving the position to her daughter, Miss Aline Lafond.

The oldest and one of the finest funeral homes in St. Landry Parish, Lafond & Son, Inc., has been providing efficient and dignified service to the community for almost twenty years.



# TOWNOFSUNSET



Along about 1890 it was decided to call this community Sibilleville. Then a conductor on the Sunset Limited, which used to go thru the Village, asked that it be called Sunset, after the train. It was originally incorporated Sept. 10, 1891. On Nov. 13, 1904 the Village of Sunset was incorporated under the General Municipal Act. No. 136 of 1898 by the Louisiana Legislature. Sunset was incorporated as a Town in 1949 on November 16th.

TOWN OFFICIALS:
John B. Sibille, Mayor
Pierre Thomas, Marshal
Leo Sibille, Clerk
J. A. Cummings, Ass't Clerk

At present, Sunset is striving for many municipal improvements. After the present street surfacing project is complete, all major streets will be hard surfaced. The town of Sunset owns its own Water and Gas Systems.

More Yams are shipped from Sunset than any other town in the country, hence is rightfully known as the "Yam Capital of U. S. A."

### **ALDERMEN**

Alvin Breaux
J. Earl Cummings
J. L. Domengeaux
August Gonsoulin
Euclide Landry

### DAILY WORLD

# **Barry Home** in G. Coteau

Set back in a grove of ancient pine trees, the old Barry home across from St. Charles College in Grand Coteau has been the residence of one of the prominent families of Louisiana since its creation about 1820. Since its original construction at that time by robert Barry of freland, it has been added to until it assumed its present shape—a charming raised home, with central hall, three rooms deep. A cellar runs under the house and was once part of the main living quarters.

and was once part of the main living quarters.

A grand old lady lives in this house, Mrs, Edward Victor Barry.—Born Rita Celestine Simon, daughner of Judge Arthur Simon and Marte Dejean. She was married to the late Edward Victor Barry, son of Sylvester J. Barry, who was the pioneer resident of Grand Coteau and built the old home. He was married to a Miss Redmond in Grand Coteau in the "new" church of St. Charles, which had just been constructed.

Now 88 years of age Mrs. Barry lives in the old home with her daughter, Mathilde. Her paternal grandfather, EdwardSimon, was the distinguished Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Louisiana under the administration of Governor Roman, from 1841 to 1869.

ministration of Governor Roman, from 1841 to 1869.

Edward Simon's wife, Eugenie, was descended from the Fuselier family—she was a native of St.Martin Parish.

Judge Simon had come to this country from Beighim at the age of eighteen, and was educated at Harvard. While there his classmate was Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, and it was Edward Simon who mspired that celebrated author to write "Evangeline," by telling him stories of the landing of the Acadians at St. Martinsville after the "Grand Derangement." Arthur Simon received most of his education at old Jefferson College, in St. James Parish, and graduated from that institution in 1859. In 1861 he began law studies in the office of his father's famous friend, Christian Roselius, and attended lectures at Louisiana Law School during that year. In 1862 after returning to his home in St. Martinsville he enlisted in the Confederate Army, and was made a First Lieutenant in the Yellow Jacket Battalian, commanded by Col. V. Fournet, which was afterward consolidated with the 18th Louis-

iana infantry. In 1864 he was promoted from Captain to Major of Company K of that Regiment, and was with Gen. E. Kirby Smith at the time of his surrender.

After the war he resumed his law studies in the office of his father at St. Martinsville but soon after was forced to abandon his intended profession to take charge of his father's large sugar estate in St. Maryparish. He was married in St. Landry parish in 1865 to Miss Marie Dejean, daughter of Jean Baptiste Dejean and Celestina Peytavin. Several years later he moved to St. Landry parish near Leonville, where he managed the large sugar estate of his wife's father. Their children were Rita, wife of E. V. Barry of Grand Coteau; Lillle, wife of J. G. Durand of St. Martinsville; Marie, wife of Gharles L. Voorhies of New herris; Leopold, and Sidonie married to John T. Rutledgs.

In 1879 Mrs. Simon died, and Judge Simon married her sister, Mathilde Dejean.

Judge Simon was admitted to the barbefore the supreme court at Opelousas in 1886, and practiced law for a number of yers.

A lovely and gracious lady, Mrs. Barry is a delightful raconteur who remembers the past with vivid aneodotes—and who still lives for the present enjoyment of today. Highly educated and chutred, she is an unforgettable personality.

Her husband was related to the Smith family, of which we have related in connection. with our history of Grand Coteau, he gave enough land for large farms, for both institutions. Charles Smith, first of his line in this parish, was responsible through his generous donation of land for the church, Sacred Heart Convent, and St. Charles Gollege at Grand Coteau, He gave enough land for large farms, for both institutions. Charles Smith family still live in Grand Coteau, and a genealogical history of the Smiths and Barrys has been traced by Mother Caroline Smith, Rupert Barry, and Sister Mary Gecilia Barry (daugher of Rupert Barry).

Many members of the Smith and Barry family have followed the religious life, as is traced in this interesting history.

# J. R. Barry Residence



Coteau Woods stands this lovely old place of the R. J. Barry's, In a beautiful setting of live to-do planters of the early 1800's, are oaks, and standing at a nice elevation, it forms



VIEW ON GALLERY OF OLDST. CHARLES COLLEGE—One of the Jesuit F stands with John Frozard on the gallery in this rare photograph of St. Charles Countries are very few photographs extant of the Old College, which was founded in 183 destroyed by fire to be rebuilt in its present form in 1909. The first St. Charles Cobuilding was a log cabin - the building shown was erected several years after the for of the college.

# BUT YES and "MAIS OUI".. We Handle Only The Best!



The above new potato shed was recently com-pleted and is now ready for operation, start-ing the season with Irish potatoes and will be ready for sweet potatoes in July.

Mr. Leger has had many years experience in sweet potatoes. He was formerly associated with C. M. Devaleourt. He started in business for himself in May 1954. On Feb. 14, 1955 his shed, filled with potatoes was completely de-

stroyed by fire. Mr. Leger didn't lose courage. He immediately started the new building which has the very best of new equipment installed in it. He is plugging harder than ever and expects to soon gain back what he lost.

BANKOSUNBET

# Growing With the Community, and Helping the Community Grow!

Frank Dimmick A. J. Gaschen
E. V. Barry
Lloyd Franques ... Vice-President ... Vice-President

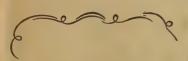
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# Bank of Sunset & Trust Company

1906

A Friendly Institution SUNSET, LA.



OAK ALLEE in front of Sacred Heart convent at Grand Comes is a heartful, mees-la den scene most typically Louisians. (Daily World Photos b Deville).



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and All The Rest PLUS
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SUNSET, LA.



ACADEMY of the Secred Heart at Grand Cotens.



CLD KITCHEN WING at the convent in Grand Coteau.

to the house that are standing today over a cau is the most picturesque and beautiful of the houses that are standing today over a time of the houses that are standing today over a cautury old, Like Washington, it has changed very little, save that everything is growing older gracefully.

Sieur Charles Smith, as he is referred to in



BRECK BARN at the convent in Grand Cotens.

plantation was donated to the church for a convent, and the others of the Sacred Heart came from France in 1821 to establish a school for young ladies of the berritory Blessed Philipine Duchesne, a ploneer in reducation in North America, founded many schools all over the continent, and Mother Eugenie. Aude, foundress of Grand Corea Convent, was under her direction for some years, having worked with her in the establishment of some of the early Sacred Heart Schools.

For a decade school was held in a small structure, and in 1830 the nucleus of the present school was built, comprising what is now the Academy. This historic building is a three-storied brick structure, with an open gallery supported by liender iron posts and armamented with wrought iron realizings. The pitched roof has dermers across the entire length. Green shutters enhance the high windows and French doors, all of which are enclosed with handsome woodwork, and ornamented with attractive old iron hardware. Landscaping is part of the charm of the duilding, to which additions have been made through the years. Some of the planting in the front includes camellias, sweet olives, azalas, ho longer in use as an open college, it serves as a seminary to educate come for the Jesuit prigotion. The change from college, to senting. He was rebuilt, ag it own stands. No longer in use as an open college, it serves as a seminary to educate come in the young gent for the Jesuit prigotion. The change from college to senting the change from college to

ariy documents of the parish, was a large the southwestl.outsians area, For many andowner of this section. Land from his to white-columned ante-hellum portice on the sacred Heart time from France in 1821 to establish a chool for young ladies of the territory lege, it serves as a seminary to edu Blassed Philipine Duchesne, a pioneer in function in North America, founded many thools all over the continent, and Möther agents. Ande, foundress of Grand Coteau on west, was under her direction for some area, baving worked with her in the establishment of some of the early Sacred Hearthools.

Together the two schools occupy also thousand acres of land.

For some of the early Sacred Hearthools.

Grand Coteau.

# Whenever Sunset Builds... We're Right There Helping





E. A. Cummings, Sec.-Treas. E. E. Dugal, Mgr.

Geo. J. Boudreaux, Pres. R. J. Barry, Vice-Pres. 1955

SUNSET FARMERS LUMBER COMPANY,

Retail Lumber And Building Material SUNSET, LA.



the first bottle of Squirt bottled on April 28, 1947 at 9 p.m. in Sunset plant. Hires Root Beer, on left, and Sun-Lou beverages (in eight delicious flavors) have recently been added.

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If sweet soft drinks leave you thirsty... then



Home of Squirt Bottling Co., Inc.; Sunset, La.



of the plant includes
Arbert D. Steele,
left, vice president
and sales manager;
and Basil G. "Bud"
Jenkins, secretarytreasurer and plant
manager.



SQUIRT BOT

Now under Net OLIVER DEVALCOURT, President BASIL G. JE DEALERS —



and Management
ARBERT P. STEELE, Vice-President

lary-Treasurer 522 For Service

The Squirt Bottling Company plant was built in Sunset in 1947 by Oliver DeValcourt, prominent sweet potato grower and buyer and leader in civic affairs of this area. The first bottle of Squirt produced by the company was bottled at 9 p.m. on April 28th of that year. This original bottle is still on display in the present offices of the company. At that time Mr. DeValcourt and his brother-in-law and partner, Albert H. Burleigh, also of Sunset, operated the plant and Leo Sibille was the original bottler. Albert Bailey is the only man of the original crew who is still working in the plant.

Other prominent local men who have been

Other prominent local men who have been connected with the plant in the past include John Sibille, mayor of Sunset; Prevton Clay, Carlys Sibille, Edward Lavergne and Howard Broussard, all of Sunset and J. S. Sibille, Ray Dugal and John

all of Sunset and J. S. Sibille, Ray Dugal and John Stutes of Opelousas.

The company thrived for a few years until the lucrative sweet potato industry claimed the interest of those who had been most influential in the Squirt promotion and the thrill of flying called Albert Burleigh, now a major in the U. S. Air Force, back to the air lanes.

Then for a while the local plant succumbed to the more aggregative sales campaigns of other

Then for a while the local plant succumbed to the more aggressive sales campaigns of other bottling competitors and to the somewhat lack-adaisical methods of its own production and promotions until the winter of this year.

In January Mr. Devlacourt interested two young men, Mr. Arbert D. Steele and Basil G. "Bud" Jenkins, connected with the beverage industry in Miami, Fla., to purchase an interest in the Squirt Bottling Company of Sunset.

Mr. Steele, a native of South Carolina, had been in Miami for the last 28 years. For the past several years he has been a service representative of the parent Squirt Company of Sherman Oaks, Callf. Mr. Steele was very successful, covering the Southeastern states, visiting many of the Squirt bottlers in his area putting on sales promotions, advertising campaigns and in general boosting sales throughout the entire territory.

Mr. Jenkins is from Bestern Mass and for

Mr. Jenkins is from Boston, Mass. and for the last six years also lived in Miami where he was one of the leading salesmen for the Southern Beverage company, the largest soft drink bottler in Florida, and also a Squirt producer and dis-

Both Mr. Steele and Mr. Jenkins were greatly responsible for the rapid growth of Squirt sales and customer acceptance in the Miami area. These two gentlemen arrived in Sunset on February the eighth and the tides of fortune of the bottling plant almost immediately swung into a phenominal upward surge.

a phenominal upward surge.

The first step was to effect a complete reorganization of the company right down the line
from management, personnel, production and business policies. A charter as a corporation was applied for and received so that now the company
is officially known as the Squirt Bottling Company, Incorporated. The officers of the corporation are as follows: President, Oliver DeValcourt;
Vice President Arbatt D. Steady Secrets. Vice President, Arbert D. Steele; Secretary Treasurer, Basil G. Jenkins. Mr. Jenkins is plant manager and Mr. Steele is sales manager of the new organization

ager and Mr. Steele is sales manager of the new organization.

A solid program for progress was laid out and followed aggressively. The first step was to put the production machinery and equipment in first rate operating condition. The bottle washer and soaker was the first to receive the examination and renovation by the manufacturers engineer who came from Wisconsin for the process. Next two new pre-filling inspection light stations were installed. The filtering system was drained of all ald materials and new activated carbon and other filtering agents installed. Then the carbonator, water cooler and compressor felt the results of attention of expert mechanics and technicians. All pipe lines carrying water, gas or syrup were thoroughly inspected, cleaned and sterilized and now receive a sterilization procedure twice daily.

sterilized and now receive a sterilization procedure twice daily.

The final overhaul was made on the complicated filling machine and all valves were remade by Al Angelo, chief engineer of the Chas. E. Hires Co., who flew from Philadelphia, Penn. to give the machine his personal attention.

the machine his personal attention.

The next step was the rolling stock to bring the merchandise to your favorite dealer. All the trucks were put into top-flight condition mechanically, one truck was newly painted. One new route truck and another pickup was added to the fleet and at this writing they are awaiting delivery of another brand new route truck. A planwas instituted for complete periodical checkups and repairs by a local dealer and a system calling for a thorough washing of each truck after the day's run was also installed.

The next major step was in the quality con-

day's run was also installed.

The next major step was in the quality control of the beverages themselves. The very finest of syrup concentrates and flavorings were purchased and exact formulas and carbonation points were worked out to give the best possible flavors.

This department is presided over by Joseph Callais, Jr., plant foreman from Sunset and formerly with the Vermillion Wholesale Drug company. Mr. Caillais insists that every formula be followed to the exact fraction of an ounce thus assuring that every bottle produced here is of the topmost quality and flavor.

quality and flavor.

Extensive promotions and sales camapigns were instituted to increase the sales of Squirt, the popular grapefruit drink with never an after-thirst. Squirt is the ideal two-way drink equally good as a soft drink alone or as a mixer with your favorite gln, whiskey, vodka, rum or wines. Several grocers in your area held demonstrations and samplings in their stores. Watch for more of them soon.

hem soon.

Next came the development and perfection of the company's own familiar brand of popular delicious flavors—"Sun-Lou beverages." In addition to the usual line many new flavors to whet your taste buds have been developed. These popular flavors now include strawberry, orange, cherry, peach, chocolate (discontinued for the sumer) grane cream sada and nineannle. At this mer), grape, cream soda and pineapple. At this writing, Mr. Jenkins says that he is also developing a delicious new raspberry flavor which will go into production as soon as perfected and should be on your grocer's shelves within the next few days.

next few days.

The aggressiveness and progressiveness of the present management was further proven by the awarding to the Sunset firm of the Hires Root Beer franchise for this area. This is the oldest, finest and most famous of all the nationally known and distributed root beers in the entire country. Only those bottling plants which can pass the most rigid inspection as to sanifation, production and sales potential specifications are awarded a franchise from this firm. Another feather in the cap for the Sunset bottlers.

Mr. Steel installed a systematic plan for the route salesmen. First he uniformed all the men then set up new routes covering the expansion

route salesmen. First he uniformed all the men then set up new routes covering the expansion into other sections, set up higher wage scales and instituted an incentive system to increase the sales and earnings of all the salesmen. At present, Mr. Steele says he has two separate contests in full swing. In one contest the driver salesmen all may win several prizes in merchandise and the top driver in this "Squirt Fiesta" contest will be entered in a contest with other top Squirt salesmen throughout the nation with the top prize being an all expense paid trip to Mexico for both he and his wife. he and his wife.

In the other contest Mr. Steele says, "This is a contest with both the parent Hires Root Beer Co. and our own management putting up cash and merchandise for the two top salesmen in the period."

The jet-like growth of the plant under the new administration has already been published in a recent edition of the Daily World but some of new administration has already been published in a recent edition of the Daily World but some of the startling figures bear repeating here. According to Mr. Jenkins, plant manager of the corporation, during their first sixteen weeks of operating under the new name and new policies business has increased over 1700 per cent thus maintaining their average rate of growth of at least a 100 per cent per week gain over previous production and sales figures. On June 11th this year, four months and three days from the start, they surpassed the total production figures for the entire year of 1954. Mr. Jenkins further said that this phenominal rate of growth is expected to be maintained or even climb higher with the present advent of the Hires Root Beer promotion and with the aid of a current Squirt advertising promotion tie-in with one of the major brand liquor dealers represented in this locality by the Magnolia Liquor Company in Lafayette.

Since the middle of March they have added 1400 cases of Squirt bottles and 3200 of the new large size 10 ounce Sun-Lou bottles and also purchased 4500 new wooden cases.

The Squirt plant is also enlarging on its agressive advertising campaign by putting up bill-boards and booths in local ball parks and recreation areas, sponsoring the Press Box Preview over KLFY heard at 6:45 p.m., broadcasting sports events over, KVOL, have inserted ads in the local Opelousas busses and are planning on extending their advertising in local newspapers, radio stations and entering the television medium. Other innovations installed by Mr. Steele and Mr. Jenkins include painting the building inside

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radio stations and entering the television medium. Other innovations installed by Mr. Steele and Mr. Jenkins include painting the building inside and out, instituting a sales training course, a company participating program of accident and hospitalization insurance, uniforms for the plant workers and a series of barbecues, fish fries and other social events for the entire crew and their families.

At present the personnel roster of the com-pany includes in addition to Mr. Jenkins and Mr. Steele, Joseph Caillais, Jr., plant foreman, John Mouton, Alan Steele, Albert Bailey, Joseph Mou-ton, Moses Gaye, Preston Olivier, Francis Rich-ard, all of Sunset, and Wilman J. Olivier of



GLD SLAVE QUARTERS at Grand Consess.



VIEW in chapel at Grand Cotons, showing circular stairway.



OLD VIEW at Sacred Heart Convent, Grand Cotesu (a loss by Francis Labalia)



YEARS AGO this view of the Chapel faterior at Sacred Heart Convent, Grand Cote was taken, apparently by or for a Louise Mistric, according to name on rear of pho ( A loan by Francis LaSaile Jr.).

# We Believe Your Best "Deal" Is the Old "Fair Deal"

YOU ALWAYS GET A FAIR DEAL FROM CASTILLE & GONSOULIN



August Gonsoulin



Office and Potato Sheds

# **CASTILLE & GONSOULIN**

**BUYERS AND SHIPPERS** 

"Sunset Favorite Brand" — "Golden Feast"

Leo J. Castille

Sunset, Louisiana

August A. Gonsoulin

# Trank Brinkhaus Home | Simon Levy Home



OLD-TIMEY STORE that is now abandoned, the Frank Brinkhaus store has a pair ojecting showcases that displayed many wares in old days, Iron bars and hinges on attened doors and shutters are all hand wrought, The old Brinkhaus residence is next to the store; and is presently unoccupied. (Daily World Photo by Deville).



HREE VIEWS OF THE OLD ST. CHARLES COLLEGE BUILDING.—In these three we of the St. Charles college may be seen the three main buildings of the old campus—main building four and a half stories high, built in typical Greek Revival style, it was sautiful well—proportioned brick and plaster structure, and when it was gutted by fire in 8 people all over the South regretted the loss of the old landmark. Note the clock on the top of the building which can be seen in all three shots, Letters on the pediment read & Country' in Latin. The priests home is a two story and a half welling of typical station house style, and from its architecture may be taken to be older than the main thing. At the opposite side of the main building is a three storied building.



This one was ready for the first bale after the other burned and has been in operation ever since.



On the highway between Sunset and Carencro is the plantation of Mr. and Mrs. Simon Levy. Their lovely old house stands in the midst of great live oaks, whose most-hung branches festoon the entrance to the home. Large azaleas and flowering shrubs are planted in the garden, adding to the charm of this ante-bellum plantation house. It is part of a large plantation that extends to the Bayou Carron, to the boundaries of St. Landry Parish. (Daily World Photo by Deville).

### Petetain's

THE LARGE FRAME BUILDING that stands THE LARGE FRAME BUILDING that stands on the corner of the road turning to the Convent from Grand Coteauhas long been a landmark. It was Petitain's store. Now unoccupied, it is a relic of old stores that served the community for generations. The home that stood near it was demolished several years ago, and was one of the lovely and imposing old places in Grand Coteau. old places in Grand Coteau.



This gin was remodeled from a one-stand gin in 1890. It burned to the ground in 1914.



## SIBILLE BROS.

L. G. Sibille **Jules Sibille** GINNERS & COTTON BUYERS R.F.D. No. 1 Sunset, La.



ORIGINAL Bank of Sunset building was erected in 1906, served until recently ashome of this stable institution, now replaced by modern structure, it is now the post office at Sunset, (Daily World Photo by Deville).

# Dunbar's



PARTED PINK, the house is one of the lovely old places in Grand Coteau, residence of Miss Annie Dunbar, descendant of one, of the fine old famililes of this section. It stands across from St. Peter Claver School, (Daily World Photo by Deville).

# Miss Annie Andrus Home G. Coteau



AMONG THE NICELY KEPT old homes at Grand Coteau is the residence of Mr. and Mrs. O'Dell Andrus, Mrs. Andrus was the former Emma Meche, and this was the old Charles Meche place. Both the Andrus and Meche families are large and well-known in the Grand-Coteau area.

With an immaculately kept garden of old camellias and neatly trimmed ledging, the house presents a charming appearance. The front gallery is ornamented with a latticed trim added of recent years, but in keeping with the style of architecture.

### RELAX and ENJOY YOURSELF in MODERN SURROUNDINGS in MODERN SUNSET



# LEDOUX'S **BAR & LOUNGE**

C. M. Ledoux, owner SUNSET LA.

Air-Conditioned

# SWEETS TO THE SWEET Walter J. Sibille, Inc. Supplies Sweets To The Nation Famous JACK RABBIT And SUNSET GOLDEN BEAUTIES



The firm of Walter J. Sibille, Inc., was originally Southern Sweet Potato Exchange. It was bought out by Walter J. Sibille and became the present corporation. It is managed by Horaist and Donald Sibille.

The Jack Rabbit brand, one of the oldest labels on the sweet potato market, was purchased in 1923 from the Magnolia Corporation of Mississippi. Other well known No. 1 brands of Walter J. Sibille, Inc., are "Sunset Golden Beauties" and "Twin Jacks."

"Brown's Beauty" and "Sibille's Brand" are popular No.

Left to right in picture:

Horaist Sibille, Vice President; Mrs. Sibille, Bookkeeper; Walter J. Sibille, President; Donald Sibille, Secretary-Treasurer.

# WALTER J. SIBILLE, INC.

**Shipper of Quality Sweet Potatoes** SUNSET, LA.



# ge Home, Grand Coteau



SET AT THE END of a long avenue of us, the Oge Home has for many years etted the visitor to Grand Coteau, standing at at the entrance to town, Like most of

the homes in Grand Coteau it is well kept and has been lived in for many years by the well-known Oge family.

the control of the photograph of the photograph of the control of the photograph of

### Burleigh Home



THE BURLEIGHS were early settlers in St. Landry Parish, most of them establishing their homes in the Arnaudville and Grand Coteau neighborhoods. The residence of Richard Burleigh at Grand Coteau, situated just out of the town, is one of the oldest homes hereabouts. It has been considerably remodeled, thus altering the original appearance of the home. (Daily World Photo by Deville).

### BEAUTY IS AS BEAUTY DOES



And We do your clothes beautifully Expert Cleaning, Pressing and Moth-Proofing Over 17 years in the cleaning business...



6 Years in our present location.
SUNSET CLEANERS
Dial North 2-3108
SUNSET, LA.



# GROWING

With The Sweet Potato Industry

**Since 1932** 

In 1932 'we started in business with a small volume of approximately 15 cars annually. We are now shipping over 600 cars a year. We are proud to be a part of the industry which has played such a large part in the economic history of St. Landry Parish.

### RICHARD

Blue Book

AND

Red Book

SMITH

Produce Buyers
Sunset, La.
SMOKEY JIM BRAND SWEET POTATOES

Milton Richard, Sales Mgr. Shown in picture

# Old Homes Grand Coteau



AMONG THE NICE old homes in Grand Coteau is the residence of Mrs. Mouret Smith, and her two daughters, Rena and Mabel Smith. Her husband, the late Mouret Smith, was a direct descendant of Sieur Charles Smith, from those large grant came the acreage on which is built The Academy of the Sacred Heart, Charles Smith was one of the prominent citizens of the early 1800's, and his name is found recurring in many records and documents of the times. It was through the generosity of the Smith family that the Sacred Heart Mothers came to St. Landry Parish and es-

tablished the first school for women in this

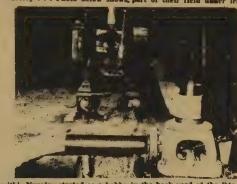
tablished the first school for women in this spection.

There are a number of old homes in this type around the Parish, all of them built about 1800 to 1830. Most of them wereplastered inside, with the nice detailing of woodwork that is to seen on this home. A pitched roof with a chimney at either end and long open gallery is a pattern that our ancestors found most suitable for this southern climate.

The Smith home is in good repair, painted white with green shutters.



Photo above, left to right, Charles Smith, Malcolm Couvillon, accessor, has father, John Smith, looking over pump used to water 20 acres used Smith's Nursery . . . Photo below shows, part of their field under irrigation



Smith's Nursery started as a hobby in the back yard of the thte Mr. John Smith, the original owner, more than 25 years ago. It has grown steadily and now covers 20 acres. A well and pump, shown above, were added 5 years ago. This modern irrigation adds greatly to the growth and health of the plant and trees. Mr. Charles Smith, a son, manages the nursery now. He has a complete line of shrubbery, fruit, citrus and pecan trees.

SMITH'S NURSERY

POLICE JURORS, 101 YEARS AGO
Members of the police jury of St. Landry
parish in 1854 were:
John P. Hudson, president, Elisha Andrus,
Francois C. Devillier, John C. Bary, Joseph
E. Andrus, Antoine B. Carte, David Young,
Elbert Gantt, Charles Teale, Villeneuve Joubert, John Wright, Leon Thibodeaux, Jonathan Harris, Joseph Z. Fontenot, Juguste
Soileau and Thomas McCrory.

10 CENTS MEAT
The price of meat at the Opelousas Market house in March, 1854, was 10 cents a

pound. "Quite cheap for a Prairie Parish," commented The Opelousas Courier on March 11, 1854.

ST. LANDRY OFFICIALS, 1854

The following appointive officials were named to office by the patice jury in early 1854, with their annual salaries:

Clerk, Guy H, Bell, \$400; parish treasurer and treasurer for school funds, Robert Bengueral, \$500; Parish attorney, B. A. Martel, \$125; Constable, Addison Andrus, \$200; physician, Dr. James Ray, \$175; printer, Sandoz & Meynier, \$500.

Member of La. Nurserymen's Association and La. Horticultural Association
Phone North 2-3119 (Sunset Exchange)

GRAND COTTAGE
GRA GRAND COTEAU, LA



# Cemetery at Grand Coteau



# livier Plantation House



OLIVIER PLANTATION HOUSE on Bayou Bourbeaux in Prairie des Femmes, as viewed her, shows it to have been a typical river plantation house that was similar to those built by most of the early French settlers in Louisiana. The view is-from the rear and shows the carriage entrance. A pigeomiere stands on either side of the house. The present Olivier home, which is also a very old one, is said to have been moved out to its present location from the town of Grand Coteau.

All of these old photographs loaned to us by the Oliviers are of especial interest in that they are arranged for viewing with a stereoscope, which makes the pictures thus seen three-dimensional and very sharp and clear although they are yellowed with age.

### KING COTTON Goes To J & W SIBILLE CO. In Sunset



And Sweet Potatoes ... Too!



**Cotton Ginners Sweet Potato Buyers** and Shippers Sunset, La.

### Superior Service For YOU ... and Your Car



C. M. DEVALCOURT Pan-Am

CAFE AND COURTS Sunset, La.

U. S. 167 **Specializing in Sizzling Steaks** 

24 Hour Service





### SUPPLY in SUNSET we YOUR NEEDS!



Modern Goods From A Modern Store

# SUNSET SUPPLY

HARDWARE - APPLIANCES

Admiral TV .

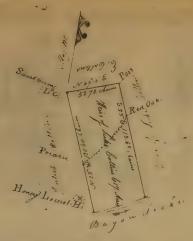
Whirlpool Washers

Wall Paper

Pittsburgh Paint

Phone North 2-5249

SUNSET, LA.



The above Plat represents a trust of land surveys for the Rens of Luke Collins Der? Sittlete in the Breat Peters Dois on the waters of Bayon Teche being the continuity of of a track of eighten aspents from the forty in Both on the S. E. Seet of sais Bayon, being bounded formed of marked as represented in the above Blat James 30th 1811

Williams Barley

A SURVEY OF LAND in St. Landry parish on Jan. 30, 1811, is shown above. "The above plat," reads the inscription below the plat, which is from files in the parish clerk's office," represents a tract of land survened for the heirs of Luke Collins, Decd., situated in the Prairie Petite Bois on the waters of Bayou Teche, being the continuity of a tract of eighteen arpents front by forty in depth on the S. E. side of said bayo, being bounded form'd and marked as represented in the above plat, Janry, 30th, 1811." The plat was signed by William Darby, Deputy Surveyor. A honey locust tree, a sweet gym and a post formed three of the four corner markers, Owner of the property to the left was Juliet Hollier; Heirs of Luke Collins owned that to the right, and E. Collins that to the north. This was one of the many plats and surveys for the heirs of this leading pioneer settler.

# 52YEARS

Serving The Public 1903 —— 1955



# MILLER'S STORE

Rene Miller, Owner General Merchandise-Pecan Dealer Frigidaire Appliances Package Liquor Furniture

Phone North 2-5416 Grand Coteau, La.

P. O. Box 33

### Town of Grand Coteau 1821 — 1955 Grand Coteau, La.

The origin of Grand Coteau dates back to 1821, when Sieur Charles Smith, a large land owner in this section, donated land to the church for a convent. The convent was founded by Mother Eugenie Aude and called "Grand Coteau." In 1837 St. Charles College was built. The settlement that grew up around the two schools was originally called "St. Charles Town," but later became known as Grand Coteau, the name it still holds today.



Pictured is the town water tower and plant, which is municipally owned.



TOWN OFFICIALS — Reading left to right, standing are: Aldermen —C. J. Andrus, Cyrus Roy, Jerome Guidry, Julian Barry, Richard Burleigh, Daniel Laneaux. Seated, left to right: Jack Fox, mayor and Oscar Marks, Clerk.

# The Great Eunice Auction; a City Is Created

# Crowlen

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE PARISH OF ACADIA

CROWLEY, LOUISIANA, SEPTEMBER 15, 1894.

THE EUNICE SALE.

our Thousand People on the Ground.

perty Commands Fair Prices-Sales Aggregate About \$25,000.

was a big crowd that assembled he new town of Eunice on Wedthe new town of Eunice on Wed-day and Thursday, on the occasion the first sale of town lots. The had been liberally advertised aughout the State in both the city country press, and this advertis-

ing was not without results. There were people from Mississippi, Ala-bama, Texas and Louisiana. Scarcely Scarcely a parish in this State was without representation. Large delegations were there from New Orleans, Morgan City, Houma, New Iberia, Abbeville, Pat-terson, Lake Charles and Opelousas, while no less than 500 Crowley citizens attended either one or both days of

But the big crowd that was there was small as compared with what it would have been had fair weather prevailed. The heavy rains 'all along the line of the Southern Pacific for three days previous was heaviest on Tuesday and prevented

many from taking the early trains. Notwithstanding this fact it was a large crowd that went to Eunice on a special Tuesday evening, while Crowley was overrun with guests who stopped off to remain over until the day following. After all our hotels had been filled many were the visitors for whom it was necessary to find accommodations in private families.

commodations in private families.

The special train starting from Lafayette on Wednesday morning carried more than three hundred Crowley passengers in addition to the large number of visitors who had stopped over here, while several hundred passengers were picked up at other stations along the line. The Crowley brass band and Rayne string band

supplied the music for the trip, as well as for the sale and entertainments at Eunice. When this train arrived there was found to be fully 1,500 visitors already on the ground, most of whom were residents of Acadia and St. Landry and who had made the trip on foot, on horse-back or in buggies or wagons.

The visitors spent a few hours in walking over the town site and inspecting its beautiful location. Not until after 3 o'clock did Hon. C. C. Dusou mount the auction table and offer the first lot for sale. It was located one square from the main street and was knocked down in short order to Gus. Fuselier for \$80. Property was offered for sale in different parts of town and a number of bidders found themselves in possession of choice lots at low figures. No time

THE CROWLEY SIGNAL



# Early Newspapers Are Rich Historical Source

(Culled from files by Daity World staff)
A fine source of historic dan is a file of early newspapers. Unfortunately, files owned by the Daity World go back only to 1851, although city records show that there were newspapers here much earlier, in the 1820s the Opelousas Gazette was the official journal, and there was competition then between it and a rival publisher.

The frant page and Page 2 of one earlier newspaper, the St. Landry Whig of 1844, was made available by Hareld Hill Comean. The Whig, according to Corneau, was published for only about 11 years, from Sept. 25, 1855.

The issue in Comean's peaseasten was Val. 1, No. 11, published Thursday Morning, November 11, 1844.

In it we find the following items of interest.

A table of Custom Heuse rates of gold shows that the United States Bagle (ald emission) was worth \$10.66, and the new emission \$10. The English Guinea was worth \$5.07. French Double Leuis (before 1786) was worth \$9.69, the Frankfort on the Main Ducar was worth \$2.27, Mexican doubleons \$15.53, Heiland Double Rix Dollar \$12.20, Portuguese Dobrean \$32.70, Spanish Doubleans (before 1772) \$16.02, and Colembian Doubleons \$15.35.

A list of "intest publications" includes Alexander Dumas "The Adventures of Capt. Ptamphile". A New Orleans beek store carried several such advertisements.

Most of the Whig's advertisements came from New Orleans merchants in many lines.

P. L. Hebrard, registrar of the General Land Office here, was to held a public land sale, effering a mumber of townships, fractions of townships, fractions of townships, and sections, on Dec. 30, 1844.

The "New and Beautiful Passenser-Stram—

EUNICE SALE (Cont'd.)

Trustees, Ceurses to be taught included "the English, Franch, Spanish, Latin and Greek languages, Mathematics, Natural, Philosophy, Etc." Tutton was \$40 per session and bearding \$120 per session.

A. Garrigues, parish judge, amounced probate sales, including the estates of the late Marcelite Lebert at Plaquemine Ridge and the late Francois Arctoin.

The Whig anneunced that it made ne premises except political, and that it was extrapoken in support of Henry Clay and Theodore Freilinghayse for president and vice-president.

entspeken in support of Henry Clay and Theodore Frelinghayse for president and vice-president.

In a bitter editorial, the Whig assailed the lack of transportation, reporting that it certain seasons Opelouses is almost entirely shut off from the world and nearly inaccessible. The editor was particularly apset because it required him 13 days to journey to Opelouses from New Orleans, a trip that normally required three to four days. Low water was the cause. In fact, his boat finally, after great travall (carefully detailed), reached "the Wakshee" at which point the creft could go no further and passengers were rowed the rest of the way in skiffs.

The solution advocated by the Whig was the building of a rail read.

The Whig also bitterly assailed its rival Opelouses newspaper, the Gazette, for reporting on the rejection regurns from Calcasies. The Whig pointed out that \$t\$. Landry had been divided in 1840, the western portion becoming Calcasieu parish, but for election purposes they remained united. The ballots were rejected — the count having been Whig 42, Demecratic 128 — by Judge Garrigues dater the Calcasieu judge reported he had rejected them because of "informality".

Partial and unofficial Louisiana returns

rigues after the Galcasies judge reported he had rejected them because of "informality".

Partial and unofficial Louisiana renums on the presidential election have Henry Clay 2,345 votes to James Polk's 2,089. The 5t. Landry vote for Clay was 297, but the betal for Polk was missing, the paper having a hele in it at that point.

Lastie Dupre applied for the appaintment to administrate the estate of Bil Guillery. There were many advertisements from New Orleans in the Whig, but only two local ones: P. Collins offered a winter stock of clothing for men, women and children, and hardware, saddlery and a general assertment of other than 10 there of Washington offered white lead and linaced oil.

The Whig charged that election fraud in "Plaquemine and other places" made it possible that "we lest the state."

A group of Opelossas citizens inserted in white lead and linaced oil.

The Whig a glowing announcement that they had attended private lectures on Mesmerism, which "may be productive of much good in alleviating the sufferings of mes." A Mr. Webster gave the lectures, and he was leaving for Alexandria. Those signing the notice were Thes. H. Lewis, W. B. Lewis, John J. Tayler, Lucius Dupre, C. L. Swayze, Nathanlel Eanes, John E. King, R. Tayler, J. Posey, C. H. Porter, Jeeph Etter, Jeeph Gibbs, A. R. Hawkins, S. W. Hardeman and C. A. Frazee.

TWO MORE "WHIG" ISSUES

Two other issues of The St. Landry Whig

Nathaniel Bance, John
J. Posey, G. H. Porter, Jeseph Etter, Jeseph
Gibbs, A. R. Hawkins, S. W. Hardeman and
C. A. Frazee.

TWO MCRE 'WHIG' ISSUES

Two other issues of The St. Landry Whig
were a loan of Mrs. S.B. Wolff of Opelousas.
Not pressed between glass as was Comeau's,
they are extremely fragile, being 110 years
old, and at the falling-apart stage.

One is the edition of Jan. 16, 1845; the
other, May 22, 1845.
FIRST NEWSPAPER?
In addition, Mrs. Wolff has a copy of the
Opelousas Gazette of Jan. 16, 1848, in excellent condition although 107 years old. This
is the only copy of the Gazette we've seen.
From the volume number, 21, and issue
number, 23, we compute that it was begun in
late 1826, perhaps making it the pioneer
newspaper in St. Landry parish.
From the Whig of Jan. 16, 1845, much of
which was torn off and is missing, principally the English language pages, we culi.
Charles A. Rdwards died and his estate
was put up for prolate sale. Pierre Louis
Guillory died, and pierre M. Guillory was
samed administrator of his estate, J. Posey
clerk of court for St. Landry parish, advertised that as acounting had been made of
the estate of Thomas Haley, and it would be
distributed if there are no protests.

A mass meeting of Opelousas citizens was
called for Sat., Jan. 12, 1845, to "take into
consideration the propriety of constructing
a good and durable road from Opelousas to
Barre's Landing, on the Ceurtableau."

Y. A Whig editarial deplored the lack of information about Opelousas existing in other
sections of the state, and proposed that something be done to spread information about the
area. Chief difficulty is "we have no navigations worth mentioning, and what little we have
is fast dwindling." "The mouth of the Plaquemine is permitted to close up. The mouth of
Red River is worse than no mouth at all.
The Atchefalaya, when low, is very dangerous. And, should we be so lucky as to pass
all these difficulties, and get as far as Courtablau, "Le Petite Diable" presentes mouth
of TESTH frightful to



OLD TRAIN AT "NEW DEPOT" is what Frenk J. Dietlein Sr. recalls of the photograph he supplied. He is not sure of the date. This apparently was taken no after the "Opelouses Railroad," now the Southern Pacific, was laid through here station still stands, and buildings in right background are the present St. Landry I ber Co. of ices and warehouse. They could not be seen today from this spot ber of intervening buildings which now line the railroad.

Last Tuesday an Opelousas resident (not mamed) saw some negroes, while hunting, and tried to stop them. They ran for a time, then, having increased their numbers to eight, turned upon the huntsman with clube, etc., and he "only saved his life by flight." Deeming them runaways, the parish was being soured for them "as they are too dangerous to be permitted to run at large."

On Jan. 8, 1845, residents of the Opelousas area staged a grand ball that threw the editor of the Whig into ecstacles of delight. There follows the headline with which he adorned a flowery and length description of the great affair:
"Grand Ball -- Indigenous Poetry --Patriotic Choir --- Courtships, Flirta-

a nowery and length - essertpion of the great affair;

"Grand Ball -- Indigenous Poetry -- Patriotic Choir -- Courtships, Flirtations, and Contemplated Marriages -- Crecile beauties and gay cavallers, no unusual things in Opelousas."

Representatives from St. Landry parish to the Louistana Legislature, who were sworn in on Jan. 6, 1845, were "Messrs. Rogars, Campbell, Glaize and Quirk."

Therespon. "Mr. Campbell presented a patition from the citizens of St. Landry and Calcasieut, Contesting the election of Mr. John A. Glaize by Nicholas Collaghan. Referred to the Committee on Elections."

Andre Mouton was governor of Louisiana at this time. (The George Voltier home on N. Liberty st. at present was Governor Mouton's residence).

In his message to the legislature, Covernor Mouton pointed out that a constitutional convention was making good progress toward writing a new state constitution, hence he suggested that legislators confine their legislation to matters of "most absolute and pressing necessity."

A probate sale to settle the estate of the late Walter T. Redmond was called by Parish Judge A. Carrigues, the estate including: Two slaves, five lots of ground in the town of St. Charles (now Grand Coteau), two American horses, four mules, one wagon and harness, one sulky, horned cattle, one lot of hardware, one lot of dry goods, etc., etc.

An interesting item was the publication in the Whig of the report of the secretary of the treasury of the United States, it showed that the total revenue of the U.S. for the fiscal year ending the previous June 30 was \$30,-381,700,03.

Just as is the case today, the federal government of 110 years ago operated in the red. Expenditures were \$32,958,827,94, Happily, however, there had been a balance on hand at the beginning of the fiscal year of \$10,434,-507,55, so the books were in \$10,434,-507,55, so the books were in the black. The Ville "Plate" Hotel advertised as follows:
"About a mile from the town of Ville

The Ville "Plate" Hotel advertised as follows:

"About a mile from the town of Ville Platte on the public road leading from Washington and O elousas to Bayou Chicot. Terms moderate. LEMUEL SHAW.

CONSTITUTION

The Whig of May 22, 1845, published in full the new state constitution as written by a constitutional convention. The constitution occupied seven full columns of the paper, the columns being one and one-half times as wide as today's standard newspaper columns, and set in a small type. The Whig carried these statistics in its May 22, 1945, issue:

The estimated world population, from MacGregor, was 812,953,712.

Louisiana in 1844 had produced: 154,006,000 ounds of cetton, 7,600,000 bushels of corn, 1,443,000 bushels of potatoes, 33,000 tons of hay, 4,705,000 pounds of rice, 1,-310 pounds of stilk cocoons and 160,000,000 pounds of sugar.

Editorially, the Whig approved of the new

pounds of sugar.

Editorially, the Whig approved of the new Louisians constitution, which had arrived

on the steamer Enterprise in time for lication, as "a far preferable instruction to do do one."

The new constitution had been overwingly ap roved by the constitutional coton, the vote being: Aye 55, Nay 15 sent 7 but it was not unanimous. No St. driam voted against it but two were as G. R. King and S. W. Wikoff. Delegated ing Aye from St. Landry were G. Had T.H. Lewis, W.M. Prescott, R. T. Since the French language version constitution had not arrived, the Whig more news in French. It reported races at the St. Landry track the present of the state of the state of the state of the winds of the state of the winds of the wi

OPELOUSAS GAZETTE

OPELOUSAS GAZETTE
The Opelousas Gazette was a table
newspaper (same page size as the
World). The Issue available to us,
from Mrs. S.B. Wolff, showed that of
16, 1848, it was in its 21st year, 28
tion of the year.

All of the front page was taken up wi
detailed proceedings of the Louisiana
lature, then in session. The legislatur
up several things pertaining to St.
parish, including:
A resolution introduced by Senator's
of St. Landry instructing the state es
to improve navigation in Bayou Waxis
resentative Lataste introduced an act
mal and abrogate the charper of incor
ion of the town of St. Charles, in St.
parish (an advertisement in the sam
tion identified the town as Grand C.
The rest of the newspaper was developings and other news from various
of the country and world, with no local
as such, and most of it was advas
Files of the Daily World go back
first issue of THE OPELOUSAS COU
an ewspaper "Printed in both the I
and unguage of St. Landry parish at the
LyOl. 1, No. 1 of the Courier was pi
ed Dec. 11, 1852. Founders and pub
were Joel H. Sandoz and Andrew
inler, who had been engaged in earli
lishing activities here. They had,
launching the COURIER, published
Landry Whig and the Opelousas G
in their initial ediorial, they's
"We present to the public, tota
first number of a journal which, we
shall be neutral in politics and eve
else.— It will be our design to m
for the "Opelousas Courier" a char
for independence which shall free it
the jealousies or animosities of elit
the great political parties on while
opinions of the American people at
ded....Our experience, for the last
years, as journeymen pringers and as
in various newspapers in the State of
ana, allows us to hope that the she
we issue today.... will be sup orte
greatest number.... We are unde
gations to no one....

We are unde

1852 from the advertisements than from news columns, for, as was the cust

EUNICE SALE (Cont'd.)
was lost waiting for bidders to calculate. The prices at this time ranged from \$30 to \$125.

About twenty lots had been sold when the New Orleans excursion arrived having on board fully 1,000 more visitors, bringing the total number of visitors on the grounds up to 4,000 or more. After a brief delay the sale was continued and better prices ruled. Avenue lots sold at from \$125 to \$20\$, and residence lots ranged from \$40 to \$8101. The sale was continued until dark and nearly one hundred and fitty lots were sold at an average price of about one hundred nollars per lot. The crowd on Thursday was considerably reduced, being d vested of that contingency that had made the trip simply to secure benefits of acheap excursion, and a few of the purchasers who had bought about all they cared to at this time did not return on the second day. However a good crowd was there and the bidding was spirited. Prices ranged about the same as the preceding day. At no time during the anumber of lots to persons whom he thought desirous of improving, giving the opposition no time to bid. The sales of the two days aggregated about \$25,000, much of the property going to parties who will settle in the new town and assist in making it the leading trade center of a very wide range of country. A second sale will take place next year, probably in October.

range of country. A second said with rake place next year, probably in October.

All those who visited Eunice on this occasion were surprised and pleased with what they there saw. None expected to see so many buildings as have here been erected in the last six weeks. There were none present but remarked at the excellent drainage of the town, the well graded streets and geod sidewalks.

The purchasers of Eunice property came from all parts of Louisiana—and, in fact, from several adjoining states. Among the most heavy buyers in the new town were citizens of Crowley. They were after good locations and readily bld the highest prices at which any praperty was sold, clearly showing the faith and confidence our people have in the new town and in Hon. C. C. and W. W. Duson.

the day, the newspaper was given to reporting on news from afar, gleaned from swapped papers ("Terrible Duel in Califognia" reads one headline), and confining local news to terse "Died ..."and "Married...

news to terse "Died"..." and "Married..." and the like,
From the advertisements of the first
Opelousas Courier, we learn:
Henry L. Garland and Louis Lastrapes
were law partners. Joseph Gibbs had a
small carriage-buggy factory here, John
McDonald was a surveyor, with offices at
Charles N. Ealer's, Main st.
Chas. A. Genin had a general store,
carrying "fancy goods, clothing, hats, caps,
boots, shoes, etc., etc., an assortment of
groceries, wines, cognacs, etc." Daniel Sheuble was a local "fashionable tailor."
The Washington Drug Store was run by S. D.

carrying 'samey goods, ctoming, hars, caps, boots, shoes, etc., a caps, etc., 'Daniel Sheuble was a local 'fashionable tailor.''
The Washington Drug Store was run by S. D.
Allis, in Washington, and had just taken over
the business vacated by 'Dr. Hardy.''
The good safe Steamer ANNA' made
round trips from Washington to New Orleans, leaving Washington Saturdays at 9
a.m. and returning on Wednesdays at noon.
For low water times, the steamer 'Little
Tom' was kept as standby.
Goldman & Kauffman of Washington had
bought J. Goldman's store in Opelousas and
offered the stock for less than cost, for
cash only, and would continue to operate
both the Opelousas and Washington stores.
Henry L. Garland bitterly advertised that
'I forbid postitively any from shooting or
late George W. Addison (who had been a pubdecided to sue anyone so doing. Parish Clerk
advertised that Ralf Robertson was appointed
to administer the estate of, the late Elizabeth Hays Robertson. A. Dejean, deputy
clerk, advertised that Joel H. Sandoz was
named administrator of the estatz of the
late George W. Addison (who had been a publishing partner in the just-defunct Opelousas
fagzette). Gannon and Robin were law partners here. Charles N. Ealer ran a jewelry
store. T. B. Coomber had located here and
was a fine finisher of furniture, paperhanger, and the like. Robert Benguerel
had just been appointed a public auctioneer.
Myer & Alexander advertised they had a
fine retail and wholesale store in Washington.
Mrs. Renault '(born Traber)' announced
the opening of a Boarding and Day School
For Young Ladies in the late residence of
Mr. Lablohe. Instruction would include writing, French, and 'more particularly,' English, Geography, The Shere, Arithmetic,
Sacréd History, ancient and modern, "and
all descriptions of needle work?" The terms,
per quarter, were Institution \$0, Music \$18,
Boarding, \$25.

The St. Landry Coffee House, at Landry
and Main, run by J. J. Beauchamp, has
urminsed the bar with "the best Liquors
that New Orleans can afford," has

T. M. Watkins, saddler, had re-opened his "elegant" saddlery shop at Main and Carriere streets.

The Opelousas Academy, formerly Frank-In College, was to open, with the Rev. Thos. Rand Jr., A.M., Principal.

On Dec. 18, 1852, the estate of the late Ely Lucas Fontenot was to be sold, it included lands located in "Flat Town (Ville Platte) Prairie," 11 slaves, an an assortment of farm goods, including:

Nine ploughs, one horse cart, two ox carts, one calash, one corn mill, one lot kitchen utensils, one gold watch, two double barreled guns, household furniture, plantation utensils, four pairs work oxen, horses, mares, stallions, etc., etc." Achille Dupre was to be auctioneer.

An election for governor and other state officers was called by Gov., Joseph Walker, for Dec. 27. There were 19 wards in St. Landry parish at that time (there are 11 today), and the polling places, in order, were located at:

Court house in Opelousas, Francis Turner home in Washington, Michal Empage home.

located at:

Court house in Opelousas, Francis Turner home in Washington, Michel Emonet home in Prairie Gros Chevreuil, Edmond Estilete home in Grand Coreau, Lower School House in Bellevue, two in the sixth ward, at the Carrol & Keough house in Lower Plaqueminic and the house of Eugene Valette on Queue Torne.

and the house of Eugene Valette on Queue Torme.

Two each in the 7th, 8th and 9th, at the house of Joseph E. Daigle at Upper Plaquemine and of Alexander Daigle pere on Bayou des Cannes, at the houses of Etienne Lejeune at Bayou Mallet and of John McGee on Facitique, at the houses of William Reed in Flat Town and of Alexandre Rougeot in Prairie Chataignier.

At the store of James Alkenhead at Bayou Chicot, the Phillippe Stagg house in Old Grand Prairie, two in the 12th, at the houses of Thomas McRory on Bayou Boenf and of William Irwin at "Mountville," at the house of "Borroughs" on the Atchafalaya, the James M. Moore plantation on Bayou Waxia, the Thomas Stapleton house on Bayou Rouge, the Joseph Landerneau at Prairie Mamouth, the house of Francois Dupre fils in Prairie Plaisance, house of John Wright at "Mermento," and, the 19th, the house of Symphorien Meche at Coulee Croche.

Mrs. Pigeon announced her return from Mew Orleans with a full line of of goods for a millinery store, reas the house woods re-

a millinery store.

Bell-Cheney Springs, the piney woods resort located "36 miles north of Opelousas and the same distance south of Alexandria,"

was to be sold at auction Jan. 1, 1853. Felix Andrepont, Levi Young, Samel Reed.

The sale, to be held at the Opelousas Court house, was at the written agreement of Edmund R. Martin and the late Gilbert Micholas, Juebedeaux, Gabriel Harmon, Jos-Gluded, on 160 acres of land:

South Henry Miller, Euchere Lavergne, Seven double cottages, three large family houses, 12 cottages for gentlemen, a large tavern house, a large ball room, coffee house, stable, store house, and other necessary buildings.

house, table, store house, and other necessary buildings.

"The Springs have been liberally patronized. and the medicinal qualities of the waters are bing more appreciated every year," said the notice.

A runaway negro calling himself Henry had been committed into the parish jail on Nov. 7, 1852, saying he belonged to one John H. Harris of St. Mary Parish. He was described as "about 35 years of age, five feet 6 inches high, of a copper color, and speaks English." The owner must claim him; 1852 being an election year the Whig and Democratic parties held St. Landry parish conventions. The nominees for the legis-

and Democratic parties netural, some legislature:
Senate — whig, Achine Dupre and T. M. Anderson, Democrat, Dr. Edward M. Millard and Elisha Andrus, House --- whig, John E. King, Jonathan Harris, Hypolite Chretien and Augustin Guillory, Democrat, William H. Patten, Placide D. Guilbeau, Joseph E. Andrus and Solomom B. Harman.
On Dec. 4, 1852, Mrs. Widow J. M. Dehaillon, born Clementine Benguerel, aged about 45 years, died.
On Sept. 7, 1852, the police jury, among other things: Accepted a tracing from Mr. Gantt of a public road to be built from Eayou "Waxe" to Bayou Boeuf; named Felix Dejean. captain of patrol in the 8th ward; called a property tax election to determine whether the parish should subscribe stock to the New Celeans, Opelousas and Great Western Rail Road Co.; named a committee to inspect Bayou fuselier at its junction with Bayou Teche, along with St. Martin jurors, to determine whether a drawbridge should be built there.

Bavou Teche, along with St, Martin jurors, to determine whether a drawbridge should be built there.

The police jury of that day conducted a great deal more business than nowadays. They ordered laid out a great number of roads in all parts of the parish, entertained many committees and individuals on road routings, took care of paupers by name, ap ointed election commissioners, changed polling places, called a wet - dry election for the 12th ward, and ordered built, opened bids on and paid for more than 25 bridges. They also were told that slate could not be found for the jail roof, so ordered it shingled.

Jurors present at the session included: Messrs, Carre, Dunbar, Wright, Meche, Har-ris, E. Andrus, Devillier, J. E. Andrus, Fonenot, Young, Guillory, Gantt, McBride,

ris, E. Andrus, Devillier, J. E. Andrus, Fontenot, Young, Guillory, Gantt, McBride, Teale,
Im the Courier of Dec. 18, 1852: Courtois & Didier announced that they had established themselves as "cooks and pastry cooks." The Courier delightedly relayed the news that the directors of "our railroad" chose a route that would come from Washington, pass along the Opelousas town limit, thence to Vermilionville (Lafayette, today), "leaving Grand Coteau miles on the east (which is how Sunset ultimately grew up).

The police jury, on Dec. 6, 1852, assembled with the following members Andrus, Francois Devillier, Chežime A. Boudreau, Joseph E. Andrus, Antoine B. Carte, Joseph Z. Fontenot, James Akenhead, Augustin Guillory, Henry S. Dunbar, Elbert Gantt, Joseph McBride, Charles Teale, Villeneuve Joubert, Simphorien Meche and Walthall Burton in place of John H. Pickett.

Among its interesting activities were: Ordered built or paid for no less than 28 bridges; got a report from a special election committee that there were 542 votes in favor and 248 against or a majority of 294 for levying a railroad tax and also a report that the board of directors of the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western

Meche and Walthall Burton in place of John H. Pickett.

Among its interesting activities were: Ordered built or paid for no less than 23 bridges; got a report from a special election committee that there were 542 votes in favor and 248 against or a majority of 294 for levying a railroad tax and also a report that the board of directors of the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Rail Road Co, had accepted the parish's tax stock subscription; received a report that the west carried the 12th Ward anti-liquor election by a vote of 32 to 16.

The district attorney reported that he had filled suft against Sheriff H. Rogers for balance due in tax collections, for his commission as sheriff, and for 20 per cent damages.

An idea of who were leaders in different parts of St. Landry parish in 1852 can be had from the appointments of men to oversee public roads in their sections:

NORTHEAST: John's Edwards, Pierre Favant fils, William S, Hudspeth, Isaac Littell, Robert McCrory, Lastie Guillory, Samel Derossier, Harvey Kimbal, Uel Bundicks. Thomas Morgan, Auguste Solfeau.

NORTHEAST: John's Edwards, Pierre Favant fils, William S, Hudspeth, Isaac Littell, Robert McCrory, Lastie Guillory, Samel Derossier, Harvey Kimbal, Uel Bundicks. Thomas Morgan, Auguste Solfeau.

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NORTHEAST: Don Louis Sonnier, Alfred Reed, Samuel Park, F. B. Cheney, Samuel Wall, Francois A, Pitre, Julian Jules Jacques Fontenot, Eugene Martael, Andrew West, Oiln, P. Fontenot, Edouard Vedrine, EliCampbell, Hypolite Fonton, Dalicourt Jouhert.

WEST: Ursin Lavergne, Gustave Fruge, Valmont Baudin, Jacques Bacon, Enoch Hays, Valmont Baudin, Jacques Bacon,

commission as sheriff, and for 20 per central damages.

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NORTH: Jean Bte. Roy, Onezime L. Pitre, Jean Bte. Lafleur, Pierre Vedrine (spl), John A. Glaze, Ransom P. Ferguson, William Tear, F. B., Cheney, Samuel Wall, Francois A. Pitre, Julian Jules Jacques Fontenot.

Felix Andrepont, Levi Young, Samel Reed, SOUTHWEST: Don Louis Richard, Adolin Richard, Alexandre Doucet, Crawford Lyons, Micholas Quebedeaux, Gabriel Harmon, Joseph Carriere, Joseph Blaize.

SOUTH: Henry Miller, Euchere Lavergne, Dorsinot L. Crevisse, Dr. Robt, E. Smith, Denis Stelly, Francois Savoie fills, Joseph A. Guidry,
SOUTHEAST: Ulger Roy, Adolphe Roquette, Valmont Stelly, Jean Bue. Hebert, Joseph Olivier.

EAST: Louis C. Devillier, Charles Close, Simon Wable, P. L. Olivier.

The budget for the St. Landry parish police jury for 1853, politished on Jan. 1 of that year, showed an anticipated expenditure of \$15,900, with the largest item of expense, \$3,500, going for public works construction. Christopher Steel announced that he had boughishe Union Hotel in Opelousas from Jas. O, McClelland, C. A. Genin, who had operated as an agent for W. W. Thompson of New Orleans in a general store, announced that he was now a partner in the business and had greatly reduced prices, "absolutely no humbug".

To get an idea of equipment on a farm of 1853, here is what was to be sold from the

that ne was now a perme me had greatly reduced prices, "absolutely no humbug".

To get an idea of equipment on a farm of 1853, here is what was to be sold from the estate of James M. Woods, whose farm was located on Bayou Petine Pratrie.

The farm, 393 acres, with buildings and improvements, 11 "likely slaves" of different ages and both sexes, 40 bales of cotton, 60 barrels of corn, six gentle horses, six head of wild horses, one log of hogs, work oxen, one lot of horned cattle, one old carriage, one barouche, one silver watch, one double barrelled gun, plantation stensils, "Etc., Etc".

The recent sheriff, who was being sued, as reported above, George N. Rogers, offered his belongings for public auction to satisfy his creditors, consisting of:

800 appents of land in Pratrie Bellevue, 16 salves, all named, and two of the women with three children each, four yoke of oxen, about 15 head of gentle cattle, one brand figuring thus (an upside down R and a right side up 21, 12 head of mine, three horses, and a side and a right side up 21, 12 head of mine, three horses, and the others of this spring, a few head of hogs, four ox cares, and hear cart, one four horse waggon, other farmann utensils, household furniture not reserved by law. cart, one four horse waggon, other farming utensils, household furniture not reserved

utensits, household furniture not reserved by law.
Election returns published in The Courier of Jan 1, 1853, showed the following wote in St. Landry parish:
Governor, Bordelon 856, Hebert 529; Lt. gov., John Ray 836, Farmer 528; Sect., of state, D. D. Avery 826, A. S. Herrods 22; treasurer McWhorter 825, Grenaux 521; atty., gen., R. N. Ogden 829, I. E. Morse 517; supt., pub. edn., Thorpe 827, Carrigan 523; state senate, A. Dupre 802, Anderson 792, Dr. Millard 588, E. Andrus 539; house of representatives, J. E. King 825, H. Chretien 805, J. Harris 799, A. Guillory 807, Guilbau 576, J. Andrus 522, S. Herman 534, B. R. Gantt 460.
Thomas H. Lewis of Opelousas and Ed-

Gantt 460.

Thomas H. Lewis of Opelousas and Edward Simon and C. Voorhies of St. Martin-ville were announced candidates for the state supreme court.

State supreme court.

Winners in the state election, according to The Courier, were:
Gov., Hebert: It, gov., Farmer; sect. of state, Herron; atty, gen., Morse; treas., Grenaux; supt. of edn., Carrigan, Thus, St., Landry voted with the losers, in majority.
Opelousas again had a big celebration on Jan. 8, the anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans, On Tuesday, Jan. 11, the St. Landry legislative delegation left by steamboat for. Baton Rouge to attend the session opening Jan. 17, 1853.

In his message to the legislative

Sanurday, "Peb. 19. Lastroes" filly budgers of the feature at Pitre's Course, and other races were enjoyed. Concluded the account:

"The gathering on the track was large and some 'smiling' was done on rot-gut whiskey and some gumbo, manufactured from antiquated ducks, was consumed, but as no complaints were entered either against the whiskey or the gumbo, we presume all had a 'good time'."

On that date middling good beef was selling for 7 to 9 cens a poqud; sausage, pure hog, 10 to 15; game rocosters, \$5 to \$15, and "dunghills" 5 to 10 cents. Onions brought 5 cents "a handfull," prime old rye whiskey 10 cents a dass.

"dunghills" 5 to 10 cents. Onions brought 5 cents "a handfull," prime old rye whiskey 10 cents a glass.

In a lengthy first annual report, the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Rail Road Company, through its president, J. H. Overton, was highly optimistic and was making great plans for tying itself in with cross-country lines.

The company, chartered for \$3 million, was to build a railroad "from Algiers or the opposite bank of the Mississippi river from New Orleans, westward near Thibodaux, across Berwick's Bay to Washington in the Parish of St. Landry, thence to spoint on the Sabine river, most favorable for the purpose of constructing said roac through the State of Texas to El Paso of the Rio Grande, and thence to the Pacifit Ocean." (Editor's note: The road was built but it was later decided to change the main line to run west from Lafayette instead of Washington, with only a branch coming north to Opelousas and Washington Ploneers' decisions such as this were of greef moment in deciding the growth of communities in future years. The routes of the early railroads were of extreme importance to the countryside, just as the locations of navigable streams determined sites of original settlements, and the editor of The Courier at this time was writing the courier at this time was writing of the courier at this time was writing the courier at the time was writing the courier at the time of the courier at the time of the courier at th

communities in future years. The routes of the early railroads were of extreme importance to the countryside, just as the locations of navigable streams determined sites of original settlements, and the editor of Tha Courier at this time was writing horrified editionials almost every week, which would bring numerous rumors that the route had been changed to six miles east of the town, etc.).

The railroad had the backing of the state as form of a state tax approved at an efection, and of parishes on the route, including St. Landry, which aproved taxes with which to buy stock in the company. St. Landry parish subscribed for 4,225 shares in the railroad backed by a tax of 5 per cent of assessments.

At the time of the annual report, surveyors had laid out some 400 miles of the route, and the right-of-way from New Orleans to Washington had, with few exceptions, been where the first S5 miles of the roadbed was already under contract. The company had locomotives and cars on order and enough iron rails for 40 miles of road. In his report, detailing the resources of the area to be served, with reference to this area, Overton stated that "The parishes. . through which the road runs to Washington in the Parish of St. Landry, produce both cotton and sugar, and annually export to this city (New Orleans) about 40,000 head of cattle. Their crop of sugar in 1851 was 40,000 gallons of molasses. . ."

The company had plans for extending a branch from Alexandria to Arkansas to join a line coming south from St. Louis. This, according to plans, would join New Orleans with Minnesota and with the Pacific Coast. On Feb. 26, 1853, Parish Tax Collector Villeneuve Joubert advertised a list of 27 places at which he would visit at various dates to collect taxes. Persons could also pay taxes in Opelousas at the office of, and to, Robert Benguerel.

The Courier on Feb. 26, 1853, reported in detail on a heated cock fight, and then took to task the citizenry of Opelousas for indulging in such sport. The fight was between "Gray Eagle" and "Gi

sure to an enlightened mind to see two poor unoffeeding hirds murder each other by inches? ...,"

An apparently wealthy widow died and her satate was offered for public sale March 29, 1853, She was Buphrosine Barre, widow of John Close. The property included several was tracts of woodland, farm lands on both Bayous Courtableau and Teche, 39 slaves, many horses, mules, oxen, farming tools of all kinds, a steam sawmill, a large holding of lumber, a pile of cypress logs, and logging equipment.

The Courier editor, on March 5, 1853, reported on three races held the previous Sunday which drew large crowds (a "bay horse of Mr. Dublisson" beat a 'brown mare belonging to Mr. Jos. Carriere" in a feature run), The editor then called for the establishment of a jocksy Club, "which, to say the least, would be more elevating than Cock Fighting, and might cause us to improve our breed of Creole tackles."

The new tast stemmar Red River had begun regular rums between Opelousas (at Washington) and New Orleans by March 12. 365. Associate justice, C. Voorhies, St. 1855. The Courier in thar issue backed at state movement to abolish the police jury system, which resulted in 19 jurors for St. Landry parish, and replace it with a 5-man boaru. This, it was stated, would save the taxpayers' money, and be more efficient. The editor also deplord the "dilapidated" condition of the Protestant cemetery. On March 3, 1853, Rosamont Doucet of Moutsville (Washington) was wounded, considered fatal, by a slave, whom he was chastizing for disobedience, wielding a knife. The Negro was in jail. The editor again called for the erection of an Opelousas fire house. The resort Bell-Cheney Springs was purchased by Daigle & Beauchamp, who advertised its virtues glowingly (medicated baths, fine fishing, best wines and liquors, good music with halls twice weekly, stc.) at \$25 per month of \$1 par day.

Spect and for hunting with a pack of hounds, fine fishing, best wines and liquors, good music with halls twice weekly, stc.) at \$25 per month of \$1 par day.

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Spect and for hunting with a pack of hounds, fine fishing, best wines and liquors, good music with halls twice weekly, stc.) at \$25 per month of \$1 par day.

The railroad engineer and surveyors passed Opelousas on March 17, 1853, the Courier gleefully reported. They passed along the west town limits, closer to town than haben anticipated.

The state treasurer reported that Louistan's dependent of the participation of the was no longer going to put up with people cutting wood on his land.

The railroad engineer and surveyors passed Opelousas on March 17, 1853, the Courier reported that have the season of the west town limits, closer to town than haben anticipated.

The state treasurer reported that hunting the his master, Rosamond Doucet

was given by the editor as the prime cause. Salaries are unpid and bond interest coupons unmet.

A rumaway slave calling himself William and reporting his owner as "a certain Mr. Wilkins residing near the junction of the Teche and Fuselier," in St. Martin parish, was apprehended here. He was about 20, "apare made," and spoke English only. The two schools in Opelousas Academy, with the Rev. Thos. Rand Jr., A.M., principal, and a boarding and day-school for young ladies, superintended by "Mrs. Renaul (born Traber).

"Two races were scheduled for Saturday, March 26, at Pitre's Track, between a bay mare owned by Mr. Pitre and a gray owned by Jeff. Johnson, and between Johnson's Gray and Dr. Thompson's sorrel horse. The Courier editor had just completed the "Herculean task" on March 26, 1853, of reading Mrs. Stowe's "world renowned" book. "Uncle Tom's Cabin". He found much of it "unnatural, overaught and ridiculous," and gave a number of examples of such situations. He advised that "If our Northern Irrethern instead of consigning us so readily to eternal flames hereafter, would look at home, they would find ample excuse for a visit of Old Nick in their neighborhood, if he is not aiready among them."

The editor doubted anything would stop the

to eternal thames hereater, would folk at home, they would find ample excuse for a visit of Old Nick in their neighborhood, if he is not already among them."

The editor doubted anything would stop the "frenzy of fanaticism" stirred up in "Yankee Land" by the book. Although "they have ears (and so has a certain animal we know of) they will not hear, and their eyes are so gummed up with darkey wool that nothing short of a miracle will ever open them."

The negro boy Reuben who stabbed his master, Rossmond Doucet of Mountville, to death, was found guilty by a jury of murder and semenced to be hung. Judge was Guy H. Bell, and jury foreman was F. C. Kauffman. The roads, particularly those through the Bellevia erea, were next to impassable, the Editor complained on April 2, 253.

A negro was shot at the races on March 26 and severly wounded at Pitre's track by a white man named Louis Bellard, allas Nounoute Gauthier. They had a bet, and, both intoxicated, quarelled. Bellard was jailed. The editor deployagh the practice of selling liquor at the track to slaves, "bur," said the editorial, "if our planters do not object to such a proceeding they must not complain fit they have a slave shot occasionally. "Reepers of a "Wild Man from Borneo," which had been exhibited earlier in Opelousas, were attacked by about 100 men at Jackson, La. on March 22, 1853, the Courier reported. The editor commented that he wild man had a strong family resemblance to this keepers.

The Courier ran a series of "useful merchase" for Sourbern farmars, including:

man had a strong family resemblance to its keepers.

The Courier ran a series of "useful recipes" for Southern-farmers, including: How to remove warts on onen and horses, curb saliva in horses, cure hoof ails," purgs a horse, cure bots, cure bloat, and remove film on the eys.

Public suctioneers in Opelouses in April 1953 were Auguste Dejean and Simeon Fontenot, among others, and they handled seles of plantations, slaves, partition sales and the like.

he like.

The mail at this time arrived in Opelousas three times a week from New Orleans, Wednesday, Friday and Sunday evenings: left Opelousas for New Orleans Tussday, Fhursday and Saturday at 8 a.m., arrived from Washington (St. Landry), on Tussday, Fhursday and Saturday at 8 a.m., and recurning, left Opelousas Wednesday, Friday The Courier on April 9, 1853, soundly ienounced the legislature for trying to make printers work for nothing.

In the election for a chief justice and an agsociate justice of the Louisians Supreme Court, held April 4, 1853, St. Landry voted:

approval that an association was being formed to supply the Opelousas market with meat. The editor quoted:

"Considering the high price of meat mow in market — It being 10 cents a pound— and the excessive toughness and leanness of the same, we hope and expect that this association will find many subscribers, and have all beef-eaters to back it.

A man named Alexander Drujard, a 28-year-old Frenchman by hirth, who had lived for 18 months at Washington, drowned on April 5, 1853, the Courier reported. "The unfortunate man was drunk," said the account. He fell trying to board a boat and rescuers' efforts were in vain. With the exception of his "habit of intoxication," he was a "useful member of society, and an honest man," the Courier commented.

Rachel Gradneigo inserted a notice that he was operating Beaver Creek Springs resort, near Bayou Chicot, with medicinal bath waters, fine hunting and fishing, good music, at \$20 per month or \$1 per day.

Valery Ledoux advertised that a fine American grey-horse had runaway from the plantation of Charles Lastrapes, who would pay a liberal reward for its return.

The following account of an accidental codsoning, showing early-day use of native coots, appeared in The Courier of April 23, 1853;

"An accident resulting from imprudence near Flat Town (Ville Platte)."

cots, appeared in The Courier of April 23, 1853;

"An accident resulting from imprudence near Flat Town (Ville Platte).

"Mrs. Lafleur, a widow, aged about 50 years, had sent a boy into the woods, in quest of TETCHI roots, very much used among our Creole population, in the way of 'tisanne'. She had tea made of it, and drank a cup full. Her daughter also tasted some of it, but finding it bitter let the cup down again and paid no further attention to it.

"A few hours afterwards, Mrs. Lafleur was dying amidst the most excructating pains, which poison creates, and her daughter was extremely ill when last heard of.

"The fact was that instead of the 'tetchi' the boy had brought the root of the yellow jasmine, a most deadyly poison, and very similar in appearance to the roots of the 'tetchi'."

Washington was shocked by the disap-nearance April 16, 1853, of a housewife, widdame Dessauze, who could not be found, a week later her drowned body was found in

well.
Governor Hebert was definitely sure to un for the U. S. Senate to fill the vacancy reated by the resignation of P. Soule, the lourier reported, "Mr. Farmer" would hen become governor and the state senate vill have to elect a presiding officer, with fr. Wickliffe given the best chance.
Chas. A. Genin advertised on April 23, 1853, that he had moved his store to "the hig brick building of Mr. Ealer, on the corner of Main and Landry," and had a fine stock of dry goods, groceries, ready made clothing, hats, shoes and spring and summer goods.

goods.

Heavy, black column rules ranged the French language front page of the Courier on April 30, 1853, and the English inside news page, upon the death of William R. King, vice president of the United States, who died aboard the steamer Cuba, bound from Mobile, Ala., to his plantation at Canada, Ala.

from Mobile, Ais., to his plantation at Catawba, Ais.

The legislature passed an act, published 
in the same issue of the Courier, calling 
for the reorganization of the St. Landry 
parish police jury to consist of five members 
to be elected at large throughout the parish. 
The legislature also divided the state 
into four congressional districts, St. Landry was placed in the fourth district, comprising the whole western strip of the state 
from the Gulf of Mexico to the Arkansa line. 
The Fire Company of Opelouss launched 
a public subscription, supported by The

Courier, for funds with which to build a fire house on land on the court house square offered it by the police jury.

The Courier and the Whig continued to have editorial squabbles, waxing fluently insulting on ocasion. In an editorial routing the Whig for a comment on the advertisements by the postmaster for uncalled-for letters, the Courier refers to Whig writing in such terms as "nauseate the public," and "an emeticial to the suffering public," and "self praise," and the like.

The Courier reminded on April 30, 1853, that Opelousas would vote the next Saturday on a town constable to replace Charles Thompson, resigned. Candidates were Alfred J. Andrus, John Powell and Julien Carville Gonor.

DAILY WORLD

were Aifred J. Andrus, John Poweil and Julien Carville Gonor.

On May 7, 1853, The Courier announced that the president had appointed Andrew J. Thompson postmaster at Opelousas in place of John Possey, Governor Hebert appointed as notaries public A. G. Thornton and John J. Morgan, both of Ville Platte, St. Landry parish.

Robert Cade of Vermilion had succeeded in securing lots, free of charge from all owners, for depot sites for the new railroad from New Iberia to Washington, John Sildell was officially declared winner of the state election to the U. S. Senate, There was to be a run-off between Sildell and Governor Hebert, but the latter withdrew, although hebat the largest vote in the first primary. Postmasters were to be paid beginning March 3, 1853, commissions of: 50 per cent on gross under \$100, 40 per cent between \$400 and \$400, 35 per cent between \$400 and \$400, 36 per cent between \$400 and \$400, and 15 per cent above \$2,400, J. G. Fitzgerald (perhaps eyeing the nearing of the railroad?) announced he was closing his store at Washington and selling out his stock, offering "Great Bargains".

Carville Julien Gonor was elected on May 7, 1853, ward constable of Ward One, succeeding Charles Thompson, resigned, His opponents were John Powell, J. Alfred Andrus and Louis Leopold Boutte. The President appointed Henry L. Garland of Opelousas Receiver of the Public Monies of the Land Office, in place of Alphonse Lastrapes, The Courier reported May 14, 1853,

1853.

The New Orieans, Red River and Texas
Telegraph Company was to begin immediately the building of a line from New Orieans
to Alexandria, and the Courier called on all
citizens of the parts to supply the needed

relegraph Company was to begin immediately the building of a line from New Orleans to Alexandria, and the Courier called on all citizens of the parts to supply the needed acreage.

S. Ries notified the public that he had become permanently located in Opelousas and would teach French, English, German and Ancient Languages, and also violin, flute, plano, guitar, etc.

Lucius J., Dupre was elected judge of the 15th Judicial District, comprising the parishes of St. Landry, Lafayette and Calcasieu, on May 16, 1853, He had no opposition, Dr. Thompson's sorrel horse beat Jas. D. Moore's bay in a quarter race at F. Pitre's track on May 19, by 21 feet. The purse, \$500.

Sheriff Harrison Rogers of St. Landy took bitter issue in a paid advertisement with the editor of the St. Landry Whig for a "furious attack on my official conduct." The sheriff, it will be recalled, had been sued a year ago for not paying the state his tax debts, and had sold his property to meet his obligations. He listed in his ad his full account with the state, certified by the auditor, showing he still owed \$1,226.01. The sheriff in a country parish is not bound to collect state taxes when he REFUSES to do so. His refusal left open the office of collector, and if nobody wanted it, is that his fault?

J. J. Sandoz advertised a strayed horse which was thin of mane, "rather poor, bony and ugly," and offered a liberal reward.

A U. S. Mail Roize was established from Donaldsonville to Washington, going by stage coach to Lake Verret, and by stambost from there to Berwick's Bay, up the Teche through Pattersonville and Franklin, Jeanerette and New Iberia, thence by stage coach to Washington, solng by stage coach to two superior to all othe

POLIS TO THE STATE OF	HARDY MORROG
Opelousas	84 49
Bellevus	19 00
Mountville	17 14 2
Plaisance	21 12
Chataignier	29 4
Washington	64 . 17
Gros Chevreuil	3 15 36
Grand Coteau	36 0 8 6
Lower Plaquemine	6 . 19
Upper Plaquemine	18 27
Bois Mallet	12 00

Paquetaique   10 1 100 60 25 8
lat Town 7
Bayou Chicote ist parts 16100 to 19
old Grand Prairie
Waxia 11 8
Coules Croche and Jates and 7,592 and 1884
Name of America S. 1779 VI 7. 15 1 15.74 DC 3
Daniel Dates Date Stuck & 151200 J. B.
Paris Posts 18, 135 199 7 585 2
Pointe Aux Loups 17 17 17 167

No election was held at Mermento, buth and Atchafalaya.

O. Hinckley announced in The Couring Yes, 1853, that the "good and steamer Opelouses," with himself master, will make regular weekly rips between Washington and New Orduring the season (low water periotopping at all landings on the Atchafa Simmsport and the Coast, Hinckley habought the boat.

The editor paid tribute on June 4, the excellent conduct by Mrs. Red her boarding school for young lade urged community support. He also rethat a severe hallstorm on the prefriday at Lafayette wreaked havoc artirely wiped out many crops, injuring people.

threly wiped out many crops, injuring people.

DISTRICT CLERKS

The practice of electing district of in Louisiana was begun by act of the lature becoming effective November The Courier listed a report of wof farm equipment, issued by the fed commissioner of patents for 1851, sho to quote the Courier editor, that Louicompares favorably with any state. State was credited with the following Value of farm implements and many \$11,576,938; number of horses 89 assess and mules 44,849; work exense the cattle 414,798' bu, of wheat 417 of rye 475; Indian corn 10,226,575; spoatoes 1,428,453; pounds of rice 4,425 lales of cotton 178,789; hogsheads sfrom cane 222,001 (almost 100% of Umolasses 10,931,177; tons of hay 25 A CONCERT

from cane 222,001 (almost 100% of U molasses 10,931,177; tons of hay 25 A CONCERT Charles Mayer advertised on June 4, that he was to give a concert June the new building of James McDaniel Washington, offering numerous populaisees, including "Old Folks at How with variations on the violin; "Yank Doodle," the "Carnival of Venice," variations on the piano-force, &c., Admission, \$1.

The police jury, reorganizing for appointed:

appointed: appointed:
Guy H. Bell, clerk; Robert Bertressurer; Hilaire Desessarts, paconstable; by vote of 11-4, Bert A. Martel, parish attorney, over TRobin, and Charles H. Beauchamp. physician.

Construction of roads and bridge ued to occupy much of the police time. The jury also made appropriate the year for each pauper in the pa na m

Publishers Sandoz and Meynier Punishers Sandz and Meymer Courier won the parish printing with bid of \$175, against \$349,95 bid by Cullom of the St. Landry Whig.
Charles Mayer also advertised the would give music lessons on violin and

would give music lessons on violin and also voice lessons,

The police jury had appropriated and will build a drawbridge over the C bleau at the mouth of Bayou Waxin newspaper especially pointed out. The home of R, Cannon, near Bayou C burned down, said the Courier of Ju 1853.

Reporting that "a mammoth ste upward of 600 feet in length" will in England, The Courier commente a lengthy account of plans for this "This is a great age we live in, and take!"

"This is a great age we live in, and natake!"

COUNTY OF OPELOUSAS

The Courier reported on June 18, that B, A. Martel, parish attorney, the midst of a fight with the federal gment to recover "a grant of land mite Baron Carondelet in 1797," by "the County of Opelousas has a right certain portion of cypress swamp lat recognize the grant, but congress April 29, 1816, had "allowed to our One Square League of Cypress Swamich grant was to have been locative grant, and now the state was claim to all swamp lands. The Copraised attorney Martel for the wall and one to secure the land, and however, had continually failed to be this grant, and now the state was claim to all swamp lands. The Copraised attorney Martel for the wall and one to secure the land, and howevers.

Success. The governor apointed attorney M Notary Public for St. Landry parish placing H. L. Garland, resigned. The dent appointed W. J. McCullogh, defeave you now in St. Landry parish, veyor-general for the state. MEXICAN WAR IMMINEMT

The Courier also reported on June 1853, that the United States claimed Valley of Mexico as part of the territo New Mexico, that troops were to be protect U.S. rights, and that "the pro-

war was imminent." The Courier, with gue in cheek, became wrought up over the lights of another conquering war with our, miscrable, exhausted, ill-governed kico." Then it discounted the report of the threat, on subsequent news that the U.S. negotiating to buy Medilla Valley. The Courier of above date also published atter attack on Harriet Beecher Stowe, nor of Uncle Tom's Cahin, calline her a light, with no epithet available litted to rher name, and her nature "naturally irremediably vite". The Courier had, begun to carry more so of a local nature. Among acounts ume 25, 1853, were; hear the subsequence of the courier had begun to fair well well of the courier had begun to carry more so of a local nature.

une 25, 1853, were:

The free mulatto Henry Blue, well yown as, a drunkard, a harborer of stom goods, &c., was surprised on Wednesda git last hung up by one leg to Mr. John psey's fence, on Union street. It is meating the heart of the hear

nen:
"Mr. Alex. Boyd, engineer at Mr. John
ng' saw mill on the Courtableau, in
parish, has had his hand cut off close
is wrist by a circular, saw about ten

his wrist by a circular, saw about ten sago."

second boarding and day-school for laddes was announced in The Courter by 9, 1853. This was superintended by Bercier, who announced that the course of embrace French, English, reading, ing, history, geography, mythology, arithre and all kinds of needlework, with partitive emphasis on English. Her rates were same as those of Mrs. Renaud's school: per quarter forinstruction, \$25 for dang, and \$18 for music, "Each sturier and all kinds of needlework, with partitive and the state, a musquitto bar, four sheets, six less, a fork, knife and spoon."

parish Democratic convention was held july 14, 1853, at which the grouped to try to run Robert Benguerel of cousas for state auditor at the state ention in Baton Rouge, and Judge aux for treasurer, and the following gates were named to represent the partit the state convention;

P. D. Hardy, P. H., Overton, B. A.

the state convention:

D. Hardy, P. H. Overton, B. A. J. H. Sandoz, S. W. Quirk, John Jas, Neyland, John Reed, Elbert Lile Chachere, The state conven-

was to be held Aug. 1. Grand Concert and Ball entitled the usas Varities was staged July 21, 1853, ssrs.Riesand Mayer, aided by "several

revery issue of The Courier there were to sales of estates, and the editor considered them news and would call attention in news columns to the sales of the week, a sale was advertised to be held 26, 1853, and the following days, and serve as an example of what was the erry of the well-to-do planters of the Auguste Dejean, auctioneer, was to the plantation and property of the late Lyons, Sr., in Robert's Cove. The erry included:
About 1,000 acres of land, with builting and improvements: another tracts and improvements: another tracts and improvements: Appendix tracts and the control of the control o ry issue of The Courier th

and improvements; another tra-layou Queue Tortueof 10x40 arpents layes of both sexes and divers age-pairs and the old oxen; also lead of gentle cattle; six Creole ponies head of gentle cattle; six Creole ponies; American horse; four mules; one buggy lot of old fron; one lot of tools; ox carts; two old horse carts; one lot oses; one grindstone; one lot of plough six two plough chains; three iron teeth ows; eight ploughs; one lot old ploughs; one lot old ploughs to old yokes; seven pots; one lot of er ware; four earthern jars; two large ning wheels; two looms; 300 yards of coth; 300 pounds of baling rope, or less; one lot of wool; 30 head of 49 head of sheep; one clock; three ses; one bureau; four tables; two cubdes; one double larelled gun; one small lead and two mattresses; four feather; one lot of crockery; two quilts; bedsteads; five blankets; one lot of speed of wheels; five blankets; one lot of speed of wheels in the larelled gun; one small bedsteads; five blankets; one lot of speed of wheelse headseads; one lot of speed of wheelse headseads.

bedsteads; five blankets s, &c., Also bead of unbroken horses, head of gentle horses head of stock mares, head of horned cattle. SLAND

ISLAND

(ISLAND)

(ISLAND) hurracine during. the height of the season, killing hundreds of revelers, ancestors of many St. Landry

residents. Sorious July Fourth celebration at Gros Chevreuil was reported in great

detail by a volunteer correspondent in the July 16, 1853 Courier, who even quoted the flowery oratory of the speaker for the occasion, T. E. Gardiner, Esq., who traced the history of the then young nation, and speculated on its glorious future, Hail Columbia and Yankee Doodle were played in "inspiring strains," and the writer of the piece could not know that within a decade those songs would become outlawed for a generation and July, Fourth celebrations ended for many years to come.

years to come.

Another custom of the times, apprenticeship, is reminded by a notice inserted by Joseph Gibbs that Leonard Manso (alias Fou-toute), f.p.c., apprentice of the said Gibbs by act passed before a notary public on Feb. 5, 1850, and persons were warned against hiring or harboring him.

A portrait painter, Augustin Long, came to Opelousas and was staying at the Rail Road Hotel, the Courier of July 23, 1853, reported, and the editors, having seen his works, highly recommended him. The steamer Opelousas left on a Saturday instead of the usual Sunday to accommodate those going to the Democratic convention. The Courier of same date advised, also, that a good remedy for diarrhea was to take a pint of the best for diarrhea was to take a pint of the best brandy, dissolve therein as much gum of amphor as it will dissolve, put 10 drops f this solution and 10 drops of laudanum n a tablespoon of strong spice tea, and epeat every hour. Give children less.

repeat every hour, Give children less, Slaves were continually advertised and sold through the Courier, either being sold by private individuals or at large auctions, An example of a private advertisement; "The undersigned offers for sale at private sale, a NEGRO WOMAN, aged about 44 years, washer, ironer and cook. For the price and conditions, apply to the undersigned at the store of Goldman & Kauffman.

"S. GARRIGUES"

undersigned at the store of Goldman & Kauffman.

"S, GARRIGUES"

The president of the railroad company visited Opelousas, according to the Courier of July 30, 1853, to clear up a difficulty being experienced. Many subscribers of stock in the company were arbitrarily reducing the amount of their stock subscriptions, and this, of course, had to stop.

The concert, Opelousas Varieties, was a grand sucess, and the editor of the Courier waxed eloquent for several hundred words over the fine violin playing of Charles Mayer, the plano playing and singing of Mr. Muller, the flute of Mr. Ries, and the dancing of the belles and beaux thereafter. A sample sentence from the review:

"Mayer again appeared in the German Sweet Home, and here he excelled himself, and indeed, freighted with the beautiful talent, and receiving the patriotic feelings of the

Sweet Home, and here he excelled himself, and indeed, freighted with the beautiful talent, and receiving the patriotic feelings of the one who handled it in so masterly manner, it seemed to speak --- speak the language of a heart, noble already in its instincts, purified and exalted by the most refining of human arts, and full with the recollections of his home beyond the sea. (That was Mr. Mayer playing the violin).

A new steamboat, the Alice W. Glaze, was being built inflousiville for the Opelousas trade, the Courier reported, She was to go into service to Washington from New Orleans in October 1853, able to carry 1,200 bales of cotton and negotiate the lowest water. The Courier of Aug. 6, 1853, took gleeful note of the fact that Queen Victoria refused to grant an audience to Harritet Beecher Stowe and that Louis Napoleon's officials in Paris were not cordial to the authoress, either. Theo Lastrapes and J. S. A. Fontenot formed a partnership and announced that they had bought the store of James C. Anderson. The Courier editorially wished the young men well and advised the town to parronize them.

M. Cazalot announced that h would begin a dancing academy on Aug. 1853, at Alexandre Guidry's hotel in Was inston. teaching polkes waltzes quadril ington, teaching polkas, waltzes, quadrills "and all other fashionable dances now in vogue," and would form a class in Opelousas as soon as 20 persons joined.

Francois Poiret advertised that "I posi-

tively iorbid any one to milk my cows, and that I have made up my mind to sue those I shall find in contravention to this adver-YELLOW FEVER

Hecause of the yellow fever epidemic in New Orleans, O. Hinckley, master of the steamer Opelousas, informed the public that the boat would not return to Opelousas until "the epidemy shall cease or the citizens say they are not afraid of her being the means of transmiting the disease among us." This was in The Courier of Aug. 13, 1853.

William Blalock of Grand Coteau sent the editor of The Courier a droven of the largest.

William Blalock of Grand Coteau sent the editor of The Courier a dozen of the largest peaches the latter has ever seen.

The word from New Orleans on Aug, 13, 1853, was that the fever had not abted a bit, and the rate of mortality remained at much more than 100 per day. The correspondent said it was the worse epidemic yet.

The Opelousas railroad was at this time between Bayou des Allemands and Tigerville, with 500 men working on the roadbed.

The Democratic convention at BatonR ouge nominated Judge Greneaux, incumbent, for state treasurer; Judge Carrigan of Baton Rouge for superintendent of public schools; for auditor, Mr. Benguerel of Opelousas led the first ballot, but dropped our after the third ballot, and Mr. Marks won. They nominated Judge Perkins for congress from

the third district.

The Whigs, meeting in Donaldsonville, nominated Col. T. G. Hunt of New Orleans

nominated Col. T. G. Hunt of New Orleansfor congress.

A grand fireworks display, with balloon
ascension, was to be staged in Opelousas
Sunday, Aug. 20, 1853, by two New Orleans
pyrotechnics, Catoir & LaRose, and The
Courier hailed the event as a "new kind
of festival in our parish," and hoped the
public would encourage such events by attending "en masse".

On Aug. 18, 1853, the Whig Party, in
state convention, nominated John E. King
of Opelousas its candidate for state auditor, King was active in town and parish affairs, and his name appears frequently in
town and parish official publications and
the like. St. Landry parish delegates to
the state Whig convention, elected in a parish convention, were:

the state wing convention, elected in a par-ish convention, were:

Jos. M. Moore, Albert Dejean, J. A Akin head, Thos. M. Anderson, E. H. Martin, Cyras Thompson, John E. King, Jas. M., Porter, F. Cullom, C. L. Swayze, O. A. Guldry, Thos. C. Anderson, Andry Mey-nier and E. North Cullom, On Awa, 20, 1853, Legic Conservation

on Aug. 20, 1853, Judge Overton --- an ancestor of the late U. S., Sen. John Overton, advertised his plantation on Bayou Teche for sale, it was listed as a "Valuable Sugar Plantation" of 900 arpents with a good sugar house and mill.

Joseph Gibbs and Samu "Carriage Shop" emp sel P. Clark oper employing the best of

a "Carriage Shop" employing the best of carriage smiths.

It was announced Aug. 27, 1853, and hailed by The Courier, that the combination beat and stagecoach rowte to New Orleans through New Iberia and Donaldsonville had been improved by the addition of a "small and excellent little passenger steamboat called Mary Jane" to run between Donaldsonville and Napoleonville in Bayou Lafdwrche. This, left but 10 miles of the rowte between Donaldsonville and New Orleans to stage travel. The Courier added that a "spiendid stage drawn by four stout horses" travelled the rowte between Washington and New Iberia, and commended the operators.

FEVER EPDDEMIC TERRIBLE.

The yellow fever endemic in New Orleans to Stage travel.

and commenced the operators.

FEVER EPDEMIC TERRIBLE.

The yellow fever enddemic in New Orseans had, by August 1853 exceeded all previous terrors. A report from that city on Aug. 27 was that for the revious 24-hour period there were 242 deaths, of which 219 were from yellow fever, and this latter figure did not count eight in the Jewish cemetery whose causes of death were not listed. Said the New Orleans report:

"The characteristics that mark the present visitation baffle all reasoning founded upon past experience and observation. We think it altogether probable that the Fever will not disappear until all the unacclimated have been attacked,—or until a spell of cold weather cuts it suddenly short. If we are mistaken, so much the better."

Professinal notices inserted in The

Professinal notices inserted in The urier of Sept. 3, 1853, included the follow-

ing:
Attorneys -— John E. King, T. E. Gardiner (Grand Coteau), B. A. Martel, Henry L. Garland, Louis Lastrapes,
Notaries Public -— Joel H. Sandoz, F. C. Kauffman (Washington),
Public Criers: George Rainier (for Lafayette and St. Landry, offices at Vermilionville, now named Lafayette), Hilaire Dessessarts.

Surveyor -June 1907 -- John McDonald.
Constable and collector -- Julien Gonor.
Public Auctioneer -- Robert Benguerel,
Theodose Chachere, Auguste Dejean.
Artisans Inserting notices in The Courier included: - John McDonald

"Carriagesmiths," Joseph Gibbs and amuel P. Clark.

"Carriagesmiths" -- Joseph Gibbs,

Samuel P. Clark.
Painter, Glazier, &c. --- Luke Hollier
Bricklayer & Plasterer --- S. Launey,
Saddler & Harness Maker --- George W.

Sh. Druggist --- John Posey,
Sawmill operator --- L. Nezat.
Sign and house painter and Paperhanger
Hector Lamey.
Coffinmaker (who kept a hearse which
tomers might use free of charge) --- Si-

The mortality rate from the yellow fever epidemic in New Orleans had become "appallingly great," The Courier reported on Sept. 10, 1853. For the week of Aug. 21 - 27, the total deaths were 1628, of which 1454 were from yellow fever.

FEVER IN WASHINGTON

The Courier reported sorrowfully that yellow fever had reached Washington, and that "already several persons have died."
With horror, on Sept. 10, 1833, The Courier reported a slaying under this heading:

"DIABOLICAL MURDER OF A WHITE MAN BY HIS SLAVE"

The article reported that five days previous, a slave belonging to Oliver Lafleur, "one of the oldest and most respectable residents of Grand Prairie," was shot in the arm by a slave who had taken Lafleur's double-barrelled shotgun, Lafleur fled to the house, but the negro broke the door with an axe and fired again but only the cap exploded.

Lafleur iled to the corn crib, where the slave cornered him and beat him about the head with the gam "until his life was extinguished." Thereupon the man was chased by kin of Lafleur to his house, where he was surrounded and shot twice, not fatally, and caught. He was jailed, and The Courier stated that "It is supposed that he will live long enough to be made a public example of and suffer the awful retribution that is in store for him."

The weekly death list of The Courier was unusually high for that week. It included, besides 50-year-old Mr. Lafleur:
Rosamond Doucet, 30; Louis Lambert, 18, of Prairie Plaisance; Marie Emelie Estorge, daughter of Gusman Estorge and Mrs. Augustine Cahanin, aged 3, and Raymond Durio, 50, of Washington.

FAMILIES FLEE OPELOUSAS
Panic because of the yellow fever outbreak
in Washington became so great that by Sept.
17, 1853, "about forty families have abandoned Opelousas," The Courier reported.
Only those who could not leave due to "business or pecuniary" reasons remained in the
town.

ness or pecuniary" reasons remained in the town.

"The Bell Chaney and Beaver Creek Springs are crowded with our citizens, also the banks of the Whiskychitro, situated at about 80 miles from this town, where several families have started with tents, baggages, provisions, others have gone to Attakapas (St. Martin parish) and the banks of the Teche," reported the newspaper.

"We are now in a most deserted town. The boarding schools of Mrs. A. Renaud, Miss U. Bercier, Mrs. Delarselle, Rev. Thos. Rand Jr. and Mr. Valade are all shut up. Also several stores and coffee-houses.

"The health of our parish, at the present moment, is very alarming. At Washington, yellow fever is raging awfully, most all of the country is very unhealthy, O'nelousas alone is in a very healthy condition.

"We learn from a friend, just from Vermi'onville, in the parish of Lafayette, that the yellow fever has made its appearance in that village, and that three persons have died in one day. If it is so, neighbors, we pity you!

"We have been informed that from 3 to

pity you!

"We have been informed that from 3 to (this number was torn out) persons a day have died in Washington this week"

have died in Washington this week"

In New Orleans, however, the fever was on the decline. The Courier reported that Aug. 28th——142 persons, 29th——128, 30th——110, Sept. 1st——103, 2nd——110, 3rd——96, 4th——52, and 9th——47.
Word from Thibodaux was that there were on Sept. 2, 1853, a total of 151 cases of yellow fever, and 22 deaths to that date.

The Board of Police of Opelousas on Sept. 5 required that any goods or merchandise at all coming from Washington or other infected places be thoroughly aired for three daysoutside that the town limits before it could be entered; that any person coming into town with side the town thinks better at Youth the enter-ed; that any person coming into town with yellow fever be instantly removed; that no person who died elsewhere of yellow fever be buried in Opelousas; that if anybody in town should die of the fever the body should be enveloped and buried as speedily as pos-

sible.

"Last week," The Courier also reported Oct. 29, 1853, "we observed a small drove of mules passing through our town on their way North. There is, this year, an increasing demand for cattle in our parish." St. Landry parish Democrats met here Oct. 22, 1853, and nominated B. A. Martel their candidate for the state senate. The group decided not to nominate for the house. Married on Oct. 20 at the residence of Judge Bullard were Thomas D. Miller, Esq., of New Orleans, and Miss Sarah Gordon, daughter of the late Capt. John H. Gordon of Washington. daughter of of Washingto

of Washington.

A meeting of Louisiana newspapers to form the Louisiana Press Association was called for Feb. 22, 1854. The Courier reported on Nov. 5, 1853, and the editor said "We'll do our best to be thar." (This organization and the courier well as the courier well.) "We'll do our best to be thar," (This organization exists until this day, and currently has some 120-odd member Louisiana newspapers, including the Daily World).

First usage of the term "Port Barre" was also noted in this issue of The Courier,

was also noted in this issue of The Courier, previous identifications of the place being "Barre's L anding."

Somebody broke into Simon Richard's house, he advertised, and stole some house-hold articles, a pistol and a fiddle. They could keep everything but that fiddle, and he would give a handsome reward for its return. His name was in it.

St. L andry cltizens were to vote in November and candidates included:

State senator. Thomas M. Anderson:

St. Lakkry Chizens were to Vote in November and candidates included:

State senator, Thomas M, Anderson; state representative, Onezime A, Guidry, Albert Dejean, Joseph D, Gardiner and E. North Cullom, all Democrats; district clerk, Adolphe Garrigues and Gustave E, Louallier: recorder, Yves D'Avy; sheriff, Baptiste David and Thomas C. Anderson; assessor, Pierre Mouille and Raphael Richard; justice of the peace, Col. Guy H, Bell; ward constable, John A. Gordon and Julien Carville Gonox; Police jury, Eugene Wartell, Louis A. Patin, F. C. Devilliers, John Wright, Francois Robin, Ulysse Gaberel, Joseph Z. Fontenot, Hypolite Chretten, Augustin Gullory, James McCletand, Onezime A. Bourceau and Theogene Castille.

Democrats won the state election. In the St. Landry-Calcasteu race for the state



VOL. XI.

**OPELOUSA** 

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY George W. Addison.

Conditions

Conditions:
Subscription, \$5 per year in advance, or \$6 at the end of the year.

No subscriber taken for a less term than one year, and a notice of discontinuance must be made prior to the end of each twelve months.

No subscription discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Editor.

All letters to the Editor, on business relating to the Gazette, must be post paid.

Advertisements charged in the following manner, to with Advertisements not exceeding twelve lines or less will be inserted for one dollar, and fifty cents for each subsequent insertions—longer ones in the same proportion.

All Advertisements, unless othewise ordered, will be published in French and English, until forbid, and charged accordingly—to be made cash.

No we are proportion of the previous to insertion, or payment guaranteed by a responsible person.

The regular price of advertising will be bharged for announcing candidates for office, either of honor or profit.

The Subscribers HAVE opened a general assortment of Goods, in the New Store, op-posite Messrs. Chacheré, Frères.

FREMONT, GUIDRY & ROY Opelousas, May 5th; 1838.

### **OPELOUSAS** Drug Store.



THE Subscribers having purchased the Drug Store of Messrs, Lyons & Cooke

of Messra, Lyons & Cooke and made extensive addition to the former stock, respectfully solicits the pat ronage of their friends and the public generally, assuring them that the articles procured at their establishment, shall not be inferior to articles procured at any establishment of the kind in the State, Their stock consists in part of Surgical and Dental Instruments; Medecine, in all their variety: Paints, Oils, Dye-Woods, Brushes, Glass, Varnahes, Putty, &c.—Together with a large assortment of Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Cosmities, Hair Oils, &c.—SCOTT & SATTERWHAM.

SCOTT & SATTERWHITE. Opelousas, Feb. 18th, 1837.

### An Ordinance,

Concerning the paving of certain foot. paths in the Town of Opelousas

The Board of Police of the Town

asked I the h ... and the h ...

1st. The Board of Police of the Town of Opelousas, Ordains 2d. That the Fool-Paths in the following named Streets, in the Town of Opelousas, to wit: On each side of Main Street, from Grolée to Vine Street. On each side of Bellevue and Saint Landry Streets, from Main to Court Street, and the aquare number eleven on Court Street, be and the same are hereby ordered to be paved with brick, by the owner or owners of the lot or piece of land in front of whose property any foot-path may be.

nay be.

3d. That the said paving shall be done on the fore the First day of the month of October next, under the directions of the supervisers of the wards, who are hereby required to conform to Article 184, of Law 14, in carrying this Ordinance into effect.

Ordained, the 11th June, 1838. LEWIS ANDRUS, President.

Atlest, GUY H. BELL, Clerk.

### A Runaway in Jail.



WAS Committed to the jail of the Par-sh of St. Landry, a negro man who calls himself

### Opelousas Hotel.

HE Commodious establishment fa vorable known to travellers and ers as the

### Opelousas Wotel.

and formerly under the management of Messre. Gilbert Sloane and Alexander Hamilton, has passed into the hands of the undersigned, and will hereafter be conducted under the firm of

### Layne & Andrus.

This house is situated in the most pleasant portion of this beautiful village, and is at a convenient distance from the Court House, Post Office, office of the Register and Receiver of Public Lands, office of the United States District Attorney, Clerk's office of the Supreme Court, Clerk's office of the Supreme Court, Clerk's office of the United States

Court, Clerk's office of the United States District court, &c. &c.

No exertions shall be spared on the court of the United States District court, &c. &c.

No exertions shall be spared on the court of the most desirable and pleasant Hotels in the State. Their table at all times shall be supplied with the very best the country can afford—their bed rooms clean and airy, their servants active, obedient and attentive—in short every thing will be attended to, calculated to render both Boarders and Travellers both easy and comfortable.

Their stables will be constantly supplied with every description of provender, and that which is good; and they an ostler equal to any in the State.

Their charges will be the same as those of the former proprietors, which are very moderate, to wit:

Boarding pr. mo. with lodging, \$23.00

Boarding pr. mo. with lodging, \$23 000 month without lodging, 18 00 Boarding pr. week with "8 00 1 50

"Man and Horse per day, 2 50
"Man and Horse per day, 2 50
""" " week, 15 00
"" earnesly invite our friends and the
Public to call and see us, and then determine whether or not we deserve their

B. C. LAYNE, BENJ. ANDRUS. Opelousas, La. June 9th, 1838.

### **Spring Creek** ACADEMY.

THIS Institution under the direction of a Board of Trustees, appointed in conformity to an Act of the Legislature of this State, is now prepared to receive students from a distance. The Academy is situated in a high open pine land country, remote from any stagnant

The next Session will commence Monday, the 9th July. There are two vacations of two weeks each, including the 4th of July and the 25th of Decem-The examinations commence on Thursday before each vacation.

### Primary Department.

Students are instructed in Beading Writing, Rudiments of English Orammar, Arithmetic and Geography at \$9 per quarter.

### Female Department. MISS EMMA H. STENHÆUR,

Principal Teacher,

Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography with Globes History, Astronomy, Philosophy, &c. at §12 per quarter. With the addition of French, §15. For Music per qr. comprising 36 less

\$15

Use of the Piano per month,

### Male Department,

REV. ELIHU ROBINSON, Principal Teacher.

The same branches taught at the same prices as in the Female Department.

Mathematicks and the Languages, \$15 per qr.

Board, Washing and Lodging per month

nonth students wishing to cultivate vocal



### PROBATE SALE.

ILL BE SOLD, on the premises in the Prairie Mamou, on the

17th day of August next,

the property belonging to the estate in community between Samuel Reed, and the heirs of his deceased wife,

### CONSISTING OF

### Seven Slaves, TWO TRACTS OF LAND.

in the Prairie Mamou, having ten arpen-

ABOUT ONE HUNDRED HEAD OF

### HORNED CATTLE, WORK OXEN. HORSES,

Plantation Utensils,

Queschold Furniture,

&c. &c. &c

Terms at Sale.

At the same time and place, WILL be sold, the property belong-ing to the succession of Adam Reed, deceased, consisting of

One Slave, A SMALL QUANTITY OF

Horses and Cattle,

AND THE IMPROVEMENTS

### ON PURLIC LAND.

GEORGE KING Opelousas, 16th July, 1838-4t

### PROBATE SALE.

the Grande Prairie, on the

22d day of August next,

the property belonging to the succession of the late Jean Louis Guillory, deceased consisting of the

### Tractof Land,

on which he last resided, having three and an half arpens front by forth in depth,

Three Slaves. ABOUT TWENTY HEAD OF HORNED CATTLE,

### FOUR HORSES, Plantation Tools, Mousehold Furniture,

&c. &c. &c.
Terms—One half in April next, and
the other half one year thereafter.

GEORGE KING, Parish Judge.

### Opelousas, 16th July, 1838-5t PROBATE SALE.

WILL BE SOLD.

A T the residence of Antoine Cart, on the waters of Plaquemine Brulée ont the

20th day of August next, the property belonging to the succession of the late widow Placide Saunier, de ceased, consisting of

### EIGHTY ARPENS OF LAND,

ed the Opelousas Courier after Addison's death.

Page 2 contains news from Englaind, from France, from Spain, from Texas, and "nau ional affairs." A list of legislators on that page shows that St. Landrians at that time were, senate, Jacques Dupre; house, Thomas H. Lewis, Jas. Morgan and C. Lavergnette, the containing t

OPELOUSAS CAZETTE of AUGUST 1., 1828, is the oldest manuspaper turned in to the Daily World for this edition. It was the property of the late George Boundler, whon we many years, Publisher was George W. Addison, who die in 1832, and was at the time of his death a publishing partner of Joel H. Sandoz, who found-



ANA, AUGUST 11, 1838.

No. 47.



TE SALE. SOLD, AT AUCTION.

Opelousas, ighth day of next, **WOMAN SLAVE** LARISSE,

county years, unity to Mary Ann or son Pierre Lemont, ORGE KING, Parish Judge. July, 1838—3t

te sale.

RE SOLD in the Prairie Belle-

August next, thed property belong-to the late Alexan deceased, to wit:

ct of Land sed last resided, hav

dand eighty cial Arpens, BER OF

Oxen. IRSES.

and Colts, BROKE REATURES.

RED HEAD OF CATTLE n Utensils, Furniture. &t. Szc.

will be sold payable o with ne sold payable the of April next, one pril, 1840, and the re-th 15th April, 1841— onthe 15th April next. REE KING Parish Judge.

nchester.

F. FABRIQUE, sthanks to the citizens
read the public genral patronage that has
his loat during the past
so his friends and the
henplates running her
her high reader.

nest high water.
er had been laid up at
id was undergoing some
was called on by some
this place, to make the
colored eight hundred obered eight hundred a loat to come np. but one, he therefore reconsiderable expense, ip. He merely states pullic may see that he stare no expense or the patronage that has extended to his boat.

y 28tb, 1838—3t

### Poetry.

THE FIELD OF CORN. Let others praise the mystic flower From southern summers sprung; The glory of Italian bowers By bard and beauty sung While Rosalie's enduring grace Is in my mem'ry borne, il not forget our trysting-place Was in the field of corn.

The branching vines beneath our feet
No purple clusters bore,
But fruit more sunny-hued and sweet
The pumpkin's yellow store.
The plaintive quail that harbourgd near
Prolonged his note forlorn,
And every sight and sound was deer And every sigh and sound was dear Among the Indian corn.

The green and trailing leaves at last
Were fuded, crisp, and sore,
And over them the autumn blast
Bewailed their ruin drear,
By reapers from the tasselled stalk
The golden ear was torn,
And deselve become our walk solate become our walk Within the field of corn.

CHRISTMAS CAROL. Star of the east, whose beacon light
A gleam on Bethlehem threw,
And thither by that wonderous sight Arabia's sages drew; On thee in thought we love to gaze In western climes afar, And think on thy mysterious rays, Thou lovely eastern star!

Fair is the star of eve that sheds
Her light betokening rest;
And fair the morning star that leads
The day in glory drest;
But still more fair thy form arose,
And lovelier to behold, Which of a more serence repose, A brighter glory told.

Hail thou, whose silvery radiance led
Those Magian chiefs to bring
Their choicest gifts in worship's spread
Before Judea's king;
That glorious sun whose harbinger
Thy light was made to shine,
And like the pillar'd flame to bear
Aloft salvation's sign!

Hail thou, appointed to adorn
The rising king of heaven,
The promised child to Judah born,
The son to Israel given;
In whom the peaceful empire seal'd
Should more and more increase;
In him, the mighty God reveal'd
In him, the winger of negat. In him, the prince of peace!

So on thy beacon light we gaze
In western climes afar,
And note thy heaven-directed rays,
Thou lovely eastern star; With praise to Him who in the sky

"They wonderding cresses hungs"

Prempt to inform the observing eye,

Apart from speech or tongue.

Him who permits to all to see
The light their stations need;
Who chose the star versed sage by thee,
Star of the east, to lead;
Who made by shepherd swains at night,
The angel's voice be heard;
And gives to us his scriptures' light,
His own recording word.

### Miscellaneous.

THE THREE BRIDES.

"Young man," said he, "a sexton and a grave digger, if he is one who has a zeal for his calling, becomes something of zeat for his calling, becomes something of a historian, amassing many a curious tale and strange legend concerning the people with whom he has to do, living and dead. For a man with a taste for his profession, cannot provide for the last repose of his fellows, without taking an interest in the story, the manner of death, and the concern of the relatives who follow their remains as fearfully to the low their remains so fearfully to the

grave."

'Then,' replied I, taking a seat beside the sexton, 'methinks you could relate some interesting tales.'

Again the withering smile that I had before observed, passed over the face of the sexton as he answered.

'I am no story-teller, sir; I deal in fact, not fiction. Yes, yes, I could chronic'e some strange events. But of all things I know, there is nothing strange to you than the melancholy history of the three brides.'

It is sadly out of repair now, and the arden is all overgrown with weeds and brambles, and the whole place has a des-olate appearance. If the wind were high you, might hear the old crazy shutters flappling against the sides, and the wind tearing the gray shingles off the

Many years ago, there lived an old man and his son, who cultivated the few acres of arable land which belongs to it.

acres of arable land which belongs to it.

The father was a self-taught man, deeply versed in the mysteries of science, and as he could tell the name of every flower that blossomed in the wood and grew in the garden; and used to sit up late at nights at his books, or reading the mystic story of the starry heavens, men thought he was crezied or bewitched, and avoided him and even hated him, as the ignorant ever shun and dread the enlightened. So they all desorted him, and tened. So they all deserted him, and the minister, for the old man differred in some trifling points of doctrine, spoke very slightly of him; and by and by all looked upon the self-educated farmer with eyes of aversion. He instructed his son in all his lore—the languages, literature historic acteur, were uniqued one by one, to the enthusiastic son of the solita-

ry.

I cannot paint to you the grief of the son at his bereavement. He was for a time as one distracted. He sought to bury grief in his thirst for fame. After his thirst was gratified, he began to yearn for the corporationship of some sweet being the companionship of some sweet being of the other sex, to share the laurers they had won—to whisper consolation in his ear in moments of despondency, and to supply the void which the death of his old father had occasioned. He would picture to himself the felocity of a refined intellectual and beautiful woman, and as he had chosen for his motto, what has been done may still be done, he bid not Towards the close of a chilly afternoon, in the latter part of November, I was travelling in New Hampshire on Horseback. The road was solitary and rugged, and wound along through gloomy pine forests, over abrupt and stony hills. I stopped at an inn, a two story brick building, standing a little back from the road.

In the morning I was cally and the had chosen for his motto, what has been done may still be done, he bid not despair of success. In this village lived three sisters, all beautiful and accomplished. Their names were Mary, Additing a long through gloomy pine forests, over abrupt and stony hills. I stopped at an inn, a two story brick building, shanding a little back from the road.

In the morning I was cally and the latter part of November, I was the had chosen for his motto, what has been done may still be done, he bid not despair of success. In this village lived three sisters, all beautiful and accomplished. Their names were Mary, Additing of a nation, and I care not who make its laws. "Bis made to say—let me make the sons of a nation, and I care not who make its laws." is made to say—let me make the sons of a nation, and I care not who make its laws. "Wil. Adv.

Love of Promotion.—During our revolutionary war, a British lieutenant-coloutionary war, a British lieutenant-c

sort. This done, he ascended from the trench with a lightness that surprised me, and walking a few paces from the somed in their garden. When the rose new made grave, sat down upon a tombstone. I didso. autumn of the year, Adelaide took sick-ened and died, like her younger sister, in the arms of her husband and of Made-

Perhaps you will think it strange, that after all, the wretched survivor stood at the after again. His third bride was Madeline. I well remember her. She was a beauty on the true sense of the was a beauty on the true sense of the word. It may seem strange to you to hear the praise of beauty from such lips as mine; but I cannot avoid expatiating upon hers. She was a proud creture, with a tall, commanding form, and raven tresses, that floated, dark and cloud-like, over her shoulders. She was a singularly gifted woman, and possessed of rare inspiration. She loved the widower for his power and his fame, and she wedgularly gifted woman, and possessed of rare inspiration. She loved the widower for his power and his fame, and she wed-ded him. They were married in that church. It was on a summer afters —I recollect it well. During the cere-mony the blackest cloud I ever saw over-spread the heavens like a pall, and, at the than the melancholy history of the three brides.'

'The three brides?'

'Ay. Do you see three billocks you der, side by side! there they sleep, and will till the last trumpet comes waiting through the heart of those lone hills, with a tone so strange and stirring, that the dead will start from their graves at its first awful note. Then will come the judgment and the restribution. But to my tale. Look there, sir, on yonder hill, you may observe a little insolated house, with a straggling fence in front, and a few stunted apple trees on the ascent behind it.

It is godly out for

He looked into her froc—

'Madeline,' said he, what means this?
your cheeks are as pale as your wedding
gown!' The bride uttered a frantic
shriek. My wedding gown!' exclaimed
she, no—no—this is my sister's shroud!
The hour of confession has arrived. It
is God! that impels me to speak. To
win you I have lost my soul—yes, yes, I
am a murderess. She smiled upon me in
the joyous affection of her young heart—
but I give her the fatal drug. Adélaide
clasped her white arms about my neck, but
I administered the poison!—Take me to
your arms! I have lost my soul for you,
and mine you must be!

'She spread her long white arms,' said

'She spread her long white arms,' said the sexton rising in the excitement of the moment, and assuming the attitude he described; and then, continued he, in a hallow voice, 'at that moment came the thunder and the flash, and the guilty wo-man fell dead on the floor.' The countenance of the narrator expressed all the horror that he felt.

'And the bridegroom,' asked I, the husband of the dostroyer and the victim, what became of him?'

"He stands before you!" was the thrilling answer.

weather beaten tar who had called at her house for a luncheon, "you must see a great many curiosities at sea?" "Oyes," said Jack, and immediately commenced telling of the great leviathans of the deep. "But how do these great fish live," queried the old lady. "O," said he, much as the large fish live on land—by devouring the small ones." "But they don't eat them raw, do they?" "O no," was the reply, "every fish carries a kettle on his tail for cooking?"

We have seldom seen a more amus-ing, never a more embarrissing mis-take of a compositer, than the following:
 Mrs. Emberry in quoting the saying of a

ish judge was George King; president of the Opelousas Board of Police was Lewis Ans, who, according to legal notices, had just dissolved his parmership in business with an Andrus and had become a parmer with D. C. Sittig in a "trading house." Theo.

sense B. A. Martel beat T. M. Anderson of Washington 909 to 853, with one precinct unreported bug small.

YELLOW FEVER RECOUNT

The editor of The Courter, disabosiment of the terrible yellow fever that inflicted St. Landry parish that year, on Nov. 1, 1853, took the teak upon himself in a lengthy, serialized article. He reported, in part:

On Aug. 12, 1853, there arrived in Washington a stranger named Valet Desire and who stayed at the hotel of Mr. Juatrevaux. He had been ill during the passage, and his symptoms so resembled yellow fever that he was asked — and readily agreed — to go within three hours of his arrival to his brother's home several miles in the country.

The sheriff, after a public count of the 1,628 votes cast in the parish for police jury candidates, announced the results, showing that the highest vote cast was for Joseph Z. Fontenot, 634; that nobody had a majority, hence nobody elegted. The candidates. Rugene Wartelle, Francols Robin, Louis A. Patin, F. C. Devillier, John Wright, Ulysse Gaberel, Joseph Z. Fontenot, Augustin Guillory, Benjamin McLeland, One-zime A. Boudreau, Theogene Castille, John P. Murdock, Constant Chachere, Johathan Harris, James Morgan and Hypolite Chretien.

A yellow fever pant of Cameric Constant Chachere, Johathan Harris, James Morgan and Hypolite Chretien.

tien.
A yellow fever panic had gripped Opelousas, The Courier reported on Sept. 24, 1853, with this editorial:

"THE PANIC

"Unhappily, we have assisted more than once to great disasters and great public calamities, but we have never seen such a panic as the one that pervades in our village for the last two weeks.

"More than three fourths of our dwelling houses are abandoned, the stores are all shut up except one, and two groceries. The neighboring planters forbid to their slaves from coming among as with vegetables, milk, ac. From four regular bakers only one is furnishing bread to the community.

"Thank God, it is the only thing that we have to dread of, for our town has never been so healthy during this season of the year. Only two cases of yellow fever, both mortal, though, have been signalized in our village, and both came from Washington.

"We advise though, all our emigrant

advise though, all our emigrant ion to stay away till next frost."

News from Thibodaux, sent The Courier

The June meeting of the police jury was not published until Oct. 1, 1853. Six new members took their seats, and the jury was composed at that time of:

Old members: Jonathan Harris, Elisha

by the deputy postmaster there, was:

"Yellow fever still raging Two hundred sick; severiny deaths we to this morning, the 9th, Hardly enough of us well to take care of the sick."

The Courier editor was deeply moved by the death on Sept. 21, 1933, of Dr. William Joigses, who died in Opelosus of yellow fever at the see of 34 years. The doctor contracted the fever white attending his brother-im-law, by the death of the courier was profuse in praise for the Dourier was profuse in praise for the physician, and deeply regretted that his wife and children were "left isolated".

Other deaths during the week prior to Sept. 21, 1853, were: Franklin B. Reeves, 30, at Beaver Creek; Dr. E. J. Heard, 30, in Washington; Sally Scribner, 6, daughter of S. H. Scribner, in Washington Bullard.

By this week fever had abated so much in two Orleans that "it could hardly now be called an epidemic."

The steamer Opelosus's resumed its trips from Washington to New Orleans on Oct. 9, Vermillion/livel (Lafayetc), however, was in a laine similar to that of Opelosusas, and the correspondent reported that "the town is a plain desert." There were several yellow fever deaths, and selected the St. Martin parish.

The Courier was informed on Oct. 1, 1853, by E. L. himmo of the Howd on Oct. 1, 1853, by E. L. himmo of the Howd on Oct. 1, 1853, by E. L. himmo of the Worleans, and were being dispatched by another route.

The Courier insted these yellow fever deaths, 31 less than the polar of the several patients of the state."

The Courier listed these yellow fever deaths, 31 less than the plain desert." There were several yellow fever deaths, 31 less than the plain desert." The route of the several patients was a fourier listed these yellow fever deaths, 31 less than the plain of the world as occurred to the several patients of the state of the several patients of the state. The Courier reported for the several patients of the state. The courier listed these yellow fever deaths, 31 less than the plain of the patients of the state of the courier P. D. Hardy requested capital panishment, and "after a few seconds" the juryfound him guilty.

Yellow fever in New Orleans had abated by Oct. 15, 1853, The Courier reported. For the week ending Oct. 1, there had been only 100 yellow fever deaths, 31 less than the previous week, and "the decline is steady." The New Orleans reporter stated "That its dying away by exhaustion of the pestilential germ is evident from the fact that the mortality is daily diminishing in spite of the imprudent arrival amongst us of large numbers of unacclimated persons. Nevertheless, those who desire to avoid all danger whatever would do wisely to abstain from visiting New Orleans before a frost."

The St. Landry parish convention of the Whig Party nominated the following candidates at its convention at the Opelousas court house on Oct. 13, 1853:
State senator from St. Landry & Calcasieu, Thomas M. Anderson; state representative, Onezime A. Guidry, AlbertDejean, Joseph D. Gardiner and E. North Cullom. The convention rejected a move to nominate candidates for parish office. By this issue of the Courier there were the following announced candidates:

District court clerk, incumbent Adolphe Garrigues. Recorder, yves D'Avy; sheriff, Baptiste David and Thomas C. Anderson;

Assessor, Pierre Mouille, and Ra-filchard; ward constable, Ward 1, Jc Gordon, Jalien Carville Gonor; police Bugene Wartelle and Louis A, Patin. Some of the candidates who had in notices in The Courier had not paid for (a practice the Daily World and all newspapers long since have learned allow), and the Courier editor demands they come torward and do so. "Mon Scarce," he wrore "and we are in a

The steamer O elousas, bound for rington, was unable to get any close interpretations of Little Devil," at which there was only four inches of water, tunately, the small steamer Trader water bring in some of her cargo include narrelis of four, This was fortunate, if Opelousas bakeries were completely final.

Among deaths reported was that of Marguerite Chretien, who died Oct. 1 the age of 83 years.

Headlined The Courier on Oct. 29, 11 FROST!

"We have been visited by a heavy fro on Thursday last, 25th instant.

"We now invite all our friends to conback home. Yellow Fever is gone! gone!"

The man died and was buried in Gra Coteau. Then, in Washington, a clerk Mr. S. Lepp reported that his brother di of a bad fever, and they lived next to a fa ily whith had lost some members to yell fever in New Orleans then had moved back Washington.

OPELOUSAS NEWS HIGHLIGHTS -

JAN, 1 --- In recounting the previous terrible yellow fever epidemic in Washi The Courier reported that more that persons contracted the disease, all be catching it at Washington, and that "at 100 persons died of it. The newspaper all those known to have died of it. Most Washington, but some died at other; in the area, including two at Opele

JAN, 7 — The first day's racing S. B. Harmon's new track near Opelot came off successfully, although betting relatively light. Charley, owned by Host of Rapides won the main event over other entries.

"Our roads are in an awful situation to control of the second of th

"Our roads are in an awful situation due to continual rains, The Courier report

(Continued on Page 222)



- PICTURE PULSE PILOT—New, Bendix\* designed dual-purpose tube guards fleartheat of set. Combines, for the first time in any TV chassit, two vital receiving functions into one tube. Saves you money, upkeepcosts.
- RUGGEDIZED PICTURES TUBES SUPPORT—Internal cobinet bracin of picture tube withs authoratedly safety strap allows movin set from room to reason without fear of getting picture out of focus or damaging tubes.
- E-Z KLEEN SAFETY CRASS-Gold "zip-strips" in front quickly remove for easy cleaning of tube face and safety glass. Only a 60-second operation. No screw driver or special tool needed.
- PICTURE-LOCK CONTROL—A thumbnoil control—recessed into picture-contrast control knob—permits rapid adjustment if necestary. Prevents accidental mis-tuning by children—or when switching channels.

**OPELOUSAS** 

226 W. LANDRY **PHONE 4134** 





EASY TERMS

Bendix designed and engineered for greater performance, dependability and long life. New tube types and circuits give greater picture contrast, cut power consumeries a

TREIBEL'S EUNICE 233 LAUREL

**PHONE 4889** 

# OPELOUSAS GAZETTE.

Vol. 21.

Opelousas, La. February 16, 1848.

No. 23.

### Louisiana Legislature.

IN SENATE,

Monday, January 31st, 1848.

The Senate met at half past ten o'clock. Hon. Trasimond Landry, Lieutenant Gov.

ernor, presiding.
Sundry memorials were handed in to the Secretary, by several Senators, which being

read, were appropriately referred.

Senator May, of Ouachita, introduced a
hill defining the course to be pursued by Sheriffs, Jailors and others, who may arriset ranway slaves, and also fixing the charges to be
made for arresting and keeping in confineway slaves, and also fixing the charges to be made for arresting and keeping in confinement runaway slaves. A warm discussion ensued upon this matter, the honorable Senator of Ouachita, very ably and eloquently advocating the passage of the bill. It was finally referred to a special committee of three members composed of Mesars. May, Richardson and Kenner. son and Kenner.

son and Kenner.

Mr. Swayzé, agraeably to previous notice, introduced a bill supplementary to an act establishing free public schools throughout the State. It was read twice and referred to the

State. It was read twice and referred to the committee on Education.

Mr. Swayzé, offered a resolution instructing the State Engineer to improve the navigation of Bayou Waxia, in the Parish of St. Landry; said work to be done as soon as practicable without interfering with other works authorized to be done. Read three times and

passed.

Mr. Bryce, introduced a bill to amend so much of the Constitution of the State, as relates to the manner of amending or altering the same. It was read once.

The President laid before the Senate, a report from the Adjutant-General of the State, relative to the state and condition of militia. After the disposal of sundry other local bills, the Senate aboursed.

bills, the Senate ajourned.

House or Representatives.

The frouse fact pursuant to adjournment.
Hon. Preston W. Farrar in the Chair.
Sandry petitions, memorials and resolutions of inquiry were presented to the House, and appropriately referred.

After which, the House took up the bill to

After which, the House took up the bill to provide for the revision and consolidation of the statutes of the State. It reads thus:

"Section 1.—Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisians, in General Assembly convened, That the Governor shall nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate convenient three presents learned in the law. ate, appoint three persons, learned in the law, to consolidate and revise the statutes and codes."

"Section 2 .- Be it enacted, &c. &c., That it shall be the duty of such persons to revise the codes, and to consolidate and revise the statutes of a local character, and to adopt such arrangements as their own judgment may determine, and to report the same to the General Assembly, at its next session, for its further action."

"Section 3.—Be it further enacted, &c.,
That the sum of twelve thousand dollars be
and the same is hereby appropriated for the
payment of the persons appointed as a foresaid,
of which said sum fifteen hundred dollars
ahall be payable in six months after the pasage of this act, three thousand dollars in nine
months after said passage, and the balance
after the work shall have be submitted to and
delivered into the possession of the General
Assembly, said sums to be paid on the warrant of said persons, except the last payment,
which shall not be made without a certificate
from the Speaker of the House of Representatives and President of the Senate, that the
work has been submitted to and approved by
the General Assembly."

This bill, after giving rise to a long and ction 3 .- Be it further enacted, &c.

This bill, after giving rise to a long and protracted debate, passed through its second reading without amendment, and, on motion, it was ordered that it be engrussed for its

third reading to-morrow.

The House then adjourned.

IN SENATE,

Tusapax, 1st February, 1849.
This body met at 10 o'clock, A. M. pursuant to adjournment. Lieut, Gov. Landry

Mr. Cuvillier, Clerk of the House, requ

chase of Martin's Reports, and for the facilitating the construction of the Electric Tele

eles 3505 and 4506 of Civil Code. Read

Mr. Porter's act, regulating the mode of obtaining licenses to practice law in the State, was read twice, and referred to the Judicians

The Senate adjourned.

The elledged bribery case came before the House ro-day. Mr. Vea, in behalf of the minerity of the Committee appointed to investigate the affair, having asked for instructions in relation to the manner in which testimony should be taken, and if the committee Myles, (the acquesed,) on the subject. The natter was laid over for further action, and Mr. Bullitt offered a resolution requiring the Committee to inquire into the conduct of other members on that occasion, and report had acted against the rules or dignity

Mr. Smith's resolutions expressive of the admiration felt by the people of Louisiana for the character and services of Pope Pious IX. in behalf of freedom, were read a second

and third time, and unanimously adopted.

The bill for revising and consolidating the Statutes of Louisiana was also read a third time and passed.

The House then adjourned.

IN SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, February 2nd, 1848.
The Senate met at 10 o'clock, the HunThomas C. Porter in the chair.

They soon afterwards, on motion of Mr. Garcia, adjourned to attend the funeral of Ar. Charles Lemaitre, the late Sergeant-at-A of the Senate.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 5 o'clock, A. M.
The Speaker presented a special report from the State Engineer, in relation to resolution of the House, requesting him to exam-ine and report on the practicability of im-proving certain bayous, which was referred

to a committee.

Mr. Lutaste gave notice that he should soon introduce the following acts:

"An act to annul and abrogate the charter of incorporation of the town of St. Charles, in the Parish of St. Landry."

"An act to amend the acts relative to judi-

"An act to amend an act entitled "An act relative to the bonds of tax collectors and

The Judiciary Committee reported unfavorable upon the bill making it a duty to publish any demand that may be addressed to the Legislature on things of general concerns so as to let it be understood previously what

the wish of the people therein concerned, is.

This produced much debate, after which, the bill was recommitted, with instructions to report again, if the difference of opinion among the members of the Committee can be

The report of Mr. McVea, Chairman of The report of Mr. McVea, Chairman of the Special Committee in relation to the conduct of Mr. Myles, on the day that the U.S. Senator was elected, was not taken up, owing to the absence of some members of the Committee upon a visit of inspection to the State Prison at Baton Rouge.

The House then adjourned.

IN BENATE,

THURSDAY, February 3, 1948.
The body convened to-day at half-past 10 clock. The Hon. Lieutenant-Governor in

Mr. Parham, according to previous notice Mr. Parnam, according to previous indicates intriduced a bill to authorize Justices of the Peace to administer the cath of office to Deputy Clerks and Deputy Sheriffs. Said bill underwent its first reading.

Mr. Porter, gave notice of a bill to exempt certain property from seizure and sale for

The Senate then adjourned.

House of Representatives.
This body met at 10 o'clock, A. M.; Honceston W. Farrar. in the Chair.

printing of the Statutes of the State.

ferred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Green presented a series of resolutions, relative to the improvement of Calcasieu These resolutions were read once, and refer

These resolutions were read once, and resolution to the improvement Committee.

Mr. Drew presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

"Resolved, That the Committee of Printand report to this House, why the journals of the House have not been published as re-quired by the 23d article of the Constitution."

IN SENATE.

FRIDAY, February 4th, 1848.

The Hon. Traismon Landry, Lieutenaut Governor, in the Chair, 25 Senators present.

Mr. McWhorter, with leave introduced a bill providing for the payment of school teachers for the years 1845 and 1847. It underwant all its readbres and facility payment.

went all its readings and finally passed.

Mr. Swayzo, according to previous notice, introduced a bill providing for the election of a Town Constable of the Town of Opelousas. Read three times and passed.

The bill relative to Parish Recorders, was, on motion of Mr. Parham, referred to the Ju-

Mr. Parham offered a resolution instruct. ing the Committee on Internal Improvements

ing the Committee on Internal Improvements to report, on the expediency of making further appropriations to purchase boats, &c. for the use of the State Engineer.—Adopted.

Mr. Moore moved to take up the act relative to Parish Recorders, which was read a second time, and referred to the Judiciary Committee. Committee

Committee.

Cotton Plant Worm.—A petition was presented by Mr. Van Winkle, from Mr. Stille, at Pointe Compee, stating that he had discovered a plan by which the Cotton plant Catterpillar may be destroyed at a cost of not present than Styr goots per page. more than fifty cents per acre. He lays which to reward. Referred to a committee. Sundry local business was transacted; after which the Senate adjourned.

Among the bills passed, was an act to amend the 1096th article of the Civil Code. The Resolution in honor of Pope Pius IX, and the resolution relative to the establishment of a Navy Yard at Algiers, were like-

In the course of the sitting Mr. Warfield presented the following reso underwent their first reading.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened, That unanimous voice of the people of Louisiana condemns the "Wilmot Proviso," as an assumption of the "Wilmot Proviso," as an assumption of power alike unconstitution, unjust and offensive to the fellings of the South; and that neither in the act of acquiring territory, nor in the organization of a territorial government for it, can any conditions be imposed, nor institutions provided for or established, inconsistent with the right of the people there. of to form a free sovereign state with all the powers and privileges of the original members

Resolved, That in organizing a government for territory of the United States, it will best comport with the principles of self-govbest comport with the principles of serious ernment upon which our federal system rests, and that the true spirit and meaning of the Constitution will be best subserved and the confederacy strengthened, by leaving all quesconcerncy strengthenest, by tearing an ques-tions concerning the domestic policy of such territory to the Legislature chosen by the people thereof.

Resolved, That on this just and truly re-

publican basis, all citizens of the United States, without distinction of geographical position, party aliances, State institutions or position, party altances, State Institutions of State prejudices, may safely unite and with-out fear of consequences cordially co-operate in sustaining the honor of our national arms, vindicating our national rights, and by all honorable means extending the area of Amer-

Mr. Phillips, from the Finance Committee, to whom was referred a portion of the Governor's message, reported a bill to amend the Act approved last May, entitled "An Act to

the time when tax collectors are required by

law to settle their accounts.

Mr. Warfield presented a bill to-amend article 1289 of the Code of Practice.

A large number of bills from the Senate

were taken up and read a first and second

The House then adjourned.

IN SENATE, SATURDAY, February 5th, 1848.
The Senate met at the usual hour.
Mr. May gave notice that he would intro-

duce "An Act for the purpose of laying a small additional tax on the lands of non-residents, for the purpose of opening and repairing the public roads of the Parish in which said lands are situated."

On the motion of Mr. Adams, the consid-On the motion of Mr. Adams, the consideration of the Governor's Veto of the bill entitled "An Act to provide for the Organizations of Corporations in this State," was made the special order of the day for Tuesday next.

Mr. Bell introduced the following resolution, which was read and adopted: "That the Auditor of Public Accounts be requested to

Auditor of Public Accounts be requested to inform the Senate what amount of money has been paid by the State Treasurer on account of a debt due by the State for Internal Improvements, under the Act 91, and what amount of money had been paid into the Treasury for Internal Improvement Lands, since the passage of said act, 25th March,

The Senate then determined on closing

the doors for "executive session."

The Senate, at two o'clock, ajourned to 10 o'clock on Monday.

o'clock on Monday.

House of Reference that the After several bills of a local nature had been presented, the Speaker (Mr. Farrar) read an able opinion on the question whether the Legislature could proceed to pass laws until the apportionment of representation had been made, as required by article 16th of the Constitution. He maintained that the letter and spirit of the organic law required that the Legislature should fix a fair and constitution. apportionment previous to enacting any stat-utes whatever. He adduced many analogus instances of construction to support his views, and asserted that the countrary doctrine puerile and untenable

Mr. Duncan, of Orleans, stated that he would appeal from this decision, and gave notice to that effect.

Mr. Smith, of Orleans, from the Judiciary

Committee, reported a bill to make ascendants and descendants, and persons interested in the event of the suit, admissible as witnesses, leaving the objection to go their credibility; a bill to allow steam-boats and other vessels owed in this State to be sued wherever they are owed in this State to be sued wherever they are found for supplies, wages or materials; a bill authorizing the foreman of a grand jury to swear witnesses; a bill making the time required for prescription the same for non-residents as for residents; a bill to purchase 100 copies of Bullard & Curry's Digest, and 100 copies of the Code of Practice; a bill to purchase the records of F. Gousalin, late Surveyor of the Spanish Government. The Committee reported against the resolutions to appoint a Committee to revise the laws as to Justices of the Peace; against the resolution declaring that laws may be finally passed before the apportionment law is passed, until the census returns are all made, and concurring with the Speaker that Senate bills cannot be with the Speaker that Senate bills cannot be

with the Speaker that Senate bills cannot be put upon a third reading in the House, nor House bills in the Senate, until the apportionment is made; against the memorial of Mr. Greiner to aid in republishing the statutes. All the foregoing bills of a public nature were ordered to be printed. The report of the Judiciury Committee, relative to passing laws before the apportionment is made, occasioned an animated debate between Mesers. Duncan, of Orleans, and Conrad, against the report, and Mr. Laure is support of it. Upon the matter being put to vote, there were 51 years to 10 nays. Thus the report of the Committee and the opinion of the Speaker were sustained by a vote of five to one.

Among the orders of the day that were passed to a third reading, the only ones of public interest were the act relative to notices of indocement and anneals and the act amond.

Publishers of the Gazette were G. W. Addisonand Joel Sandoz, There was another newspaper also published in Opelousas at the time, the St. Landry Whig, whose editor in this year was William Prather.

OPELOUSAS GAZETTE was founded in August of 1826, it is calculated from the volume and edition numbers. The front page of the issue of Feb. 16, 1848, a loan by Mrs. S. B. Wolff, is shown here. Notice that the legislative session occupied the entire page.

# The Opelousas Courier.

(Louisiana) 11th December 1680

THE COURIER.

PRIERON, FOWMER & Co. Setton and Sugar Pattern, 19 Carondoloi, 12, 52,

A CHILLE PRINTE And A CHILLE PRINTE And A CHILLE PRINTE AND A CHILD AND A CHIL

ELECTION.

BELL-CHENRY

vOL. 1, NO. 1 of THE OPELOUSAS COURIER — here greatly reduced in size — as issued Dec. 11, 1852, by Joel H. Sandoz and Andrew Meynier. These men had been ublishing competitive newspapers, The Opelousas Gazette and St. L andre Whig, Sandoz ad taken over, shortly before, the Gazette upon the death of its editor, George Addison, andoz and Meynier built well, for their newspaper was to survive the War Between the



### RE COURIER.

The hard of ADRICH MEYNTER.

The state of th

the death of Person of Control and the Control and Control

Btate Legislature.

g-We are authorised to announced forming tickets for the State Legislatur, tion, on the 27th December 1852

DEMOCRATIC TICKET

STATE SENATE.

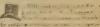
WHIG TICKET.

Lines to Ham. A Color for the surprise, deef it before the surprise, deef it before the surprise of the surpri

hiddinn. And recomment, that the au-flarrison Rayers, for breaging in the re-servation, held in April and June 18-72, to the Clerk, who shall most warrants man as Mr. Rayers, shall profess the re-end that the other claimants file their ar-ter has been the Jury. On modium the

France, he was no mo of the right sons, or the lost of humans in the control of t

### RALLY! BALLY! RALLY!



### TMON HOTEL.

ng mass BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL

FOR YOUNG LADIES

No provides in Moss Brass in

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F & Ba #11

E. GERARD & Co.,

Oqualistica Horchands, No. 46, Canonomer Synter NEW-ORLETANN 11th Dec. 1852

Courtois & Didier,

TRANSFORM COMES.

INFRIENCE IN A companion to the control of the c

siltorial in which the editors pledged to be "neutral in politics and everything else," solitorial in which the editors pledged to be "neutral in politics and everything else," to give it "a character for independence," to be under the obligation or influence of no person or group, and to model the newspaper "so as to be proud of it at all times any where. That they succeeded is attested to by the fact that the newspaper lived for any where. That they succeeded is attested to by the fact that the newspaper lived for almost 58 years, unit 1910, spanning more than a half-century. Many competitors were founded and fell by the wayside during its life. The Courier editorialized continuously

for the public welfare, for better navigation, for a reliroad, for a telegraph line, for improved social conditions (decrying cock fighting, for instance, and advocating a race intrack as a higher type sport), for schools, against incompetent office holders, and the like lits editors published letters on all sides of public issues. Like newspapers of its day, the coverage of the news was not diligently pursued, but gradually, through the years, this was improved as the character of newspapers changed toward more fulfillment of their "news" responsibilities.

The delay i.

### The St. Transer Minist.

The St. Landen Whig.

OFEROUSAS, LA.

THURSDAY MORNING, NOV. 14, 1511.

RIVERS, STEAMBOATS, RAILROADS,

It is notorious to every one, that Opel certain seasons, is almost entirely shut out to the world, and nearly inaccessible wither for business or pleasure. We were so unfortunate. as be absent from the Parish a few weeks since and a our return left New Orleans expecting to reach home in three or four days from the time a combarked. The sequel proved that Ordinaril' a could have New York and World in is passage was caused, of course reached tl.

by the want vator. After leaving Orleans, we go' ong betty we: until we reached the mouth of Red River, where the current runs with such velocity, and the water usually is so low, that it is impossible for boats to get up. gers lay within a half mile of each Seve the same time-none of which could get through the current and mud, without the help of hausers, which were spliced together and cast a mile ahead, by which means, and all the steam that could be put on, the boats, one by one, pulled over by their windlasses. The current very often was so great as to break the lines, and then the boa. was driven over into the mud. Not one crossed lowever without dragging. Having finally overcome this difficulty, and passed through the Atchafalaya without much trouble, we were brought up at the mouth of the Courtaposes, and were again forced to work through the mud with ropes and steam. After getting in, it was almost as bad to get up further. But by carcass .- Prentice. dint of perseverance, the boat was enabled to reach as high as the Wakshee. From thence to Washington, skiffs were our conveyances .-No person, unless on the boats, could conceive of the trouble and inconvenience of such travel. Luckie for us, our captain was a determined man, else we should have been dropped at the month of Courtableau, as were some of our jends before us from another boat. This trip.

" How the kingdom of heaven can come on earth without music in it, is more than I can imagine. It would make the company of the saints like a spring time without birds, or a year without blossoms."-Mrs.

In again renewing this subject, we but reite- to his assistance, the law.' ate formerly expressed opinions from other sour- The above, we believe, is a literal transl of a vision."

as the sweet and heavenly strains of a well con- have been guided. ducted and properly arranged choir. Melody is In the year 1840, the Western portion of the 'red was exactly thirteen days! the mother of love-sweet sounds the father of Parish of St. Landry was created into a separate devotion. Combined, the effect on both preach- and distinct Parish, by the name of Calcasle

> be more distinctly understood by reference choirs—the raw material is here, and it can soon section of which reads as follows: be worked up into a fabric so interwoven as to throw its influence over the whole community. Foster the science at maker and communities tions for State and Federal officers, and wherever it is practised; and the sooner we set about it the better, "Music is love," and we could feed on either, until-we got hungry! But, in all sober earnestness, we trust it will not be long, before a meeting may be called, and a choir formed. Will our readers think of the hints of a pulpit lecture a few Sabbaths since, and these few crude remarks, and go to work, in good earnest, for its accomplishment? We shall

A few days ago, the locofocos in one of the inerior towns of Ohio, undertook to show their smartness by tarring and feathering a coon. We both Parishes act in accordance with the probleau in no water, or next to it for navigable pur- rather think that their rooster would now be very much obliged to them if they would feather him. The miserable bird has'nt got a feather upon his

A similar piece of smartness occurred in this neighborhood a few days since. In the road which one of our Whig friends had occasion to pass on his business route, lay the carcass of a coon, which some locofeco had killed from pure spite, upon which the buzzards were feasting. On the approach of the Whig, a loco addressed him. whereupon the following laconic dialogue en-

SOMETHING ABOUT THE CALCASIE YOTE.

"On account of a want of formality, these raturns [from Calcasieu] were rejected by the Judge of the Parish of St. Landry, Who brought

ces, when we call particular attention to the sci- tion of a portion of the leading article in the ence of Music-and we specially press this ob- Opelousas Guzette of last Baturday morning ject upon our female readers, for, without their published in French. The Gazette purports to aid, the whole must fall, like the "baseless fabric be a neutral paper; and, as such, we presume, can have no object in leaving a false impression Music, in all ages and in all countries, has upon the public mind, in relation to the action moked upon as one of the most beautiful, of public officers, who have a supervisory con well as the most healthful accomplishments trolo ver the ballot-box. Yet, the above extract, at can be possessed by an individual. It is not more forcible in the original than a literal transthis end that we would call attention to lation would render in English, seems to imply a but because it is also useful. When we enter strong desire on the part of the Parish Judge. of a place of worship, there is nothing (except the St. Landry, to disfranchise a portion of the vorecoilections that cluster around the house in ters of Calcaslett. We shall offer no additions which ascend our orisons,) that is so well calcu- comments upon the matter, but merely invite lated to smooth the nerves, and to prepare us the attention of our roaders to the facts of the with a proper feeling in listening to the Word, case, and the law by which our public officers

er and addience is so palpable, that all leave the For certain purposes, however, the two congeners it issuer arignout.

work, and furnish each of our churches with good the Act itself (Acts 1840, page 74) the 11

"That the Parish of Calcasieu shall remain united with the Parish of St. Landry, in elec-Parish Judge and Commissioners of Elections and Caddo 150-Doubtful. shall, immediately after the polls are close ransmit a certified statement of the vote of the Parish of Calcasieu, to the Parish Judge of Parish of St. Landry, who shall receive count the same as a part of the vote of the

The powers vested respectively in the public officers of the two Parishes, are distinctly or merated. And while the Law continues upon the Statute Book, it must serve as a guide the Officers of both Parishes. We can perceive no other alternative. Did, then, the officers of vision of the Law? We shall first dispose the Parish Judge of St. Landry.

On the evening of Wednesday, the 6th inst. after the vote of St. Landry had been coulted. Judge Garrigues proceeded to open the returns' from Calcasieu in the presence of a throng of eager spectators, in the Court House of our village. A consultation took place between the Judge and Commissioners. Judge Garagues then announced that the Whig Electors had received 42 votes, the Democratic Electors 128 votes, leaving a Democratic majority of 86

### Dresidential Election Returns

LOUISIANA ELECTIONS.

ons in this State, but give suc	n reports as marc
eached us.	1 99 7711 acces
Clay maj.	· Polk maj.
New Orleans, 414	
St. Bernard, 101	
Jefferson, 31	* * 5000
Plaquemines,	970
Point Coupee,	. 1
East Peliciana,	90
West Feliciana,	70
Iberville, # 18	1 44 4
East Baton Rouge,	74
West Baton Rouge, 105	
Ascension 6	
Assumption,	25
St. Helena,	68
St. Tammany,	30
Washington,	103
Livingston,	120
St. James, 170	
St. Charles, 54	
Lafourche Interior, 334	
Terrebonne, 191	
St. John Baptist, 115	
Concordia, 136	
St. Mary, 210	
. St. Martin, 176	
St. Landry and	. ;
Calcaries and 297	
emillion,	203
Lafayette.	198
Natchitoches,	128
Sabine,	120

Report says Claiborné has given Polk 207.

MISSISSIPPI ELECTIONS. Polk. Clay. Adams county Warren do., 415 majority.

Wilconsin county, 148 HindsCo.3 precincts, 285. Claiborne county,

The foregoing are all the returns we have reeived from Mississippi,

By fraud in Plaquemine, and other place es, it is possible we have lost the State. Planuemine has never before given 400 votes; she now shows upwards of 1000. Of this we shall say more next week.

whatever of importance.

Tract or parcel of Land, the attention of our readers to the advertisements hundred and forty superficial argents, more or less; of J. B. Steel, of New Orleans, which will be found in our columns. It is decidedly the best Terms at sale book store in New Orleans, and for stationery, and every thing else usually kept in such a store, is certainly the cheapest and most accommoda. KEGS pure premium Lead, ting house in the Southern country.

The Naval General Court Martial at Washington have concluded the investigation in the case of Mr. Faron, chief engineer of the U. S. steamer Missouri at the time of her destruction We have very few official returns from the elec- by fire in the harboriof Gibraltas, . On Saturday, ich reports as have | Richard Muzzleton, seaman on board the U. S. hip Potomac, was put upon trial on the charge of assaulting Julius S. Bohrer, a midshipman of the United States Navy, on the 13th August, ever offered and a state of the Child Midshipmer. Bellow was in THE ONE PRICE SYSTEM. 1844, while the said Midshipman Bohrer was in the execution of his duty.

alt. for Virginia.

A UAKU.

THE subscriber begs loave to inform his friends and super black velvet Vasta do lancy do d the Public, that he has received his

WINTER STOCK OF READY-MADE COLOPITED TO of superior quality and of the latest fashion. Also, a

Hardware, Saddlery, And Saddlery-Mountings; coarse and fine Boots and Shoes; ladies and Suspenders; Gloves of all kinds; lambe and coffon Stocks; satis and bombe children's fine Shoes and

And a general assortment of other oruges, rous to mention: all of which will be sold at much duced prices FOR CASH.

P. COLLINS,

Main street, corner of North. Opelousas, Nov. 1844.

NOTICE

LASTIE DUPRE, of the Parish of St. Landry, AS applied, by his Perition, for the appoint of Administrator of the catate of Eli Gnillory, deceased,

422 late of the Parish ateresai Any person intending to oppose said appointment, will file the same in writing, in my office, within ten days from and after the publication hereof. A. GARRIGUES, Parish Judge.

November 14, 1844.

### PROBATE SALE.

ALL be offered for sale at PUBLIC AUCTION by the undersigned, Parish Judge in and for the Parish of St. Landry,

On Saturday, the 14th day of Dec'ber next, 1844, At the last residence of ISABELLE JEAN-SONNE, late of the Parish aforesaid, deceased, wife of Arsenne Socié, situated in PRAIRIE RONDE, in OF The Mail yesterday brought no news the said Parish of St. Landry, all the property belonging to said deceased, consisting of the undivided half

> Six head of horse creatures, horned cattle, household furnitures &c. &c.

A. GARRIGUES, Parish Judge. Opelousas, November 14, 1844.—ts.

WHITE LEAD AND LINSEED OIL.

### MUNROE'S CLOTHING S

No. 34 Magazine St., at the North I of Magazine and Gravier Ste., New LFRED MUNBOE, would inform hi customers, that he is now reply of ready made Clothing and and he is happy to say that, his ate

ready established, will be strictly adhered will be offered at such prices as shall at a mand the attention of purchasers who sto President Tyrun left Washington on the 22d Large additions will be made to the stock

A. M., thankful for past favors, coufby the system of business which by the system of business which he is

goods already received are the follo Superior French and English black cle Freck Coats; do do do do blue and brow do ; do do cassimere and beaver walking Jean Frock and Dress Coats; satinet Blanket Coats of all kinds: superior Fre glish cassimere pants; do do do fancy ca: plain English buckskin do do ; do do pla buckskin cassimere do; Kentucky Jean a wool do; do black and fancy satin do; d cassimere and Cashniere do; single breas large assertment of bull do; white Marsy Shirts : cotton Shirts with himm booo colored Shirts of all kinds; red flanne lambswool, morino and cotton Under Shi ers ; Shirt Bosoms and Cotlars ; rich Scarfe silk and linen Handkerchiefs; gum el Trunks ; Valises; Carpet B( ; Under the control assortment of Otter.

Every article will be offered at the lowit can possibly be sold for, and no deduct

price will in any instance be made. ALFRED MU

n14-3m

No: 34 b

### SCHOOL BOO

To School Teachers, Country M. Parents.

THE attention of those purchasing. own use or to sell, is respectfully assortment of the subscriber. He will se School Books as low as they can be purestablishment in the city. He intends to von hand all works in the various d Education in general use-some of which Sprilling Books-Webster's, Comly's, C

son's, New York, Town's, Parley's, zen's and Eclectic Spelling Books; READERS-Murray's, Emerson's, Frost's, York, Goodrich's, Cobb's, Pierpont's Eclectic, Hall's, Bailey's, and Mrs Readers :

DICTIONARIES-Webster's, Walker's, Osw Johnson and Walker, Cobb's, Walker and School and Family Dictionaries GRAMMARS-Murray's, Kirkhams, Greenle Ingersoll's, Green's, Brown's, Alge Comly's, Parker and Fox's, Bullion

bett's Grammars; RHETORIC-Blair's, Whately's, Johnson

Rhetorie; PLOCUTION-Comstock's, Frost's, Love Hughes', Bingham's, Barber's, a

Louic-Blair's, Whately's, Hedge's, Ja Parker's Logic

Conrestrion-Purker's Progressive Exerc nan's Punctuation and Composition Anithmetic-Emerson's, Pike's, Smith's

many months in the year.

sumption in us to mention a Rail Road in this it mortal coil," and gone down to its mother connexion, but the thing is forced upon us so earth, and its immortal parts ascended to realms indelibly, we are convinced that nothing but where friends have gone before, to know that such a Road from here to Point Courses, or some the dear ones left behind us, shall water the sod had rejected them as informal. Evertheanother point on the Mississippi, will meet the ex- that covers our remains with tears of recollection did man must then admit that the Judg and poctation of travellers, or subserve the interests and sorrow. The New Orleans Tropic, in of our citizens. By such a road, our Parish speaking of the last anniversary of this Feast would be enriched, but more especially if the Day in New Orleans, thus truthfully discourseth : mouth of Red River cannot be kept open. The "Yesterday the heautiful ceremonial of decotravel from all the upper country, and, indeed, rating the tombs of the dead, as practised by our from the lower country too, would pass through this place, and the produce from this Parish, Labelore witnessed. The assemblage of people favette, and parts of others, would seek this road was very large. The tombs were decorated err. If the returns from the two precincts were for easy, cheap, and expeditious transportation, with great beauty and richness. But of this we have said enough. The subject has before received the attention of our citizens. love, to tell of doings nere in the ness of us who have not yet put off the mortal for immortality, sioned and sworn, to reject them at any bril. The steamer Lucy Walker, Captain Cochrane, Provision business—Pork, Lard, Bacon, Flour, &c. I has before received the attention of our citizens. have not yet put off the mortal for immortality. Sione and sworn, to reject them at any peri. This much, however, we do say,—we hope to Cheering the thought and sweet the consolution. He might have received them, with the fine. from Louisville for New Orleans, blow up on the standard of the standar see the day when a Road and a line of Steam- that after our bodies are dust, there will be those boats will bring us within twenty-four hours who knew and loved us in life, who will strew travel of New Orleans, and ensure us prosperi- our graves with flowers, and plant sweet offertv. econemy, and certainty,

which we take from our neighbor of the Gazette, dead; the offering placed about the last narrow published in that paper on the 6th inst. :

"Our communication with New Orleans by water at this time, is almost entirely interrupted. We were informed on Monday last, by Cantain mouth of Red River, a few days since, there was only 30 inches of water on it, and that at the mouth of the Petit Diable, only 22 inches,-This would be a good time to work on the Bayou Courtableau, and we hope our citizens will hold a meeting and request the Governor to order the public hands to this Bayou, as soon as to die -more satisfied to give up this life and this doubt his merits will gain him such. possible. We have also heard that the mouth of Bayon Plaquemine is obstructed by a raft, who are to come after us, would now and then which, if left till high water, will so obstruct the drop on the rose leaf, that sparkles in the sarli. private lectures on Mesmerism in this pace, navigation, as to prevent boats from passing est rays of the morning sun, is not more pure take great pleasure in acknowledging, the you through it during the next steamboat season."

C. L. M. Archbold, the senoir editor of the Alexandria "Transcript," has retired from that paper, to seek some more profitable business for Orleans which are now in progress, we were ral results from natural causes; and that under his support. Bad paving subscribers often drive -as in this case -good editors into other professions. Luck be with you, Arch., whatever you undertake.

evening on the Metairie Track, between two and well selected. Every person about the but having, as we believe, truth for its bars, it well known members of the daily press. Weapons, pistols-distance, five paces. At the word, one pistol missed fire; the other's exploding, no less than make a purchase. Should any of of truth, we are wounded his antagonist in the abdomen and left our renders go to Orleans this winter, let them thumb. Bad consequences not apprehended. - call at Mr. Pope's, and we are sure his prices Thos. H. Lewis, The parties exchanged amicable salutations and separated,-N. O. paper.

We take it that the persons above referred to the Courier, as those gentlemen have had a light propession on the 2d inst. It is said to quarrel on the tapis for some time past. Nobe- have been a most beautiful affair. Many houses dy killed-go ahead

Atchafalay a is not much better-and ALL SAINTS DAY, -- We neglected to men-Red Rirer is a mud puddle! Unless something tion in our last paper, that this day was celebrais done for it, at the mouth especially, a few years ted with its usual ceremony and imposing effect, will render it useless altogether, as it is now in our town, at its last anniversary. It is a contemplation to make the heart glad, when we What then should we do? It may be pre- think that after this body shall have "shuffled off by 67 votes, and not 90 as stated in the pelou- ican Society;"

Catholic brethren, was celebrated with more solemnity and strict observance than we have ever

"Remember the dead!" they are but gone before, to tell of doings here in the flesh of us who ings about them. emblems of affection and es. by which he is sworn to act. He has a teem. To the living this would be but fulsome pet, however, to pursue a different city in 14 of whom were saved. The wounded were Not inappropriate to this place is a paragraph flattery, but no flattery can reach the ear of the which he has invoked upon himself ranky arty taken to New Albany. Among the killed were resting-place of poor, frail humanity, are affecting memorials. Look into the cemetery, and we behold there tombs moss-covered and crumb. his country, In so doing he has offended he Captain Thompson had his arm shattered. One ling, like the more perishable contents that have partizan Demagogue; but he has been true to trunk was the only, Laggage saved. The boat combled long since, decked with the fairest and sweetest flowers every day; and once every year on 'All Saints Day,' (the 1st November,) friends are seen to bend over them in silent prayer; to decorate them with fresh garlands, and perform It is well. The custom is a beautiful one, and ving us for Alexandria and Natchitoches. We published in the State paper, the movement of we like it. We think we would be more ready speak for him a hearty welcome, and has no the specie paying banks on the 1st inst., was as world, if we knew some of our cherished ones, shed a gentle tear to our memory. The dewthan the tear affection drops on the grave of the have unfolded to our minds new views of mental

OF Among the many improvements in New magnetism, are nothing more or less than atustruck, on our last visit, with the row of granite the management of an enlightened philanthopy, buildings which have taken the place of the Ca- it may be made productive of much good in alna Bank, on Magazine street. We dropped in Like all new discoveries, this sciencemust at the corner store Mr. Deniel N. Pope's, dry meet with opposition from all who are unwilling. Durt .- A hostile meeting took place last poods merchant and found his assortment large to believe any thing they do not not comprehend house appeared accommodating, and we could do will be so satisfactory, that they will not leave without purchasing.

were Lumsdon of the Picayune, and Wagner of The Whigs of New Orleans had a torch C. L. SWAYZE, in the city were illuminated.

in pugned, he sent them to this Parish be the inspection of the Judges and Commissoners. requesting them to send them back by the same conveyance. The votes from these two pecints would have increased the Democratic pajority sas Gazette. They were not only not officed to, as required by law, but it was specialy stat. ed by the Parish Judge of Calcasieu, hat he Commissionners of Elections in this plan did not err in pursuing the course they did. prompted by the most exalted motives the can actuate the public officer .-- an inalienable regard for the laws of his country. We shall say but little in relation to the Par-

ish Judge of Calcasieu. We believe he a not ed by law, he was bound as an officer comis. cle to which he could appeal-the Statute-Box of Tibbs; Capt. Vaun; 1st Clerk; and Engineer. principle, such principles as can alone tuate the liberties of mankind.

We take pleasure in publishing thean-

OPELOUSAS, 12th Nov., 184. Str.-The undersigned, having attendedyour philosophy, and have satisfied us that the phnomena exhibited by the application of armal leviating the sufferings of men.

must ultimately be generally acknowledges.

Wishing you success in disseminating the light

Your obedient servants, R. TAYLOR. W. B. LEWIS. J. POSEY, JOHN J. TAYLOR. C. H. PORTER. LUCIUS DUPRE, JOSEPH ETTER, JOSEPH JIBBS, A. R. HAWKINS NATHANIEL EANES. S. W. HARDERAN

Mr. Webster

Among the many new publications which we have received from Mr. Steel; are-

"The Highlands of Ethiopia described ."

Topography;" "Life in the New World, or sketches of Amer-

"Woman's Worth, or Hints to raise the Female character :"

"Moxico, as it was, and as it is;"

"Allison's history of Europe " "Kendall's Santa Fé Expedition:"

"The Yemasse," "The Jew," in French and n14 till 1st dec. English, &c., &c.

All of these works are not only good reading, but all worthy the attention of the public for in- Wholesale and Retail Stores, Nos. 17, 19, and trinsic value. We must close this notice by calling particular attention to the large selection of heautiful Blank Books, which, for durability, we know is not surpassed. To those who wish siness in such a way as to entitle me to the patronage made in any other manner, than that pre rib. to purchase, we advise them to give Steel a call. Families. One store intended spelley for the Retail

the 23d ult., 6 miles below Louisville, having on time dictions of the party who now denounce in; the 23d uit, o mice bound Louisville, naving on time. bond a large number of passengers, numbering 1 am now receiving my First Supplies, and shall but he would have frampled under foot the ws about 150 persons—from 60 to 100 of whom continue to keep (what has always been admitted, even ro- were killed. There were 18 ladies on board, by competitors) the best and cheapest assertment of Mr. Kirby, the pilot at the wheel; Samuel Hous. IRON, NAILS, TIN PLATE, &c. anathemas; but he has consulted the highest ration, son of the Captain of the Paragon! Wm.

follows .

Circulation Deposits 6.088,775 34 Due to For. & Dom'te, banks (less exchange) 1.601.030 99 Other cash liabilities 66,770 52 89,749,574 35 Cash Assets. Loans on deposits 2,655,514 01 2000 do Die by Foreign and Domesti banks 1.309 361 05 Local panks, balances 1,134 53 Other items

312,434,651 35

RACCOURCE CUT-OFF. -- We are informed by the centleman who has contracted with the State 3000 dozen best Carolina Hoes, assorted; Engineer for the performance of this work, that he is merely awaiting the arrival hf the State hands to commence their work. A survey has just been made, and the distance required to be cut through is rather less than three-fourths of a

Had this work been done at an early period last fall, we doubt not the loss in the immediate district would been to a great extent lesse ed. Concordia Intelligencer.

JOSEPH ETTER.

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF LOUISIANA. FIGURE annual course of lectures will commence in this Institution on the 3d Monday of November, "Texas, its Geography, Natural History and 1844, and terminate on the third Saturday of Murch,

Book-Kerring-Bonnett's, Preston's, Har dard's, Marsh's, Edwards', and Colt's B John Harrison, M. D .- Physiology and Pathology. James Jones, M. D .- Theory and Practice of Medi-

GEOGRAPHY-Mitchell's, Olney's, Woodhridge Warren Stone, M. D. Survery. J. I. Riddell, M. D .- Chemistry.

A. H. Cenas, M. D .- Midwifery, &c. W. M. Carpenter, M D .- Materia Medica & Thera-History - (United States) - Front's, Hale's

A. J. Wedderburn, M. D .- Anatomy. John F. Eustis, M. D.—Demonstrator of Anatomy. A. H. CENAS, M. D. Dean.

THOMAS B. WINSTON. GENERAL GROCER.

21, corner of Poydras and Commerce streets. New Orleans.

Tytler's Universal History;

AVING taken these THREE STORES for Bloggaruy—Marshall's, Weems', and Spar a long term of years, I am determined to do huof the Country and City Merchants, of Planters and of NATURAL PHILOSOPHY-Swift's First Lessor usiness, the other two entirely to the Wholesale de-BLOWING UP OF THE STEAMER LUCY WALKER, partment. To the Grocers, I have added a general

Groceries, Liquors and Provisions in New Orleans,

New Orleans, Nov. 1844.

RICHARDS & MONTGOMERY, No. 11 CHARTRES STREET, NEW ORLEANS,

suit to her wheel house directly after the explosion; the balance of the week continued to den and Alhambra from Liverpool, and bywarious other ships from the north, large additions to their stock of Sheffield, Birmingham and domestic goods, making BANKS OF NEW USLEANS -- According to the their stock of HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c., as all the beautiful services enjoined by their faith, nexed card to Mr. Webster. He is about a monthly Statement of the Board of Currency, extensive, complete and cheap as can be found in the 400 tons Swedes, Tennessee and English Iron, assort-

ed, all sizes: 3000 Swedes, Tenn. and English Ploughshare Moulds; 300 bundles hoop and band Iron;

\$1,992,997 50 | 3000 kegs best Boston Nails; 500 boxes Tin Plates, of most approved brande; 300 dozen Collins's Hartford, King's, Davis's and Simmons's Axes;

500 dozen Whittemore's best Cards, assorted -cotton wool and horse: 5000 steel cotton-gin Saw Plates; also, Gin Saw Sheet

100 tons Savery & Co.'s, and other castings, assorted; 2000 French Pots, assorted, 2 to 108 pints; Points;

\$8,316,880 79 5000 gal's best winter strained and bleached Sperm Oil 1000 do Linseed Oil; 25 bbls Spirits of Turpentine :

25 do best Tanners' Oil: 5 do Copal Varnish: 47,372 71 500 kegs White Lead, assorted: 1000 boxes Window Glass, assorted, 8 x 10, and 10 x 19:

10 cusks Sheet Zinc : 300 kegs buck and drop Shot; 2000 Jabez King's genuine Carey Ploughs, a sorted-

Nos. 1. 2. 3 and 4: 100 pairs Cologne Mill Stones, assorted;

12 do French Burr , do; 25 pieces superior Bolting Cloths, assorted, 6, 8 & 9 Also-A general assortment of Mill and Gin Irons; Curriers' Tools, assorted; Houghton & Wallace's

superior patent Lard Lamps. Their stock of CUTLERY is not surpassed

--- A L 80---3000 pairs Trace Chains : 400 dozen painted Wood Buckets : 500 coils Manilla Rope, assorted sixes. New Orleans, Nov. 1844—n14-6t

MENSURATION-Day's, Bonnycustle's, and Mensuration : Dawing-Davies' Shades and Shadows, Pe phics and United States Elementary

Books;

Olney's, Grimshaw's, Webster's, and History of the United States: Do .- (England) -- Pinnock's. Grimshaw's, sell's History of England; Do - (France) - Grimshaw's, Russell's, at History of France:

Brun's, Pastev'a, Worcester's, Adams', !

Smiley's, Blake's, and Smith's Geogra

Do .- (Rome) -- Pinnock's, Grimshaw's, (ic and Ferguson's History of Rome; Do.—(Universal)—Robbin's, Peter Parley

ley's, Willard's, Dr. Lardner's, Worces

Washington, Weems' Life of Franklin, 1 rion, &cc

do. for Beginners, Comstock's, Blakes, J. Renwick's Natural Philosophy; CHEMISTRY-Mrs. Phelps' Chemistry for

Comstock's Young Chemist, Jones', C. Blair's, Turner's, Kenwick's and Chapte

Boyany -- Mrs. Phe'pa' Botany for Beginn stock's Botanist, Blake's, Comstock's, a. and Wright's Botany:

MINERALOGY and GEOLOGY-Counstock's A and Geology, Lee's, Hancock's, Bake Lyell's Elements of Geology;

NATURAL HISTORY-Goldsmith's, Mudies', I Haskell's, and Ruschenberger's Series o Natural History; Physiology—Combe's, Comstack's, Rusci

Physiology ; Louispon ; Lune and Lee's Physiology ; Assessmy—Peter Parley's, Whewell's, Will sted's and Blake's Astronomy, and Ba ography of the Heavens;

INTELLECTUL and Monal PRILOGERY—Uph tal Philosophy, Abbott's Abertrombie's al Philosophy, Paley's Philosophy, and Moral Science;

POLITICAL ECONOMY-Wavland's, Smith's, Potter's Political Economy; FRENCH GRAMMARS-Levizac's, Bolmar's,

Laporte's, Lebrethon's, Le Tellier's, Chapsal's, Wanostrocht's, and Cobbett Grammar, and Bolmar's Treatise on the Farrer Dictionantes Meadow's, Nugent Wilson's, Fleming and Tibhins', Mor Dufiel's French Dictionaries;

FRENCH READERS-Perrin's Fables, Balmar Fables, Colloquial Phrases, Telemact Key, Recenit Choisi, Charles XII, and I Etats Unis; Conversations on Italy;

Spaniss Neuman and Baretti's Spanish ar Dictionary, Cubi's Spanish Grammar a lator, Sales', Josse's Spanish Grammar cises, and Dufiel's Nature Displayed; Graman—Hempel's German Bramman

Lloyd's, Flugel's, and Shorshill's Ge English Dictionary: LATIN DICTIONARIES -- Ainsworth's, Lovorett'

and Anthon's Ainsworth's Dictionary : LATIN GRANMARS-Anthon's, Adams', Fink Rossell's, Gould's, and Andrews and Latin Grammar:

LATIN READERS and Exeauses-Anthoni Andrews' Lessons and Reader, Jacol Anthon's Casar, Sallust, Cicero, Horac sody; Gould's Virgit, Horace and On Horace Delphini, Juvenal and Clark's

GREEK GRAMMARS and EXERCISES—Anthon's sons, Reader and Prosody; Fisk's Exc ton's Homer's Biad, New Testament, GREEK DICTIONARIES -- Anthon's Donne

Grove's Lexicons. J. B. STEEL, 14 Camp at Successor to Norman, Ste co

JOB PRINTING Of every description, neatly and expeditions the office of the " St. Landry Whig."

DAILY WORLD

# The Pavy Family

Among the prominent families of St. Landry! Parish is the Pavy family, among whose members are numbered a great many of our well-known doctors, lawyers and educators. Patriarch of a large family was Alired Pavy, once Clerk of Court, who was born in New Orleans, Jan. 18, 1841, son of T.J. Pavy and Caroliae Remitop. His father, was a prominent commission merchant of that city. He was educated at the Sorbonne University of Paris, and after graduating continued his studies at Frankfort on the Main, Germany. In 1865 he returned to the United States, and in 1870 married Laperle Guidry, daughter of Dr. Alexis O. Guidry, a pioneer doctor of St. Landry, and his wife Palmyre Dupre (descendant of Jacques Dupre). Together they raised ten children, six boys and four girls, as follows: Dr. Albert B. Pavy, Raoul Pavy, Hon. B.H. Pavy, Dr. Octave Pavy, Pierre Pavy, and Paul Pavy; Louise, Blanche (who married Dr. Edwin Bercier), and Alice (who died in infancy).

Dr. Albert B. Pavy married Elizabeth (Betsy) Dupre, and they had ten children. Dr. Albert Pavy practiced medicine in Opelousas and the surrounding area all of his adult life, devoting his efforts towards healing the sick until his own untimely sickness and death.

Of his children, two are full-fledged doctors, Albert and Robert, and cone, Donald, is interning, while a fourth son, Octave, is beginning priest study. Laurent graduated from West Point and has followed an army career. He is now directing military training at McNeese College in Lake Charles. Albert practices medicine in New Orleans,



DONALD ADAMS PAVY, Born Opelousas, May 9, 1931, ES, S. L. L., 1951, MD, Tulane University, 1954, Presently an intern at Charity Hospital; has volunteered for active duty in U.S. Army.

and Robert is in the armed forces in France (he had practiced in Opelousas, and later specialized in pediatrics and practiced in Lafayette). Donald is interning at Charity in New Orleans, Garland Pavy is a practicing attorney in Opelousas.

Adde is at Charity in New Orleans working on a medical technician's degree, following receiving a BS degree from Southwestern in Lafayette. Octave is in priest study.

ing on a medical technician's degree, following receiving a ES degree from Southwestern in Lafayette. Octave is in priest study.

Paul Pavy, beloved principal for many years of the Opelousas High school, retired two years ago after 36 years of service in the public school system of this parish, He is married to Aline Veazie. One of their sons, Edward (Dud) is a member of the State Legislature. A daughter, Coy, has followed a nursing career, and is instructor of nurses at the T.H. Harris Trad School Nursing Department.

Benjamin Henry, the late Judge B.H. Pavy, was married to Ida Veazie, and of his children one son, Veazie, is a prominent member of the parish bar, and two daughters are teachers, Marie at the Opelousas School and Yvonne (Mrs. Bourgeois) is librarian at Finch College in New York.

"Judge Pavy was one of the well-known figures of St. Landry Parish, in which position he served for years, He was one of the outstanding citizens of the parish for half a century, until his death in April, 1943. Serving with the late R. Lee Carland as district attorney, Judge Pavy was a familiar figure to everyone it in he large parish, throughout which he was known and admired.

Dr. Felix Octave Pavy, still a practicing physician at the age of seventy-six, is one of the beloved doctors of this parish, Named for his uncle, also a doctor, who perished on the Ill-fated Greely polar expedition, Dr. Octave is married to the former Famile Dupre, daughter of Judge Gilbert L. Dupre and Julia Estilette. They have one son, Edmond, tho is married and resides in Opelousas.

Dr. Pavy lived in Leonville for many years, and practiced there most of his life, Several years ago he announced his retirement and moved to Opelousas, but his old patients kept calling and insisting that no one else would do, and Dr. Octave was soon back in practice.

Dr. Pavy was graduated from L.S.U. and Tulane Medical School, and in 1954 attended the 50th class reunion at Tulane with some of his old friends, He and his wife recently celebrated their 50th wed



JUDGE B. H. PAVY. Born Opelousas, District Judge in 1910; served until Oct. 16, 1874. High school education; studied Died April 19, 1943. law in the office of E. P. Veazie, Elected



ROBERT LOUS PAVY, Born Opelousas Hospital of Louisiana, 1950-'52, Ent Jan. 2, 1923, BS, S. L. I., 1943.MD, L. S, U., U. S. Army as captain in September 1946, Practice general medicine, Opelousas, Presently stationed at Orleans, France, 1947-1950. Residency in pediatrics, Charity



DR. F. (X.TAVE PAVY retired in 1944 after 40 years of practice but his patients would have none of it. "Eh, Doctour Octave, we know you are there," they would say, rapping at his windows. So he continued, and is in practice at this writing.



ALBERT BERCHMANS PAVY, Sr., born Opelousas, April 5, 1889; died Sept. 21, 1940. ES, L. S. U., 1908, MD, University of Pennsylvania, 1916. Captain, U. S., Army Medical Corps, April 1917-Sept, 1919, Practised general medicine in Opelousas Sept. 1919-june 1941.



ALBERT BERCHMANS PAVY, Jr. Bo Opelousas, April 30, 1919. Bs. S.L.L. 19 MD, Tulane University, 1944. First Liel nant, U.S. Army Medical Corps, Dec. 19 Sept. 1946. Presently in general medical in New Orleans.



# emelle House, Ancient



DNE OF THE OLDEST homes standing in parish is the old Lemelle house, on the parish is the old Lemelle, it was built by Alexandre Lemelle, a free man of color. His son, Leonard Lemelle, now eighty years old, is living in the home with some of his family, His distinguished appearance and gentle good manners testify to his descendance from aristocratic French stock.

his descendance from aristocratic French stock.

Probably built about the turn of the eighteenth century, this is a solid old house, of poste adobe construction, as canclearly be seen from the accompanying photographs, Hand-hewn cypress posts are filled in with mud and moss. The walls are plastered white, and the exterior is weatherboarded except for the front gallery. The old battened shutters and doors have original iron hinges and locks. Open rafters expose the beaded planks of the ceiling.

In the yard in front of the house are some large camellia trees, planted many years ago. This is one of the few houses extant built by the free men of color who settled in the Leonville area. (Daily World Photos by Deville).





OLD SLAVE QUARTERS at the Barbreck lantation in northern St. Landry parish, udents of history say that these are among e finest examples of such quarters in the path unretouched, rebuilt or otherwise al-

Unfortunately, at the time of photography e weeds were rather high and somewhat

obscured the view. There are it such houses set in two rows on the plantation, now owned by Mrs. Claudine Moehlenbrock Cheek, daughter of M. Moehlenbrock, who owned the plantation from World War I days until his death several years ago. (Daily World Photos by Bourdier).



SHUTE'S DRUG STORE, founded by the late Dr. Ira E. Shute, first of three generations of St.Landry parish physicians -surgeons. This was taken about 1994, at Court and Landry sts., where Shute's Drug store stands today. Five people standing are right are, from left, Ben Anderson, Dr. Theo Chachere, C. Hayes, Miss Irene Shute --- who still is a principal owner of the store, and Dr. I.E. Shute. Dr. Shute came to Opelousas from Shuteston in 1827.



DR. IRA E. SHUTE, born Nov. 26, 1850, and died Dec. 4, 1908.



DR. F. CREIGHTON SHUTE, third gene-tion of practicing physicians in St. Landry



DR. FRANK CREIGHTON SHUTE, son of Dr. Ira, and father of Opelousas' promi-nent present-day surgeon of the same name.

### PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber will sell on SATURDAY the 22d January next, 1853, on the premises, through the medium of a public auctioner, the property known as the

Washington Hotel, Washington Hotel, Washington Hotel, with of St. Landry, being Lot No. 20, as represented of the plan of said town, bounded on the North by Carriere street, East by Washington street, South by Mountville street and West by Main street, together with all the BUILDINGS and IMPROVEMENTS thereon, and the Hotel's Furniture and Kitchen Utensils.

ALSO:—An OMNIBUS.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M.

TRAMS:—CASH.

ISRAEL GUILLORY.

ISRAEL GUILLORY. Washington, Dec. 18th, 1852



HEAVY SNOWFALL in Opelousas -- The rare occurance of a heavy snowfall brought these Opelousas citizens out into the "weather," The old Opelousas court house can be seen in the background. This was in early part of this century. Note old "Elk Restaurant' sign on building at far right, past court house, Under it is "Chas, A. Lastrapes, Prop," That was the first location of Didee's restaurant, which was started as a coffee shop.

Grande Chancellerie

To la

Légion Honnouv.

1. Division .

2.º Bureau).

. 96. 1206

f ui regu. Monsieur, la lettre gievroue. In avay fait l'honneur de m'évare et goar laquelle rous rapopolo; les propositione got ent de fusice en 1813 et 1814 your votre admission. Vanc la legion.

Karis le 19 Mare 1816

Porsque les circonstances pourrent me le pormette d'aurai l'honneur le porendre s'élaborement à votre van les outres de tre Majesté.

Vai l'honneur de vous strellech l'air l'honneur de vous strellech l'eur le Marchal Duc de Carente goair de franchier de la légion D'honneur de Marchal de Cumps, sutetaire général.

Martelle Capitaine Porfenterie .

LECTON OF HONOR of France was presented Capt. Gabriel Pierre Wartelle in 1816. He was an officer of Napoleon's army.

Ministère, de la Guena.



Au nom de Sa Majesté l'Empereuv.

de Ministre de la Guerre circume d'archang à Chambing.

pour y joudre le destar le égiment, où il restere à la niste, en attendant un Empli vacant de son grade.

IL jource de son tritement. d'activité ).

Saud, 1028 Men 1918

Vic b. Sif ingr ang be MMM/Mfbir Chambers less varishts

Good Minister dales
Grand su pour forcesses

L. Mariotar franche
for and son
Minister and grand for

Minter de deville

SAMPLE BANGER DE SAMPLE BANGER BANGER

COLD MEDAL, with this certificate, was sent to Napoleon's officers, including

Secretarias. LÉGION D'HONNEUR.

Sow Excellence le Grand Chancelier Pair de france Ministre d'Eran, regrette infiniment qu'une indisposition le prine De recession Mons ieus wartelle ainsi qu'il le desirerait.

il le prie de lui faire umaître par écrit ce qu'il souhaitait de lui communiques de vive voire.

il a l'homeur de le saluer.

A COURTLY NOTE from the secretary of the French Legion d'Honneur express his regress to Capt. Gabriel Pierre Wartelle that he was unable to present the me



AVENUE OF OAKS at the Wartelle plantation near Washington, two miles loss leading from the lane approaching the house, past the house, to the banks of Bayon Courtableau. Gabriel Pierre Wartelle built the home in the late 1820s, after he came to washington from France. Daily World Photo by Deville).

ORDERS issued by the French war department in 1815 to Capt. Gabriel Pierre Wartelle, detailing him to report at Chambery.



Delail des Torrins titre a'l lich meletaval e Continuebleau le 24 Jend . An\_ Ousleut on out au 2 1 Stegment de as pur livest rings! lette lighten ber 1806 astrument par cevest rings let from 1809 our Capitami au 1899 lette van 186 1800 Portes Coto Dela Balting toward on do S. Ex legimen Submucht from privates rough pas crait : majornal Scatto from 1888) Statt from 1811 Ledel Corps I and su gift



WAR RECORD of Gabriel Pierre Wartelle, listing his duties in various campaigns of Napoleon's army, shows he fought at Bologne, in Austria, the Baltic campaign, against he Grand Army of Russia and at Kehl.

Le Division Bureau Truifautrie) 96.º 111./



Le Ministre de la Guerre

v to Chef dis S.

Certific à tous qu'il appartiendes, acois, sous l'autorisation du Roi, accepté la démission offerte par le S. Markelle (Fine Patrice) Cantain Dufation

EL permis à cer Oficier, natif de Brie Bute Nobert Département de feire en Misse de se estrete dans ser W. foyers, comme Tétache de tous Corps, es Dispense du Service Chef de Dis militaire aux Arméer. C. Andrews

> En foi de quoi, le présem. Certifical a été déhoré pour servie er ration ce que de raison.

Fail à Sain, le 2% estate 18%.

Le Ministre de la Gueur

DISCHARGE of Capt. Pierre Gabriel Wartelle from the French army was issued in

## Captain of Napoleon's Army

## Pierre Gabriel Wartelle

Pierre Gabriel Wartelle was born April 14, 1789 at Brie. France, He received his early education at the military school of Fontainbleau.

In 1802 he joined the army of Napoleon, giving thirteen years of his youth to the service of his country, during which time he was accorded the following promotions: Sub-Lieutenant of the 21st Regiment of Infantry Sept. 23, 1806; Lieutenant of same Infantry June 7, 1819; Captain of 128 Regiment of Infantry June 20, 1812. Active service was performed from 1806 to 1814 in Poland, Austria, Germany, and as a member of the Grand Army in Russia.

in Russia.

In recognition of his exemplary conduct, both public and private, his name was submitted in 1813-14 by his superiors for the decoration of the Legion of Honor. He had already received the Cross of Honor in 1813, with the banishment of Napoleon to St. Helena, Captain Wartelle left France and came to this country, arriving in New Orleans, where he soon engaged in the mercantile business. Napoleon in exite had not forgotten his companions in glory, and in gratification of his last wish Napoleon III had made a bronze medal with a raised face of Napoleon Bonaparte and the inscription - "Medaille de Sainte Helene" and sent one to each officer of his army.

of his army,
Pierre Wartelle later moved to Opelousas, St. Landry parish, where he continued his
same business. His store was said to be located across from the St. Landry Catholic
Church.

Church, Soon after settling in Opelousas he met Louisa King, daughter of Judge George King and Amelia Lejeune. Judge King came to New Orleans from Kentucky and married Amelia Lejeune of New Orleans, He served as parish judge of St. Landry from 1806 to 1842. Pierre Wartelle and his bride acquired a large plantation near Washington, at what is known as Moundville, so-called because of numerous Indian mounds in the vicinity. Here they built the home that is standing near Bayou Courtableau today. It is approached by an avenue of oaks that is two miles long, extending from the lane to the bayou, with the "big house" on a nice rise that commands a view of the terrain.

The original part of the home has been added to many times but it is still fairly easy to note the various additions.

The original part of the home has been added to many times but it is still fairly easy to note the various additions,

The first building was erected in 1827. It is a story and a half structure with a pitched roof and gables. The large central hall leads to the dining room which is at right angles to it. There are two rooms on either side, the two front nooms being larger—master bedroom and parlor. Across the front and back run an open gallery.

Slender cypress posts support the roof, and simple banisters front the gallery, which is detailed with fine panelling at either end, A central doorway is very handsome, with an arched lunette and panelled French door. In the hall is a stairway leading to the upper floor.

floor.

The parlor has a very fine Adam mantel, and is ornamented with a central rosette of ornate design, with a cornice of plaster to match. The original fine Empire furnishings are all in this lovely old home, including a very early Hepplewhite table at which Pierre and Louisa had their wedding breakfast.

The interior was all plastered, and all woodwork is of fine workmanship, with beautifully panelled doors. The original kitchen was replaced by a brick kitchen built during the Civil War. This has huge fireplaces, Later additions on the side were bedrooms and an office, erected through the years as the family grew larger.

The garden in front is the original parterre, planted with old-fashioned flowers and shrubs.

shrubs.

Pierre Wartelle and Louisa Kinghad eight children, and of these Ferdinand was born on Sept. 27, 1844. He was the youngest child, In 1872 he married Valerie Lastrapes, daughter of Louis Lastrapes and Irma Garrigues, and they lived with their family at the "Big House." Irma Garrigues was the daughter of Gen, Garrigues de Flaugeac, Louis Lastrapes was the son of Jean Henri Lastrapes and Celeste Bolsdore, who were early

Lastrapes was me son of Jean Henri Lastrapes and Celeste Bolsdore, who were early settlers.

They had twelve children, and of these eleven grew to maturity. Amelia died at the age of eight, and Charles and John died recently.

Mand, Clara, Aline and Henry still live at the big house. Alphonse and Lastrapes Wartelle, sons of Louis Wartelle, run the plantation; Other members of the large family live on plantations nearby, or in the towns of Opelousas and Washington, Very few have 'aft their native parish.



PIERRE GABRIEL WARTELLE

Estate of Eugène Lavergne, dec'd. THE public are hereby informed that by virtue of the powers in me vested by law, I will offer for ale, to the last and highest bidder, on the plantation of Widow Celestin Lavergne, in this Parish,

On Tuesday, the 8th March next, the following property belonging to the Estate of said Engène Lavergne, to-wit:

Two horses, a lot of gentle horned cattle, one brand, household furniture, &c.

Conditions made known on the day of sale URBAIN C. LAVERGNE, Opelousas Pebruary 5th, 1853.

A Negro-Woman, aged about 75 years.

# and fodder. Terms and conditions.—The purchase money payable in one and two years credit from the day of sale; purchasers furnishing security to the satisfaction of the vendor; and all sums not punctually paid at maturity, it was 8 per cent interest per annum from time dite.—And increover, the slaves remaining mortgaged by priviledge until final payment of the principal and interests. Acts of sale to be passed by O. A. Guidry notary public, at the costs of purchasers. The sale will take place on the plan tation, last residence of late Alexandre Baptisto Fontenot, at Old Grande Prairie. SIMEON FONTENOT. Auctioneer.

House for Salc.

THE undersigned offers his property for sale, situated on Main street corner of Vine, in Opelousas. Said property consists of half a lot of ground fronting on Main, Vine and Union streets, most in the centre of the village, with a dwelling house, kitchen, &c.

JOHN FRANCISCO.

Opelousas, January 8th, 1858.—3in.

Sale at Auction.

THE public is hereby informed that there will be sold at public auction, to the last and highest bidder, by the undersigned, public auctioneer for the Parish of St. Landry,

On Monday the 10th Jahuary next.

the following described property, belonging to Mrs. Adrienne Deshotels, Widow of the late Alexandre Fontenot pèro, to-wit:

of different ages and both soxes, the greatest part of whom are creoles.

oentle horses, a lot of corn fedder.

Auctioneer,
Opelousas 24 December 1852.

# Letters from Confederate Soldier to His Mother In St. Landry Parish Tell Gripping Story of War

A most engrossing account of the War Between the States is vividly told by a 17-year-old St. Landrian, Amos K. Anselm, who was killed in action in Virginis one year after he left his native Pine Prairie --- then in St. Landry parish --- for the war. We are deeply indebted to Mr. R. W. Helmer of Pine Prairie for allowing us to use the letters of his great-great-uncle, and for his historic footnotes that tie in the war background with the letters.

First, here is Mr. Helmer's letter to the editor of the Daily World, which gives the initial background:

Dear Sir:

My grandmother, Mrs. Wilbur Kitg Helmer (nee Rosa Tatman), was born in Bayou Chicot - cnce one of the principal communities of St. Landry Parish, now the oldest and most historic of Evangeline - taught in the public schools of those parishes for forty-fite years, and is at present a resident of St. Landry, La., on Bayou Cocodrie.

She has in her possession quite a number of interesting old documents dating back to the time of the Confederate War, the majority of which consist of letters writter by her maternal uncles to their mother, Mrs. Bleanor Gurnett Anslem, a widow and parent of four sons who participated in that great conflict, three of whom died on the field of battle.

In the belief that some of the sidelights

lield of battle.

In the belief that some of the sidelights of those troubled times may be of interest to your readers — particularly to descendents of the valiant men who fought and died for the sanctity of their homes, the independence of their new republic, and the integrity of a cause in which they had undying faith and unyielding respect — I have edited and chronologically arranged a series written by Amos K. Anselm, seventeen years of age. There is little doubt that several of these war letters have been lost and that portions of others have become illegible through the wears, but they have been copied to the best of my ability and, in general, offer at least a semblence of continuity.

A few interspersed general remarks may suffice to explain some of the events mentioned therein.

R. W. HELLMER. In the belief that some of the sidelights

R. W. HELMER. Mr. Helmer then gives the following back-ground data, after which the letters will follow:

For many years and through several presidential administrations, bitter animosity and sectional disputes had developed between the North and the South on questions of states' rights, the extension or abolition of slavery, the protectly extension, and other explosive problems. Compromise after compromise had been suggested and many tried; none afforded lasting harmony between the two dissident groups whose social and political ideas were at such a divergence.

During the first half of the Nineteenth century whoth enjoyed an era of pros-

century both enjoyed an era of pros-perity — the North industrially and the south agriculturally. Louisiana had be-come the nation's richest state in per cap-ita wealth and New Orleans its third lar-

gest city.

Politically, a new party had evolved --the Republic an --- which recruited most
of its sup-ort from the dying Whig organization, particularly in the North and Middle West, and from fragments of other ex-

ization, particularly in the North and Middle West, and from fragments of other extinct parties of lesser reknown.

The Demo-rats had simultaneously become hopelessly split over regional issues, thereby insuring the election of the opposition candidate — Abraham Lincoln — who, in the eyes of the South, had in his nomination speech at Chicago expressed radical and completely unacceptable views on the controversial issues. Immediately uponhis election, 6 outh Carolina — as several states and regions had previously threatened — announced that as it had once joined the Union an individual state and in a sovereign capacity, it now intended leaving it in like manner.

On Dec. 20, 1860, with utmost confidence in the constitutionality of their action, and by unanimous congressional vote, the Palmetto state dissolved its ties with the Union, Other southern states quickly followed suit, Louisiana seceeding Jan. 26, 1861.

A provisional government was estab-lished in February at Monggomery, Ala., with Jefferson Davis of Mississippi at its head. The states mobilized their individual militias and the new republic quite natural-ty proceeded to occupy those military in-stallations within its confines, with a few

notable exceptions,
Near Charleston harbor, there happened to be a contingent of federal groops
garrisoned at Fort Sumpter which refused
to evacuate that fortification even after
the separation of South Carolina from the

Union, Lincoln had no intention of relinquishing by default this thorn in the side of the Confederacy and, in spite of repeated warnings by Governor Pickens that such action would precipitate war, made plans for reprovisioning with arms and supplies the federal troops based on South Carolina soil.

When the situation at last became intolerable, General Pierre-Gustave-Tourant Beauregard—aLouislanian—was ordered to force the evacuation of Sumpter by bombardment, which was accomplished April 14, 1861. Although there were no casualties as a result of the action, the course of both sides became clear.

Four more states seceeded from the Union, and Lincoln directed that a substantial increase be made in the size of the federal army, even without the consent of his Congress.

the federal army, even without the consent of his Congress.

Each southern state was called upon to provide volunteers for the new army and to help in the defense of the permanent capital situated at Richmond, Va.

The Louistana Brigade, which was disparched to help in this function, was placed under the command of Colonel Richard "Dick" Taylor, socially and intellectually prominent sugar planter, a son of the late resident.

President Sugar Planta, a Son of the fate president.

Five regiments from Louisiana were in his charge, that of Amos K. Anselm among them.

Opelousas, 8th May, 1861

Tonight is my last night's sleep in St. Landry Parish. 'Tis somewhat late -- I have spent the evening with Jacob Anselm, I took supper with him and we attended an evening's entertainment or show -- upon the whole,

supper with him and we attended an evening sentertainment or show — upon the whole, spent a very pleasant time.

Last night I spent with Mr. T. H. Thompson. They are well, etc. — Mr. and Mrs. Thompson both just the same clever people. Mr. Thompson last evening solicited my going out with him — came into the hotel after me as I was in the act of seating myself to supper.

I have not seen Mr. Dessassarts or fam-Jake told me he is on one of his drunken

Iny, jake that he he is one of the openious of the Openious Guard — march and take a boat at Washington — and away.

Don't be uneasy — I'll write you from New Orleans. I am well and hope to remain so. Mr. Robert and Mr. Hargrove are here, Bob Singleton, etc. (I mean they are intown). I wrote in pencil only because it is more convenient, From this time most of my correspondence will be in pencil mark.

From your same boy, Call him Amos.

P.S. — What I send, I won't need, Don't be uneasy about my money. I wave plenty.

Amos.

C amp Moore, 5t. HelanaParish,
La., June 14th, 1861
To my dear Mother
The present is the first opportunity! have had to write to you and I guess it will be short anyhow. I am sitting on a knapsack and my paper on my thigh -- ain't it comfortable!

and my paper on my thigh -- ain't it comfortable!

I am getting along as well as I can expect.
I am perfectly well, etc.
Provisions are mighty scarce -- none for breakfast -- almost board our siloes. Those who have no money have to go dry.

We are camped on a beautiful ground 75 miles above New Orleans -- the T angipahos River on one side and a creek on the other. Both run pure, clear water -- pine woods. There are about 2,000 solders here now -- some time ago there were 8,000.

We are in the Eighth' Regiment of Louisiana Volunteers, Col. Kelly, Com. I wrote to you from N. O. -- sent a picture, etc. We stay six in a tent, cook turn, -about -Dick Love and I and two fellows you don't know. Mighty few of the boys are satisfied. All say if God forgives them this time they will not do so any more. I am not sorry at all -- sit I ware back I'd go again.

I wish you could be here an hour or two-it- is a more interesting place than N.O. Well, I must stop -- I wrote enough for today.

Don't write yet until I say where to ad-

today.

Don't write yet until I say where to address the regiment. We think of leaving Tuesday -- today is Sunday. Tell George to come -- I think this would suit him.

Your same son,

Mrs. E. Anselm
My dear Mother
In the morning we march for Richmond,
Va. Please write to me immediately, and address me at Richmond, Va., care of Capt. J.

C. Pratt, 8th Reg. Louisians Volunteers. All the boys are well. Don't fail to write immed-iately -- I have written three times to you. I hope you have received them.

By mid-July, McDowell -- with his 36,000 Union troops -- had crossed the Potomac, seized Alexandria, and had begun to march toward Manassas, a strategic railroad junction in northern Virginia where Beauregard had assembled his 22,000 men in preparation for defense, Both expected reinforcements from the west.

for detense. Both expected reinforcements from the west,

The opposing factions clashed on Bull Run early on the morning of July 21st, Until 1 p.m. the Unionists seemed to have the advantage, but, at that time, Confederate reinforcements arrived and, with the wierd cry of the foxhunter, the southerners gained the initiative and drove the federals back in disorderly retreat, thereby commencing the off-described rout of Bull Run.

Union soldiers poured into Washington all night and news of their defeat spread throughout the North, causing near—panic in many of the larger northern cities. Fear led to greater caution and preparation, however, whereas the South became Jubliant and over-confident. Victory was not followed by pursuit.

Manassas Junction, Va. July 14th, 1861

My dear Mother

Yesterday evening, happily, your kindletter of the 4th inst. reached me, I think it afforded me more pleasure than any letter I ever received yet. I was glad of all — only the difficulty spoken of.
Fortunately, I have a good opportunity to answer your letter. Today is Sunday and on that day we have nothing to do excepting about one hour in the morning and evening — only those who are on guard duty, which is the same that day as it is any other.

I feel first-rate today. I had a good dinner just now and am just over a slight diarrhea I had 4 or 5 days. Considerable sickness has been in the camp — but not serious. Some time ago, I attended the burial of one of my acquaintances in the Washington Company — Toledano Guidry, I guess you do not know him — he used to clerk for Bob Wilkins (also Fuqua) last May, Our company buried him.

Camp Pickens, Manassas Junction, Va. Prince William Co., Sept. 2nd, 1861

Bayou Chicot, La. My dear Mother

Your most interesting favor of the 19th ult. congratulated my good feelings by coming to hand two days ago. I choose this pleasant fair Sunday morning to reply.

Recently we have had a great deal of wet and disagreeable weather. This morning being one of beautiful sunshine and just cool enough to be right pleasant, we are pleased to appreciate it in the proper spirit. In your letter you exknowledge receipt of a letter by Mr. Cole and of 3 others previous to that—also you refer to the number you have written to me.

Mr. Cole and of 3 others previous to that —
also you refer to the number you have written to me.

I will now give you the number I have received — one in Mr. Allen's letter July 27nd, one dated July 4th, one Aug. 6th, July 27th, and two more which I have misplaced — in all, counting the last one of Aug. 19 and the two lost, make 7 letters. The number I have written I am not able to say, as I ave kept no accounts, but lendeavor to write weekly. Don't be afraid of writing letter: too lengthy. Our letters are not opened at all. That is a big mistake — correspondence here is the same that it is anywhere else. They are in the care of the Captain only as a matter of convenience in getting them, If you were to send me a letter to Richmond, and not put in care of the Captain nor the regiment, the letter would stay in Richmond, But when directed in care of the Captain and the 8th Reg, it will be forwarded no matter where the regiment.

A company always marches and buries a soldier. Eight men go with guns and accourtements and fire three times over the grave — quite an affecting scene, We have had no fight yet, but don't know how soon we may. We are expecting an attack all the time—in reality, every moment, 16,000 troops are expected here in a day or more. Our regiment is under the command of Gen. Tell Miss Francis and Miss Lacombe I will try to fill my errand here and kill as many Yankees as I can. If we fight here

and they attack us we don't expect man us to be killed as we will have the advant over them. The supposition is that 300, men could not whip us the way we are for them.

and they attack us we don't expect nimity us to be killed as we will have the advanta over them. The supposition is that 300, men could not whip us the way we are fifor them.

The officers are trying to coax them attack us by drawing back the guards a letting the enemy advance. If they were come into us we could chew them up prebadly. I think if you were here to see us would please you — make you smile.

I was glad to hear from Adolph — pleagive him the contents of all my letters, idea is to keep you well posted and you ke the balance, All of us here heard from ho at the same thife. Louie got a letter from his wife, Oscar Dawson from his dear Mis He is nearly right well now.

I wrote to Sis and to Ellen some time sin — I hope they got my letters. Have y seen Fuqua or heard from him since I in regard to my business?

Right now we are having our regulaternon shower, to come up the last if days at 3 o'clock. We have the heaviest he of shower and wind — but not destructive just a blow. The climate or the degree of he and cold here now is like the beginning fall at home — say 1st of Oct. Two blanks for covering is not at all too much and obline coats or the uniform you saw are rath light for morning service.

A letter came from Chicot yesterday from a damsel of that vicinity stating a desire in the boys not to write any more discouragitetters home. Now let me tell you one the — don't get uneasy. Right now I will gis a small outline of our sthuation which y can rely on.

There is nobody at all suffering heredonly in an imaginary way. The discipli is stricter than one has an idea of its bein but few of us are not deceived in that. I can't fight or quarrel here and the trouble superiority of officers. If you give an office any slack at all, you are subject to punis ment,

There are two ranks of officers, come missioned and non-commissioned. An

ment.

There are two ranks of officers, missioned and non-commissioned. A fence from a private soldier to a missioned officer is death if they fee doing so, but I have not heard of any yet. Other severe punishment I have but not one member of this company has punished yet -- not one, so we mulalong nerty well. -- not one, so we must

punished yet -- not one, so we must along pretty well.

There are guards kept day and night keep us in camp, We cannot go more that yards without a pass written just like negro's pass, only three men have to it -- one man will do for a negro. The C tain writes, then you get the Colonel to it, then the Officer of the Guard, Dele is the damsel referred to. I tell you this so you may be easy.

is the dathset referred to, I tell you this so you may be easy.

We get plenty to eat -- flour, etc. S starve but there is good reason for it is only them too lazy to cook, We don' any turkey and baked pudding and so on

is only them too lazy to cook. We don't juny turkey and baked pudding and so on, we get plenty.

The discipline I think is necessary, had the making of the law I would make just as it is -- can't get along, any own way. I find some things sometimes I do like but then I go on the same as if I didie it, However, at the end of my 12 months am through certain.

The whole trouble is a man is not free all. As for my own part, I treat them all. As for my own part, I treat them also as gentleman I let them alone.

Another thing if a man is sick, there's hospital for him to go where he is well take care of. I have not been sick but some of boys have and all of them were taken care Everything is just as I tell you, Upon whole I admit it is a pretty ............ fight or two amost them. I am sure they would render me quan accommodation if they were to declipeace.

A bartle a few days ago was fought in Merchand and commodation if they were to declipeace.

an accommodation if they were to decipeace.

A battle a few days ago was fought in Misouri. I am not posted with the particular but we gained the day.

Up to this day I have had paper for mystand all my friends and right now I am possession of barely enough for this left but I send one good sheet anyhow and one had then a scrap, So now don't ask why I not write a longer letter -- just constituting it is all my paper.

I wrote to Mrs. Fiset to give you and one -- be guided by this one. Also, if you her tell her Loule and I were mistaken where did that so you direct from this than tell Mrs. Fiset to to do it. Tell friends, if you know any of them, to with one. Address care of Capt. Pratt, 8th R. La. Vol., Richmond, Va. Mark that if further instruction. I am sorry Louis addid that.

did that.

My love to my friends, and especial misses Frances and Lucretia. Is Miss cretia a Miss yet.....

Manassas Junction, Va. July 21, 1861

My dear Mother
This morning yours of the 10th inst, came o hand. This afternoon I hastily compose myleif to answer. Right now is the most imporant day and time of the present war. One reason of my writing now is to make sure of he opportunity.

Day before yesterday a hot battle was built on what is called Bull Run, three hiles from here. Federalists got badly whiped, loss -- 900 killed; wounded -- I don't mow. 70 prisoners came to our came our came.

iles from here. Federalists got bady maded, loss -- 900 killed; wounded -- I don't aow. 70 prisoners came to our camp. Our loss -- 100 killed.

The hottest sort of battle has been going a since morning. Our troops engaged there am told are 50,000, Lincoln's 60,000, The st news I heard was unfavorable for us, but inforcements are coming.

Gen. Beauregard says he will conquor pday or die. He had his horse killed under tim this morning. He immediately mounted mother and went on about his business. About one hour ago Jeff Davis arrived to ake command, Reinforcements have been coming by R. R. -- a regiment (1,000) coming by R. R. -- a regiment (1,000 by train all night and all of today.

by train all night and all of today, Day before yesterday our company left amp for the regiment, left two companies and all that were on guard when they left to rotect the place or the batteries here in case I am attack, amongst whom I am one, I am atting here with my accourtements right by the ready for rally. I don't feel the least alarmed, About two illes off I hear the cannons -- bang, bang -- ster than you could count 1, 2, 3, -- someness so fast you can't distinguish them at ill.

of good men are in eternity Thousands of good men are in eternity w. Hearing it so much is common -- don't cite us at all. It is nothing new now. For yeself, if we fight this afternoon, it will be the there where we have breastworks. But morrow we will, i.e. I think I will, be out are where I hear those guns.

If we get them today, they undoubtedly e whipped, This is the big fight that Lincoln d Scott were agoing to sweep the country.

If we get their toxas, they are whipped. This is the big fight that Lincoln ad Scott were agoing to sweep the country ad go on to Richmond. They said on the 4th i July they would take dinner there. This is the 21st. — they ain't there yet.

Several wounded have been brought in tom the battlefield already. I wish to state that I have written two or three letters from his place to you. I hope some have been resided by this time. I have written every seek — just that often, Ah, let me tell you one of our profits. Our company alone got uite a prize yesterday in captured goods. We got 75 pair of blankets and a number of mapsacks, uniforms, accountements, a numsacks, uniforms, accountements, a num-of oil cloth coats, etc., amounting, I sume, to upwards of \$500.00. That is esume, to upwards of \$500.00. That is aking money for one day, Our company are yet alive but some of the regiment are led. Dick got a letter from his wife two

ys ago.
You can tell all those patriotic ladies I
e a good place for them here nursing the
k and wounded. There are six or seven
the regiment -- amongst them only one is
lady -- the others are Mrs. Trainer's

d of women.

In your next letter tell me if Joe was in
e difficulty of Sam Haas and John Walker,
your letter before this you say that Joe
s concerned in it. I don't understand it

That letter this morning is two since I left home, well, just this morning good news tame, Our loss -- 5,000 today, the enemy -- 20,000. I think this is reliable -- from the

-- 20,000. I think this is reliable -- From the Major of our regiment.

They are now finishing the enemy with the washington artillery from N. O. They got here just in time to follow the enemy and sent them on, Flying artillery is small or travelling cannon.

Well I have diven your planty of news.

Well, I have given you plenty of news, so I will close. I understand we are agoing to attack the enemy tomorrow, if possible. Adieu for the present.

Yr aff son (sic)
A. K. Anselm
P.S. Since the news I feel relieved. A.K.A.

Manassas Junction, Va. Camp Pickens, July 24th, 1861

I wrote you only a day or so ago, but Mr., Cole is agoing home on account of his lth, by which means I am afforded an optunity of writing by hand, I am then cer-

health, by which means I am afforded an opportunity of writing by hand, I am then certain you will get the letter without delay in
any P. O. I have written several letters
from this place and not heard of one being
received yet. It appears by this time I
should have heard of them getting there,
About three days ago my shoes were
very wet, Having only one pair and it being
a fine clear morning, etc., I thought I would
put my shoes in the sun and go barefored.
That I did for 5 or 6 hours and the consequence is I am an invalid with blistered feet,
Tis not anything fatal in my ideal, but I
assure you it is a great inconvenience. They
are the worst case of drying shoes I ever
saw, Today is the third day and I guess it
will take 3 or more for them to get well.
In my last I spoke of the battle of Stone
Bridge, etc., and deem it useless to restate
the same, if you see Cole he can give you!

some idea of camp life.

Right now is the first time we have not had enough to eat, by neglect of the comunissaries and the men who get the provisions and give out the rations, we had none yesterday nor today. As to my own part, I had all my meals but one -- breakfast this morning. Lear my dinner.

ing, I got my dinner.

I am writing this letter only to accept the opportunity -- I guess most of the boys are agoing to write. The most of them are well. Several have had the measles -- some have it now. You know I had measles eleven years

I got Sis' letter the day after I answered yours, My next letter home will be an answer to it -- I am glad to hear a few sentences therein expressed.

I should have gotten that before yours, Arthur Singleton went off with it in his pocket and was gone 3 days, He could not see me in time and forgot to leave it with anyone in

camp. I was off on picket guard.

We are having a fine evening, I must say, I have had a pleasant time in penning this letter, only the damn flies bother me awfully. I have partially quit swearing. That fully, I have partially quit swearing. That little word there made me think of my reformation, Well, dear Mother, good evening — I am well. I must stop. My paper is out. Your aff son,

P.S. - On Sunday we captured 5 batteries of artillery, 100 wagons, 2,000 prisoners, provisions; oh, everything, Three colonels taken prisoner today, I saw 65 of those cannons myself -- one 14 ft, long -- call it Old Black Abe.

Meantime, General Joseph E. Johnston and his army were sent to the "peninsula" of Virginia to protect Richmond from an advance by McClellan's forces, who had landed on the eastern coast and moved into Yorktown slightly more than fifty miles east of the capital.

You speak of my poor sore feet. I had forgorten all about having sore feet at all, it had been so long since they got well. I will here insert that I am blessed with fine health, I feel splendid -- as Aunt Mary used to say, fine as a race horse.

to say, fine as a race horse.

I am answering your letter perfectly. I read it over and took a note of the subjects to refer to.

The next is that all-important subject—the industry of the ladies of St. Landry, I am deficient in reference to a flattering capacity so I will not attempt to flatter the ladies. But as a soldier and a friend and citizen of St. Landry, I must express my gratitude and gratefully offer my thanks for their philanthropic patriotism and their good manner of exhibiting their well wishes and good feeling for us whilst in this land which is called the seat of War, battling for our freedom and their benefit.

seat of War, battling for our freedom and their benefit.

But, dear Mother, aside from all this, allow me to assure you that we get along finely, we get an abundance to eat, &c., in our rations, we get mean are asid, pickled, and fresh — any quantity of fresh bef, splendid bacon and pickled pork — plenty of flour. I am certain that you could take the amount of provisions that is wasted and thrown away and feed 30 regular boarders of our company alone.

I just read this sentence to Messrs. Allen and Fiset and asked them If they thought that story would do to send home—they say yes, yes, certainly, and more too. If a soldier don't do well here it is solely from being too lazy to cook, we get coffee, sugar, soap, candles, &c. — all the necessaries. This is a fact so far, you may rest assured.

Clothing I have refused — socks, drawers, &c. I have a good pair of shoes — just got them two weeks ato. The Confederate Con-

Clothing I have refused -- socks, drawers, &c., I have a good pair of shoes -- just got them two weeks ago. The Confederate Congress passed an act allowing every soldier 21 dollars every six months for clothing extra from his pay of \$11 per month, which makes \$42 per year. I think we get along quite well -- no more of that,

I am glad to learn Mrs, Grey is general superimendent of the sewing & knitting institutions; she is, I think, fully competent and faithful to duty. I remember how she punctually filled her duty and position in fitting out this company with uniforms, Nearly every member bid Mrs. Grey adieu the day we left Washington.

Does Chicot represent itself pretty well in the benevolent patriotism of sewing for

In the believement particular of sewing for their country?

In your letter there is something I don't understand -- you say "I get only \$125 per year rent, coffee is forty cents per pound. I forgot my board."

Do you mean that you forgot to include

year rent, corree is forty cents per pound. I forgot my board."

Do you mean that you forgot to include your board with the rent in your bargain with Mr. Going or do you mean that you meant to say you only get \$125 and your board. Answer in your reply.

I must stop writing a while and help the boys sing. Dick, Jas. Allen, have raised the tune -- I Am a Soldier of the Cross, I will then resume my pen. We are in a tent together. I am writing on a box.

After finishing our song, Mr. John Hudson, a member of our company, solicits our company to accompany him to the depot to hear the distinguished Rev. C. K. Marshall of Miss. preach, so I am agoing. After I return I will finish my letter.

Well, dear Mother, I am now again at my post -- have gone about 2 hours. I went to the place reported to be the one Mr. Marshall was at and was sadly disappointed -- he is not about Manassas Junction anywhere, so I am none the better off for my trouble. I can give you some information from Theodore, but not much, I only know where the regiment is. The 10th La. is at Yorktown, Virginia, According to all accounts I have.

the regiment is. The 10th La, is at Yorktown, Virginia. According to all accounts I have, Yorktown must be a better location that curs - it is, - I am certain, on the sea coast, It was there the final and concluding last fight of the Revolutionary War came off --lnown as the siege of Yorktown. I am agoing to write Theodore some time soon, but I can't do it today. I want to rest when I get through with this one.

In looking over my sketch from your let-

In looking over my sketch from your let-ter I find one not answered — that our bread, I wish to say, we can cook just as good as we want or, in fact, as anybody wants or generally gets.

Some time ago a regiment camped near, broke up, or pulled up stakes, is the nal expression, and went off. Amongst the plunder they left was a pretty good cooking stove which Louis Fiset and I and John Waldrum brought up to our camp, so we have a stove to cook with. That is more than anyone else of this regiment has -- Col., Maj., or anybody else.

They generally dig a hole 2 or 3 feet long, about one foot wide, and one deep --

I may consider now your letter is well

I may consider now your letter is well answered, Any more you must consider extra and over-plus. But I am not done yet -- I am agoing to write more after dinner. In my last letter to Adolph I sent a spyglass view of Beauregard's command. I requested him to send it to you and you put it in my portfolio. I am agoing to send another -- a map of Manassas Junction -- something different -- a map showing the cituation. other -- a map of Manassas Junction -- some-thing different -- a map showing the situation of our batteries and breastworks, and so when he sends it please put it also in my porfolio. At least just take care of it -- it don't matter about it being in the portfolio I sent to Adolph. He will send it to you. Well, Ma,, after dinner has come and some time since and this is my last lick on this

Before closing you may expect to hear something from the war. I can only say I am not able to say anything about it. We know nothing here more than what we see know nothing here more than what we see in the papers, That, your opportunity is the same — it is seldom I see one. Our own regiment is here — just the same I notice there is not so strict a guard kept as there is when any excitement is up.

In your reply to this inform me if you received a letter written on several pieces of paper — one or two scraps — in fact, quite a long letter, the longest I have written since I have been here. I am sure I have

quite a long letter, the longest I have written since I have been here, I am sure I have written twice as many as three leters -- I disremember the dates,

Jas, Allen is here teasing me to write, him a letter and I must close, Remember me to friends -- you know them I presume. Tell me why none of those fellows don't write, Sisters of mine -- it you may tell them affords me much comfort to hear from them so often. them so often.

them so often,
I am thankful to you for your punctuality
in writing, I am afraid I am behind a letter
or two with you, but I shall endeavor to rectify it. Tell sister Adeline I received one
letter from her and immediately answered it -- that is all.

From your ever aff s A. K. Anselm.

Camp Walker, Fairfax Co., Va. Sept. 27th, 1861.

Mrs. E. Anselm, My dear Mother,

I wrote to you 2 or 3 days ago -- I think on the 23rd inst. -- so I am agoing to write only a short letter to you this time.

cally a short letter to you this time.

It is raining and we are amusing ourselves at nothing in our tent, it being among the most virtuous tents in our camp.

A few days ago the regiment was paid off and the consequence in one respect is quite an evil. Of all the poker playing I ever saw, this beats it. There is scarcely a man that ain't engaged during his whole leisure.

I am just as I was -- I presume you are aware of my never having gambled any at all.

My letter of the 23rd, gives an ac-count of our march from Manassas Jun-ction to Centreville yesterday. The whole brigade marched from there to our present situation about 1 mile be

our present situation about I mile beyond a place called Germantown, We arrived about 12 o'clock and got fixed up first rate for campting & so on.
Our situation is the most beautiful in the world — the lovellest landscape imaginable I am informed this is the most beautiful portion of the state. Our position is now really near the enemy. I am informed our picket guards are within 400 yards of each other.
On frontier our march yesterdsy was about 7 miles. We are within about 17 miles of Washington City — you may judge quarters are close.

or washington only
are close.

On the day I wrote to you last — the 23rd
inst. — after coming in from writing, I was
greatly and most agreeably surprised by finding a fine looking young man in the tent with
George Anselm — from a Miss, regiment on
a visit to us — William Schwing. George

wrote to Ben Anselm and Ben wrote to Wm wrote to Ben Anselm and Ben wrote to Wm, Schwing informing him of Geo, & I being in 8th, La, &c. Wm. said as soon as he learned he inqured for the 8th, La, Reg, -- until I he learned where it was. His camp was within 1/2 mile of us,

I found him to be really a genteel and intelligent young man. I enjoyed his visit very much, also a return of the same at his camp, it is rading the fury, but I am as dry as

It is raining like fury, but I am as dry

I am in perfect health.

Your aff son, A. K. Anselm

Please file these letters.

.....The ground which our camp now

......The ground which our camp now occupies was covered the other day with the remains of their camps made of bushes, something on the plan of Indian camps -- it is so all over this section. They committed all kinds of depredation -- go into houses regardless of the inmates whether male or female, and demand their wishes, pillage, plunder, and take anything they choose, burn up fences, just help themselves.

This morning I came off of guard duty in the village of Centreville, which is a perfect wreck, in fact, nearly all the people abandoned their homes and property and went further back into the interior of the country for protection and are there yet, nowthistanding it has been two months since the Yankees were driven entirely from the bounds.

Centreville contains I suppose about as

driven entirely from the bounds. Centreville contains I suppose abour as many houseses as Flat Town, (Editor's Note: Ville Platte) -- a strict guard has to be kept up against thieves from our own camps.

Last night I took a prisoner up myself in

about as base an act as a man can do, He went into a man's lot & bridled the man's horse, I did not see him then -- but I was close and heard an old man tell him to lehis mare alone &c, About that time he had

his mare alone &c. About that time he his bridle on.

I took aim at the gentleman and politely informed him not to move. He was my prisoner. In the military service you don't have to hunt up the constable and magistrate and get a warrant to take a man up—you pick him up right there or shoot i oz. lead into him. That is about what the balls weight.

up — you pick him up right there or shoot 1 oz. lead into him. That is about what the balls weigh.

Since we left Manassas our drill parade is a great deal more interesting than any yet. We go out and the general marches his whole command of 5,000 around. First thing you know 5,000 muskets shining like glass make things look like war was no joke. We have a large open field fully a mile across, When they all get into a line it goes across the field is speak of. I guess it looks a little more wild than your Chicot Militia, Within a mile and a half of us 1 think there must be near 10,000 soldiers. Six thousand are in sight — I am sure of that number.

About Theo I cannot give you much information, My time for writing is nearly out and I must begin to look for a focus to my letter. I could write 3 or 4 sheets if I had the time because I am full as I can stick with talk – just full as a tick.

Well, about Theo. I got a letter from Alex Haas, He answered my letter to Theo—gave me only some information — said Theo was well only he had distripes for some time but was better and getting well. The 10th.

gave me only some information — said I heo was well only he had diarrhea for some time but was better and getting well. The 10th. Regiment is at CampSpratley on James River. I don't know where it is at all. He said to address Richmond 10th. Reg. La. Vol. &c. Alex

dress Richmond 10th. Reg. La. Vol. &c. Alex expects to remain the winter out. One thing more — don't think I am in any need of clothing. I have more than I can carry anyway. Some time ago, Jeff sent us all first rate overcoats at \$6., socks — I had plenty of them, pants, and all those necessaries of a soldier. But tobacco, whisky — we have to buy those articles. I have not sunk any money for whisky yet but tobacco I occasionally drop a little for.

Well, I hope I have omitted nothing & hope daily to hear from you.

My regards to friends, &c.

From your truly aff son Addet

From your truly aff son Adieu

A. K. Anselm

Tobacco 20 20 P.S. Just file this. Amos.

On October, 21st, four regiments of Federal troops were ferried across the Potomac at Ball's Bluffin reconnaissance towards Leesburg, Virginia, They were sharply repulsed and before recrossing the river to safety, has lost about half their number, Confederate forces in the West and on the reminsula browser, were not faring outer as peninsula, however, were not faring quite so well. It was definitely a dark winter for the South, but the army of the Potomac was relatively inactive.

Camp Reserve, near Centreville, Va. October 30th, 1861

Mrs. B. Anselm Bayou Chicot My-dear Mother

I have not heard from you for some time, I think since your last came to hand I have written 3 or 4 letters to you. Recently our regiment has been pretty active. Nigue be-

Continued on Page 218

NOTICE.

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New Orleans, Sept. 14, 1844.

OPELOUSAS, PARISH OF ST. LANDRY, LOUISIANA, THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 14, 1844.

No 11.

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Widnesday November 90th the races wil e; and will continue four days. The money osited at the Judges' stand, and invariably be

N. B. The purses will be made known on the first day of the races.

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ANKLIN COLLEGE. OPELOUSAS, LOUISIANA.

HE Trustees of Franklin College take great pleasure in announcing to the Public, that the regular n of this institution will open on the First Monday ovember pext. The Rev. John Burke, lately of the rsh of Natchitoches, has been appointed President; dhis profound erudition in the various branches of giate education, coupled with his hitherto success-Tantees in recommending him to the Public as an intructor worthy of their patronage

At the branches of a regular Collegiate Education will e taught in this Institution, embracing the English, Fresch, Spanish, Latin and Greek languages, Mathemates, Natural Philosophy, &c. Particular attention will be directed to a thorough and practical instruction

in the French language. The session will consist of ten months, beginning from the first Monday of November next.

The price of Poition is \$40 per session, and boarding has seen reduced to \$120 for the session-both paya ble me-half in eash, and the other half on the first of

Tac Trustees wish it to be distinctly understood, that no extra charges will be made; and that the price of tuition, boarding, lodging, washing, fuel and lights, will

#### POPPICAL.

TO MY SISTER.

What asketh thou? "The doleful line?" An easy gift—the flower is mine: Such tissues from my heart I weave, From ills that teach it still to grieve. The soul of sadness guides my pen, Even in the busy haunts of men : Still to the past my gaze I turn, To earliest love's funereal urn, Where holy ashes mouldering lie, Whose vanished light hath sought the sky; While hope no beacon-flame can see, And sad regrets remain for me, To memory's iron realm confined, With weary preast and sinking mind; The charms that life was wont to wear Have passed, like gay birds from the air, When summer hours to autumn yield

The dying blossoms of the field. Earth is not all a scene of light, Its pictures cannot all be bright; And when these recollections roll Like heavy winters o'er my soul, The past, the present is with me, And "all my heart is memory." I lose awhile the ardent The inclination to aspire; My firm resolver rates, and I With his a ring lip and tearful Some token of that dream survey; Which all in darkness passed away. Then days and weeks to me are nought But lapses of enduring thought;"

#### MINGELLANDOUS.

BUY SOME MATCHES?

Which seek on fancy's fairy shore,

The joys that can be mine no more

"Will you buy some matches, sir?" said the voice of a boy, as we were seated in our sanctum in a mood contemplative, about eight o'clock a few nights ago.

"No," we answered in a tone that might not have been altogether courteous or good-natured, because the same question had often been asked us before, twenty times a day. This answer we of England, 1694. gave without looking at the child, or giving a ... Astronomy and C second thought to the matter.

"Please, sir, buy some matches," said the youth; "I'll give you five boxes for a bitt."

"But we have no use for them, boy, or we would purchase of you."

"Yet you will have use for them by-and-bye, sir; and you don't know how much good even a sperience as a classical instructor, fully warrant the picayune would do my poor mother and little sis- 1320-40. ters at home, just now. I havn't sold a box of matches to-day. Please, sir, will you give me 1342. a dime for six boxes?"

The tones of the child's voice were so plaintive, his manner of speaking and his pale haggard countenance bore such evident marks of 1440. truthfulness and honesty, and his bearing was so manly, that we could not if we had tried, do otherwise than listen to his tale.

"How many sisters have you?" we asked.

"Three, sir." "Are they either of them able to assist your nother ?

"Oh, bless you, no sir! Mary is but seven | First coach made in England, 1564.

CHRONOLOGY OF SOME IMPORTANT INVENTIONS.

Maps, Globes, and Dials were first invested by Anaximander in the sixth century, before Christ. They were first brought into England by Bartholemew Columbus, in 1489.

Comedy and Tragedy were first exhibited at Athens, 562-B. C.

Plays were first acted in Rome, 239 B. C. The first public Library was founded at Athens 526 B. C.

The first public Library was founded at Rome, 167 B. C.

The first public Library was founded at Alexandria 284. A. D.

Paper was invented in China, 170 B. C. The Calender was reformed by Julius Casses

Insurance on ships and merchandize, first

made in A. D. 43.

Suddles came into use in the 4th century.

Horse shoes made of inone were first used A

With the Bulk brought from India Europe, 551 A. D.

Pens first made of quills, A. D. 835. Stone building and glass introduced into En

land A. D. 674. Pleadings in court of Judicature introduced A.

The figures of Arithmetic brought into Euope by the Saracens, A.D. 991.

Paper made of cotton rags invented towards

the close of the 10th century.

Paper made of Linen in 1300. The Degree of Doctor first confirmed in Eu-

rope, at Bologna in 1130 : in England 1205 The first regular Bank was established at Venice in 1157. The Bank of Genoa was established in 1407. That of Amsterdam in 1609. That

... Astronomy and Geometry brought into Eng-

land, 1220. Linen first made in England, 1253.

Spectacles invented 1280. The art of weaving introduced into England

Musical notes as now used, invented 1330.

Gunpowder invented at Cologne by Schwartz

Cannon first used at the siege of Algeziras.

Muskets in use, 1370. Pistols in use, 1544.

Printing invented at Mentz, by Guttemberg.

Printing introduced into England, 1471. Post office established in France, 1464; in

England, 1581; in Germany, 1641. Turkeys and Chocolate introduced into Eng-

land from America in 1520. Tobacco introduced into France by Nicot in



and Jonesborn', Red River.

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TEM OF FRENCH GRAMMAR, containing art of the celebrated grammar of Norl & ged with questions, and a key in Engridgment of the syntax and grammatical same authors-to which are added lesand speaking forms of draughts, adverdesigned to facilitate the student in the ch language. First, by making it a meunication between himself and teacher. bling him to read, write, and spell it, on by Sarah E. Seaman-revised and cor-Bordenuve, Professor of Languages.

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ORY, NATURAL AND EXPERIMENTAL, OF DEATH, and of the prolongution of Life, Latin by Empsis Bacon, Lord Chanceland, translated by Basil Montague Esq.

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2024 | Sold, wholesale and retail, as low as articles of the best 2a2 | quality can be obtained anywhere in the South, by Dr. A. A. JONES, Agent.

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## NATIONAL HOUSE,

Tchonvitoulas street, New Orleans, Louisiana.

THE subscriber respectfully solicits a continith that season, and promises to leave nothing undone to render his guests comfortable. The Ladies' Apartments of the National, are inferior to no house in chess-boards, chess-men, dominos, surveyor's compasthe South-west, and the house has undergone a com- ses, Scotch pen-knife hones; ivory folders, indelible ulate reporation

New Orleans, August 16, 1844 .- tlian.

## UPHOLSTERY & PAPER HANGINGS

At No. 41 Royal street, New Orleans.

THE subscriber has constantly on hand a large supply of CURTAIN STUFFS, comprising a large quantity of splendid embroidered Swiss muslin

Satin medallion curtain stuff, Silk damusks, of various colors, Worsted and silk mixed damask, various colors, Cotton and worsted Mexico do Cotton damask Also, a large variety of ailk, worsted and cotton bor-

derings and gimps, of assorted colors and sizes. Silk and worsted tassels, assorted colors, etc. Silk and worsted cords, do do And in short, all the numerous different styles of cur-

tain stuffs and trimmings. Also, a large assortment of GILT WINDOW-CURTAIN, ORNAMENTS,

consisting of Window cornices, Gilt poles, of different sizes,

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PAPER HANGINGS, which comprises the most splendid 'Historical Decors, suitable for the decoration of fine saloons, etc.

'Decors,' representing the five senses, very fine. Gold and silver paper bangings. Velvet and embossed

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Rad top papers, with suitable borders, and a large asortment of fire board papers and borders.

The subscriber has constantly on hand a large assortment of hair and moss mattrasses, bedsteads, feather beds, sheets, musquito bars, and general bed furniture, together with parlor furniture. All of which will be sold H. SIEBRECHT.

N. B. Orders thankfully received, and punctually

THESTERFIELDIAN' LIBRARY, or POCKET MANUEL, of the duties imposed upon all, in the variour relations of life, by various authors. THE YOUNG WIFE'S BOOK, embracing a man-

nal of the duties, moral, religious and domestic, imposed by the relations of magried life, with plates .-THE YOUNG HUSBAND'S BOOK, a companion

to the "Young Wife's Back." by the same author.
THE LAWS OF ETIOETTE, or short rules and

refle tions for conduct in society ETIQUETTE FOR THE SADIES. 7 3 THE CANONS OF GOOD BREEDING.

Just received and for sale at the New Orleans Emporium for Standard, Miscellancous, Polite, and School Liferator.

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all kinds and sizes.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.-Cocos and wood sand boxes; ivory, bone, and wood pounce boxes; japanned paper cutters; twine of assorted sizes and qualities; ever pointed silver pencil cases, points for do., in metal cases; desk and paper weights; paper wafer boxes; custom house blanks, of all descriptions; Rowlet's and Preston's interest tables; porcelain, Welch and logslates; best English tissue paper of assorted colors lead pencils, of all kinds; mother of pearl, funcy metal and wood pen holders; all kinds of steel pens, from the best English manufacturers; swan, opaque and best English manufactured quills; parallel, flat and round lignum vitæ rulers; pounce in small viala; pink tape; parchment of all sizes; copying presses, various kinds; oiled paper, copying paper, wetting brushes; manifold letter writers; marble paper; mathematical instruments; india rubber; Ackerman's, Neuman's, and best French water colors : Rodger's pen and pocket knives, erasers, desk knives, fine razors in rose wood cases, nance of the patronage so liberally bestowed the | check and bank note scissors; logg paper; hair pencils : card and pen racks ; blotting paper, port folios, billiard balts, dee, back-gammon boards, playing cards ink : anote paper : ornamented note envelopes, French English and American enameled cards monthly calendar; diaries; &c., &c.

LAND. OFFICE AT OPELOUSAS, LA.

HE following Townships will be offered for sale at the Land Office at Opelousas, On Monday, the 30th of December, 1844.

TO-WIT: Fractional Township three, north, of range three, east. Township one north, and fractional township three north. of range four, East.
Fractional township four, north of ranges five and six,

Townships seven and eight south, except section thir-

ty one in the latter, of range eleven, west.
Townships seven and eight south, except section that ty-six in the latter, of range twelve, west.

Sections one, two, three, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-five, twenty-six, twentyseven, thirty-three, thirty-four, thirty-five, and thirtysix, in township seven, south of range thirteen, west. Sections one to five inclusive, eight to fifeen inclusive, twenty-one to twenty-nine inclusive, and thirty-two to thirty-six inclusive, in township eight, south of range thirteen, west.

Sections two to four inclusive, ten to fifteen inclusive, twenty-three to twenty-six inclusive, and section thirty-five, in township nine, south of range thirteen,

Notice to Pre-emption Claimants. Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption any lands within the limits of the townships above enumerated, is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the propertand Office, and make payment therfor as soon as practices ble after seeing this notice, and before the day appointed 41 Royal street, N.O. for the commencement of the public sale of the township; embracing the tract claimed, above designated; otherwise such claim will be forfeited. THO. H. BLAKE, Commissioner of the General Land Office.

LAND OFFICE, OPELOUSAS, LA., Oct. 1st 1844. P. L. HEBRARD, Registrer. o 10 3t

PHINCHE IN THE NEW & BEAUTIFUL PASSENGER STEAMER BETZABBTE.

Will run as a Regular Packet Boat between Washington and New Orleans, 'via the Atomafalaya river,) during the low water. Passage and Freight extremely low mas; for instance, cotton \$1 per bale; up freight 50c. per barrel. Passage low in pro-The captain being determined to graduate his charges to meet the times, and accommodate the public in every particular, solicits a share of their patronage. Opelousas Tet 3:3t Maria Maria Colden Lander ...

College will spure no pains in providing for the comforts mad. And then I go home and tell mother, and of the upils entrusted to their charge

By order of the Board of Trustees. Onchusas, Oct. 24, 1844.

probate sale.

LL be sold at public Auction, by the Parish Judge in and for the Parish of St. Landry, On Londay, the 25th day of Nov. next, 1844, at the last residence of Marcelite Lebert, deceased situte and lying on Plaquemine Ridge, in the Parish aforsaid, all the property in community between Hypolical ger and the children and heirs of said Marcelite , his deceased wife, consisting of THE TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND,

ich the deceased last resided, having nine arpente by seven in depth, together with all the buildings nd aprovements thereon-a dwelling house situated on the and of Syphroien Boudreau, in said Parish-six horse, work oxen, one ox cart, one horse cart, &c. Time at cale. A. GARRIGUES. Parish Judge.

ober 24, 1844,-ts

#### PROBATE SALE.

LL be sold at Public Auction, by the undersigned Parish Judge in and for the Parish of St. Landry, On Friday, the 6th day of December next, 1844, residence of Honorine Quebedeau, widow of is Ardoin, deceased, situate in the old Grand in said Parish of St. Landry, all the property in ity between said Honorine Quebedeau and the and heirs of said François Ardoin, her de-

che and heirs or called the band, consisting of The Tract of Land. nich said Honorine Quebereau, widow of François n, deceased, now resides, containing two hundred prin L. Fontenot, and on the other side by land o wiew Jean Baptiste Lafosse:

Another Tract of Land, Mother Tract of Land, the other side by land of Narcisse Lavigne, f.m.c. an nontaining forty superficial arpents: twenty head of entle horned cattle; plough horses; seven slaves of bot betrey and of different ages, &c. &c.

ertas on the day of sale. A GARRIGUES, Parish Judge.

PROSPECTUS

STALABORY WHIE.

Nout the first of the ensuing month, the subscriber lassue the first number of a weekly paper, under the bon caption, in the town of Opelousas, Parish of St. Editry, Louisiana, to be devoted to politics particularly, nd all the other matters of a country paper incidentally As the title indicates, a decided but impartial suport will be given to Whig principles and the nomblican fabrio to reared, we shall use every honorate means to udvance, our principles, and place in the righest office in our gifts that man who has so richly dosrves our warmest gratitude - the disinterested tsman and bold champion of American rights-HETRY CLAY.

officermined to conduct our sheet with becoming digthat courteous dignity that should always characterie a free and independent Press-we shall expect the same coarse from our opponents; for, argument, basel upon reason, should be the only weapons used in olifical waxiare.

the shall strive to make our paper worthy of the tally kind, except as to our political faith: HENRY have THEOLOGIC FRELINGHUYSE deforty well of their country, and the "sober, second herelsfore so faithfully and ably performed.

"Line "Whigh will be printed in French and English of dew materials of the imperial size int 33. per annum in advance, or \$4. after the expiration of six moulis 2. for aix months, invariably in advance-Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. Aligust 16, 1844. 2 - : -

cover periodited to occupy the same countries of Franklin cross sometimes, and says things that make me she says I shouln't get angry, for it is perhaps her fault that he is ill-tempered; but I don't think so, air, do you? Poor mother never in the world said or did anything that wasn't right and proper."

We bought of the boy matches enough to last us for a year, and stopped his voice of gratitude the of Turiu, 1693. by promising soon to call at the home of his mother, and see, to the welfare of Mary, Pauline, and "little" Kate.

Poor match boy! would that every heart was as pure as thine. The storm of adversity may rage around thee, its chilling breath may penetrate through the thin covering poverty has left you, but it can never take from thee that invaluable honesty a good mother has instilled into thy vouthful heart. Cheer up then, boy! Be patient, be virtuous, frank, manly and honest, as now, and a time will come, though it may be

ty of advertising thus pointedly and truly :-There is but one way of attaining business—pub. tisement; the newspaper is the fly wheel by advertising is kept going.

The Montreal Courier, of the 11th ult., says: sourficial argents, bounded on one side by land of Cy- "We understand that there has been a serious row at Quebec among the Irish. It appears that on Wednesday last there was a procession, and illumination in honor of the liberation of O'Con pounded on one side by land of Ely Guillory, nell, and that in consequence of some parties having refused to illuminate, their houses were attacked, upon which the assailants were fired upon from the houses, and several of them wound-

> It is reported that Mr. Abel, who wrote Captain Tyler's Biography, is at Washington, look. ing out for office. Surely Mr. Tyler will find towards Americans are liberal. They will do some berth for a man who thought himself able to all in their power to contribute to your comfort make the Captain appear a great man.

Reliet of Gen. Hamilton .- Mrs. Hamilton. relict of Gen. Alexander Hamilton, is now in Philadelphia. A seat has been assigned to her ince of the party. Honestly believing that the creed of assembled in that city, and she has been a regulation of the neck of Cape Diamond, near the spot where the daily. Although nearly ninety years our gallant Montgomery fell, with his two aids, of age, she is lively and cheerful, and relates ancedotes of revolutionary times with all the fervor and imagination of youth.

> The firm of James Read & Co., of Boston, which stopped payment in March, 1842, owing \$850,000, have since paid their creditors every cent of the amount, .. The firm took the benefit of the Bankrupt law, and their assets were

> Does not Pope say something in an-old fashioned way about an hones man being the noblest work of God-and are not James Read & Co. justly entitled to the appellation?

at Pensacola, baving his wife, nurse and child ton, received the white veil, in the Visitation on board, was research by Captain, Flourney, of Convent, Georgetown, at the hands of the Most the mail schooner these. The father, was swim- Reverend Archbishop. The name of the former ming with his children, in his arms well, were in religion to Sister Mary Emanuel potter JOSEPH ETTER Savel Savel Savel Singer Mary Camilla.

Coffee introduced into England, 1641. Tea introduced 6 66.

The steam engine invented by the Marquis of Worcester, 1655.

Fire engine first invented, 1663. Turppikes first made in England, 1663.

Bayonets invented at Bayonne, (whence their name) 1670. First brought into use at the bat-

Stereotype printing invented, 1725. New style of calender introduced into England

Air Balloons and Ærostation invented in France, 1782.

The first mail carried in England by stage coach, 1785.

The cotton gin invented in Georgia, 1794. Life boats invented in England, 1802.

The first steam boat on the Hudson, 1807. The streets of London first lit with gas, 1814.

The above items show how slowly the condiafar off, when you need not ask "Buy some matches, sir?"—Tropic. tion of man has changed from age to age. During the first thirteen centuries of the Christian Era, there was hardly any improvement of man-Blackwood's Magazine of July puts the utili- kind, in their social, political or intellectual systems. The liberation of the public mind from its depressing tendencies, by the invention of licity: one way of obtaining publicity-adver. printing, the reformation, and the introduction of fire arms, has produced the rapid progress which which the motive power of commercial enter. it has made during the last few centuries, in noprise is sustained, and money the steam by which ble inventions and discoveries, running through the whole circle of art, science and literature. With the "wings of the morning," it has gone to the uttermost parts of the earth : it has presped the highest truths of the sky above, and sought, out the profound depth below; and in every place, and over all subjects, mind is asserting it

The spot where General Montgomery fell lit assaulting the heights of Quebec has been designated anew, as appears by a letter from Quebec in the Rochester Democrat, by a tablet,-The letter says:

"Speaking of Quebec, allow me to say that the feelings of the citizens of that ancient city and pleasure while there. There are many places of interest to visit. Reminiscences of history will constantly be presented to you.-One thing more, which I record with pleasure. to their credit : last week a tablet was placed on assembled in that city, and she has been a regu. the neck of Cape Diamond, near the spot where Majors McPherson and Cheesman, in their attack upon Quebec, by the American forces, in the winter of 1775-6. It is raised fifty feet high, and bears the following inscription :

HERE MAJOR GEN. MONTGOMERY

> FELL Dec. 31, 1775.

"The designation of the spot will be of interest to the American traveller, who heretofore could get no clue to the sacred spot where the bravest of our beroes fell."

Taking the veil .- On Wednesday, October 2d. Miss Virginia Scott, daughter of Maj. Gen. Rescum. Mr Jones, a pilot, uport in a squall | Scott, of the Il S. Army, and Miss Sarah Line

#### ANSELM LETTERS (Cont'd)

fore last we came in from a very long & faugueing march. We were gone 7 days from camp -- left on Oct. 22nd, in the rain about 8 o'clock and went from camp to Gum Spring by dusk -- 20 miles, in the mud every step of the way. After resting until 9 o'clock -- the rain still falling -- we marched on 5 miles to Goose Creek and stopped until 4 o'clock next morning. I stood it first rate but, I am sure, I was much faugued.

I stood it first rate but, I am sure, I was much fatigued.

The second night we called Curtis Mill, some 12 or 15 miles further on the same Goose Creek. The third day we went to the same Goose Creek. The third day we went to the same of the same

iction.

I was really delighted with the landscape, remember going over one plain or election that we could see to the zenith of y vision, i.e. I saw as far as the eye my vision, i.e. I saw as far as the eye could reach from Virginia into Maryland. We were then about 5 miles from the Potomac River, which divides the states of Maryland & Virginia. I presume that we saw 15 or 20 miles beyond the Maryland shore.

One thing I remember seeing plainly One thing I remember seeing plainly — the numerous and extensive encampments of the enemy — just could see them, but they were plenty — just as thick as hops. I have spoken of our march &c. Now I will tell you the object. I am agoing to send a map of this section to you and you can see the situation of the country.

Oct. 31st. 1861.

Oct. 31st. 1861.

From the extra date you may see to get this letter off, it takes two days and 2 trials. I will continue my subject.

On the 21st. a lot of Yankees crossed the Potomac — some 5000 in number, for the purpose of taking Leesburg, pretty much of a little town — 4 or 5 thousand inhabitants, I would judge.

After crossing the Potomac they came in comtact with 3 regiments of our troops—18th. Miss., 8 Virginia, and 13th. Miss., A hot battle was fought on the 21st. and 22nd. The 8 Regiment left here as a reinforcement to those troops at Leesburg.

When we got to Leesburg, the Yankees were whipped & crossed back over the river, so they did not take Leesburg that time, Our loss was 50 killed & some wounded. The enemy's loss — 400 killed, 300 drowned, 720 taken prisoner.

Among the captives were 5,000 stand of arms & 2 beautiful cannon—1 rific cannon and 1 howitzer. The victory was not so large, but fully parallel with that of July 21st.

If our regiment could have gotten there in time, we could have taken 2,000 prisoners. From accounts, their position was such that they could not have resisted, but before the reinforcement arrived, they had succeeded in crossing the river.

I found Leesbrug quite a beautiful town—the cleverest sort of pople to soldiers. I called in a house to get something to est—a Mr. Hemstead; seemingly rich, They took us in & gave us a nice breakfast. I offered to pay—they replied they never charged soldiers for anything & refused my money. That was the second time I sat in a chair since June 12th, 1861, being all the time in camp.

we have just been having some excitement in our company -- an election of a corporal, it interruped me in writing my letter. Today we are mustered for the pay roll that comes off every two months. Yesterday our old state sent us another suit of clothes -- pants & coat. Common stuff, but

Ma, evening is drawing near at hand and I must close my letter. I am agoing to send two maps -- one of the seat of war and the other of the position of the 2 armies on

From your aff son, A K Anselm P.S. I have no time for punctuation. Please

excuse. A.K.A.

Take care of the maps for me.
From St. Landry Parish

30th. October
\$4.30.

Camp Reserve near Centreville Prince William Co., Va. Nov. 9th, 1861. s. E. Anselm Dear Mother

Dear Mother
This afternoon I seat myself not for the
purpose of writing what I call a letter, I am
only intending it as a note, as I send a newspaper giving the latest war news from this

section.

At last -- 3 days ago -- I heard from you min. Your letter Oct. 17th, came written at s, informing me of the birth of a young farifish. I hope it is as fine boy as Housin, I was glad to hear from them all and of their

well doing.
I might say I surmised the whole circum-

I might say I surmised the whole circumstance of your not writing &c. I am pleased to hear from Mr. Moore and his doing well—also of his removal from Chicot. Big Cane is a better country.

While I think of it, I must give you Frederick Lambert's respects. He came over to see us about 2 weeks since. He is in Griffith's Company, 6th. La. Regiment, the brigade we are in. You tell Mrs. Tubre, Henry is doing finely and is well &c.

company, are in. You tell Mrs. Tubre, Henry is doing finely and is well &c.

Yesterday all the articles of winter clothing from our friends at home came to hand for the company. Some unknown friend thought of me. A bundle came directed to me from some-body, nor can I guess who. In it was I pair thick fine blankets, 2 pair fine flannel drawers, thick fine blankets, 2 pair fine flannel drawers. thick fine blankets, 2 pair fine flannel drawers, 2 pair good woolen socks, 2 fine flannel undershirts. I have not the least idea where they came from, If you can enlighten me on the subject, I wish you would do so, as I don't know who to thank.

I am fully supplied with clothing. In fact I refused the amount of clothing for me which was sent in a lot to be distributed amongst us equally. I let mine go to those who may need it worse.

The north wind begins to whistle pretty sharp and the frost came right white.

I am getting along as usual — top up, &c. Fell all the folks how d'y'.

Another thing — when you write again tell me if Billy Fuqua is at home or at war, as I want to write to him.

me it Billy Fuqua is at home or at war, as I want to write to him.

I wrote to Theo last week by hand -- sent the letter by a young man belonging to Captain Spencer's Company from Opelousas -- Jas. LaBlue.

From your aff son A K Anselm

Camp Florida near Centreville, Va. Nov. 27th. 1861

Mrs. E. Anselm

My dear Mother
Yours bearing date of Nov. 14th, has just come to hand, which afforded me great ease and satisfaction as I had not heard from you in 2 or 3 weeks. The last letter was written at Obe's.

I have received every letter you spoke of -the one which Ellen wrote a part of, also,
the one Sis wrote a part of. I should have
written a week ago, but I must confess my the

negligence and beg foregiveness.

I heard from Adolph one or two days ago.
He was well and doing well, from the language of his latter.

It is so near night I am afraid I am agoing to be compelled to stop writing be-

fore I finish.

You express some uneasiness about me.

You must not be so hasty in getting uneasy.

I have been well ever since I left home

I have been well ever since I left home excepting 2 days some time in the summer & my some feet in July and 3 days diarrhea last week. I am sound as a dollar now, From the heading of my letter you may observe we have changed camp again. On the 10th we left Camp Reserve & came here 2 miles. We are within 1 mile of Centreville. Within sight of us are about 30,000 troops, I judge from the number of camps, ours being on a bill. ours being on a hill.

ours being on a hill.

We have made no preparation yet for winter quarters but the presumption is that we will soon. Our command are awaiting the action of the enemy - an attack and a big fight is expected before the close of the campaign. After that, or after they give it out, we expect to go into winter quarters. The enemy are still advancing. They are now within ten miles of us.

26 Pennsylvanians were brought into Centreville today by our picket guards. Our regiment goes on picket Saturday --today is Wednesay.

I am quite anxious for the Yankees to come as I am satisified we will rout them again gloriously.

come as I am satisfied we will row unawagain gloriously.

I wrote to you from Camp Reserve giving an abbreviated account of our march to Leesburg and the battle &c. Let me know fyou got it. I will endeavor to be punctual

Leesburg and the battle RC, Let me know in you got it. I will endeavor to be punctual again in writing to you.

We are having cold weather in earnest. We had snow on the 25th., sleet today, & the chilly winds blow pretty briskly. Be assured I am well provided with clothing. Some friend sent me 2 blankets, 2 shirts, 2 drawers & 2 pair socks & did not give me so much as his name, Can you tell me who it is -- I am amvious to know. If you did not yr son has

his name, Can you tell me who it is --I am anxious to know. If you did not yr son has some other friend, you may be sure.

I have 5 good pair socks, 5 old pair - oh, I have plenty everything but gloves. I can buy them when I go to Centreville.

Ma, I must close, It is too dark to write. I reckon it is better than one longer and later to make up for it.

In my letter before this, I sent 2 maps. Let me know if you got them, 3 days ago I saw Wm., Schwing. He has become quite, quite an intimate friend.

Well, good night. I can't see any more.

Yr aff son

Yr aff A Anselm

Camp of the 8th. Brigade near Manassas, Va. December 19th, 1861.

Mrs. B. Anselm My dear Mother

Yours of the 3rd, inst. came to hand, It

is really discouraging to learn that you had not heard from me in nearly a month as I am sure I have written much oftener and withal quite punctual. I wrote some letters headed Camp Reserve. Let me know if you have received them. If you will have by the time you do this, my next number of letters are from Camp Florida.

Yesterday we came from Camp Florida to this place. I understand we are agoing to build our winter quarters here.

We are near Manassas Junction — within 1 1/2 miles — nearer than any time since we left Manassas in September.

I cannot understand the failure of my letters, as others here tell me their letters go direct. From Camp Reserve I wrote some letters which I was really quite anxious for you to receive.

My time is somewhat limited today as I have small jobs of domestic dury to do, such as washing & so on, In your letters you don't write me a sufficient detail of the times. You must remember you are my only correspondent, What you don't tell me — unless I see it in the Richmond papers — I don't find out at all.

It strikes me all the poor people around Chicot must be on a point of starvation or at least seeing mighty hard times.

Congress is trying to encourage volunteers to remain in the service by offering them a bound of the service by offering them a continuous of \$50. &c., a furlough for 60 days, &c., then passage from their home and back again. As for my part, I amthinking when my term of enlistment expires I am agoing home and if I feel like volunteering after I get there I may — but I am agoing home first.

We stand the weather pretty well so far, and I presume after we will be quite comfortable. Six months of our time has gone. If I can get through the next six as well as the first I will land home safely some time July 1862.

Well, I must close. Matters are just as I spoke of about my domestic duties. Elmus

unrough the next six as well as the first i will land home safely some time july 1862.
Well, I must close, Matters are just as I spoke of about my domestic duties. Elmus West is well and is doing quite well. His parents should not think any serious accident befalls him just because Elmus don't write.
Well, adleu, I am as ever

A K Anselm A K Anselm P.S. I had 2 papers to send but I got them to duty by carelessness. Amos.

Camp Carondelet near Manasses, January 27th, 1862, Mrs. E. Anselm

Your interesting epistle bearing date of Dec. 30th. came to hand 2 days ago. I assure you in perusing its contents it afforded me the greatest pleasure. I am sorry to see that our letters can not go direct, although I am glad to see that they go through some time. I am agoing to send this letter by Mr. Burton Morrow - a friend of mine who has got a discharge and agoing homein I or 2 days. Mr. Morrow is a gentleman -- I shall request him to call on you and give you the news. I shall write by mail soon too perhaps.

The letters by mail may get there first as he may go slow. He has promised me to deliver the letter himself. He can give you any information in regard to me or the company

as he has been with us all the time.

I shall not make this any length as I expect soon to write by mail, and Mr. Morrow can give you any information at all wanted. You may rely on what he can with all affects.

give you say internation at all wanted, You may rely on what he says with all safety. George Anselm just got his discharge two days ago and started off for home, He was a long time getting it but it came at last, I sent by him this time for you \$40. He will go up and see you, and give you the news, He is off for home now -- straight -- I guess in ten days he will be there.

and see you, and give you the news, he is on for home now -- straight -- I guess in ten days he will be there.

I am agoing to write to Ellen by Mr. Morrow. He lives at John O'Quinn's on Bayou Rouge -- is his nephew.

Well, good-bye for the present.

Your A K P.S. I have not heard from Theo.

Camp Carondelet, Va.
Feb. 12th., 1862.

Mrs. E. Anselm Dear Mother

This calm & comfortable night I seat my-

the 8th. of this month. There has been quite an exciting time in our company this week. Some of them are reenlisting for the war—nearly 40 of them took the oath today & were mustered in for the war. They are now agoing home on furlough of 60 days.

I am not among the number—I choose to go home at the end of my time. I might have done it but this company don't suit me at all. After I go home, I can join any company I want to, so you may expect me in July. You will see some of those boys agoing home, I guess, but they won't be there long until they must come back. If you have not seen George I guess you will soon see him.

in your next letter tell me what yo finy reenlisting anyhow — don't From what I learn about home I don I could do much more than make m at home now and then not a very goo.

Arthur Singleton returned 3 days

Arthur Swant then not a very good Arthur Singleton returned 3 days gave us all the news, &c. He is now to get a discharge, I guess he williger! I have not seen Wm. Schwing for 2 r His regiment is at Leesburgh and I miles from Manassas about 30 miles so not telling when I will see him. I m I received those two papers from Some days ago I got a letter from and he seemed to be well.

I am thinking I must close with a letter — It is 12 o'clock. All the other are in their beds sleeping, I am get he last one to bed, consequently the I am going to try a cup of warm We still get coffee issued to us—coffee all the time.

Since we got in our cabin — I m you — we are just at home. Our not much — not much guard, &c.

- not much guard, &c.

We have plenty of snow but upon the it is a remarkably mild winter. Our pr trouble now is to get our wood -- we it nearly a mile on our shoulders but turn or two. A piece each day does us are doing finely. Well, good-night.

A K A

Beauregard, during the winter of had been transferred to command the fighting in Kentucky and Tennessee, Ft. Donelson had recently surrenderec Federals with 14,000 troops. Those so in Virginia who could be persuaded main in the Army by various attract ducements were given the privilege of ing by secret ballot the men they command them —— a very democraticem but, as often as not, unsatisf from the standpoint of obtaining efficient ership. ership.

Because of a marked shortage of ar

Because of a marked shortage of an powder, in large part due to the Yankee blockade, it, was declided that the Confearmy should be led southward from position on the Potomact or more secure fications. This was to prove to be a tremendous undertaking because of tremendous undertaking the winter trunk had come with every volunteer. In the expectation that an enemy approved by the expectation that an enemy approved by the expectation that an enemy approved to the made in the early spring and the knowledge of unusual activity amofederal troops, it became apparent that of the urgently needed supplies would to be sacrificed - a truly disastrous detover one million pounds of meat were troyed or given away; blankets and cleaning the provided that the same troyed or given away; blankets and cleaning the provided that the same troops of the sam

went up in smoke; storage depots burned to the ground in exemplificati the "scorched earth" technique.

Camp Carondelet, Febr. 26th.,

Within 2 miles of nasses Junction

Mrs. E. Anselm My dear Mother

Tonight I seat myself for the pur of accepting the present opportunity of ving to you, as we are now under mar orders, without any idea when or whe are agoing or anything else.

So far as I am able to comprehend, a movement of the enemy is soon expects upon which our destination entirely depour orders are to ready at a more warning. Our officers are making sur hasty preparations for some movement. Two days ago our company -- I am the crowd -- came in from picket gual 4 days duration and the first subject brous was to pack up our articles most values.

4 days duration and the first subject bross was to pack up our articles most value to us in our knapsacks -- guarding as too much burden to carry on a marchall baggage too much to carry pack useling moved.

I have my arrangements all made. good suit on me, one in my knapsack balance in a box ready to nail up, and 44 rounds of cartridges in my box, &c. Our picket tour passed off finely, the were being rather mild.

At Manassas Junction the authorities

er being rather mild.

At Manassas Junction the authorities sending all baggage & plunder back for sto Lynchhurgh —240 miles —so that case we are defeated and are compell abandon Manassas, baggage, &c. wi saved.

saved.

We may march in the morning or so & then we may not move for weeks — the troubles of a soldier. At present, the troubles of a soldier. At present, are as easy to me as any period of my etence, but I know not the moment I motif for days of the greatest fatigue in world. I thought if we go, this letter keep you from finding it strange to not from me for some time.

Rain is falling at a pretty fast rate or cabin and if we go tomorrow—oh, wit time the gallant sons of the South will in the mud.

Muds gets worse by far than any you

Muds gets worse by far than any you find in St. Landry. Bayou Boeuf is

mstance to the mud here.
uppose you have by this time heard of
efeat in Tennessee & the great disaster
r arms -- I tell you the South must
e from her slumber and come to arms

reports are that we lost heavily at hattle of Ft, Donelson besides 18,000 oners taken, the Army of the Potomac there has no occurence of interest of late more the present excitement throughout every of readiness and preparation. I can remove the present excitement throughout every of readiness and preparation. I can remove the interest of yankees advanced and took our cavairy pickets prisoners — the intation was soon reported to Gen. Stuart manding our cavairy on the Potomac, mmediately put 2 regiments under marcheders and in the same day recaptured our valrymen and 20 Yankees.

en. Beauregard has left us and gone to tucky to assume command there. He left time about the 14th. inst. The account sard of him was in the papers showing to be in Nashville, Tenn., very sick of old fever.

ell, or Mother, good-night — my candle enting short and i must retire — —write and otten, I am afreid our communicas through Tenn. will be cut off soon—and the taker.

s through Tenn. will be cut off soon ---Yankees are playing havoc in that sec-

From your aff son&c.&c.,

A K Anselm

S. Theo. writes that he is well.

Camp Bellevue Rappahamock Station, Va., Mch. 23rd., 1862.

My dear Mother four letter of Mch. 1st. came to hand this rning. I assure you I was glad to hear from a. We left camp Carondelet on Mch. 9th. rwhole army has retreated or fallen back in Manassas - our regiment was the very it infantry that left. In the enemy made an advance and were with 2 miles of our camp when we left. Our regiment went on picket guard on the hand retreated on the 10th. -- stood picket Buil Run beyond Manassas.

On the 10th. we came through by Manassas and saw it all in flames. It was the most terrific sight I ever witnessed. Our troops burned it down -- I guess there were 40 or 50 huge buildings reduced to ashes.

We came on 2 days and then on the 12th.

guess there were 40 or 50 huge buildings reduced to ashes.
We came on 2 days and then on the 12th. struck camp here. Amongst the things stroyed by that fire was all the baggage of a most of our Army. We had sent our grage there for safe-keeping and then when a time came for us to evacuate Manassas either had to burn it or let the enemy get of course it was better to burn it, arm sure there were 20 steamhoat loads trunks and boxes of clothing &c. belongto the Army lost there. They succeeded getting all the ammunition off and arms, of the government. None of use have but die clothing now. I had 6 blankets, 3 or 4 ats, 3 or 4 pants, socks, &c. and otherings in proportion burned there, but we getting along pretty well.

I am hearty yet. I have a change of clothing in blankets enough, too. I expected when I ched up those things and sent them to massas to supply Theo, with as much as warmed and take the balance home with when I went.

I you get a map and look where the R.R. basses the Rappehannock River, you may

te wanted and take the balance home with the when I went.

If you get a map and look where the R.R. rosses the Rappahannock River you may now where camp is.

I got a letter from Theo, this morning written on the 14th, inst. He was well &c. but had not got the clothing you sent himered they are lost entirely, but summer is coming — I suppose he can get along.

We have had no snow since the 4th, of Mch. although we may have some yet. We can see plenty of it on the mountains from here on the top of the Blue Ridge.

I also got a letter from Aaron Prescott this morning — he is on furlough home. I am sorry times are getting so squally at home, but it can not be helped. If the Yankees keep on they will be in New Orleans by the time I so home. You may rest assured that I will not reenlist until I see you or go home.

I am thinking we may be detained here until after our time is out but I don't think that if we are detained that they can keep us any longer than fall anyhow.

I mailed a letter to you on the 8th. — let me know if you got it. Our mail is irregular now. This morning was the first mail we got for 2 weeks.

I am writing under considerable inconvenience so I will-close. Fourent or the can be any to the present of the convenience so I will-close.

now. This morning was the moor 2 weeks.

I am writing under considerable inconvenience so I will close. Fontenot got Joseph's letter of 14th, February this morning.

Ma, let me request you all don't get uneasy about me so soon. Easy half my letters don't go -- so you can't hear from me so often, but I will try to write punctually end to the summer.

Your aff son
A K Anselm

PS. Jacob Anselm died in the 18th. La. Reg. in Ky. A.K.A.

On the Bank of the Rappahannock, Va. April 16th, 1862.

Day before yesterday your letter of Mch. 26 came to hand, I answered the last one when on picket and am on picket again —we came our yesterday. The weather is quite mild now, although on the 7th, 8, & 9th, we had snow & cold, rain and everything else to make us suffer at night. During these cold nights I did finely — I stoke off from Camp to an old house and slept perfectly dry there.

Camp to an old house and slept perfectly dry there.

From appearances, I am not going to be able to see you in June or July. I have not seen any papers at all for some time — we cannot get them now — but I am told Congress has passed an act drafting all 12 months men in the field. It disappoints me only this way — I lose my visit to home and I wanted to reenlist in a different service and army

I am not yet certain that we are drafted but I will soon leave and I presume you will know as soon as I will or perhaps now you

know as soon as I will or perhaps now you kin know.

There are 45 of us in this company and about 150 more in our regiment so I am not alone. Capt. Pratt has not got here yet nor any of the boys but they were in Richmond some days ago. I think we will find them all in camp when we go in from picket — day after tomorrow.

I have seen several persons from home lately.—Capt. Keary's recruits came in yesterday. His company is our regiment, I saw Elisha Foreman, Mrs. Booker's two sons, Tomy Cheney and some more fellows. I saw Wm. Anderson of Holmesville in Capt. Stafford's Company in the 9th. Regiment, Silas Tear, some in Offut's Company in the 6th. Reg. &c.

When I wrote before I wrote with a pencil and franked my letter. We cannot obtain any stamps now. I have heard of the victories in Tennessee — I suppose you did, too.

My patience is almost wearied out with this pen. I can't get it to make a mark until I make 4 or 5 scratches with it. In my next, I will try to give you more satisfaction about the draft.

Well, adieu, dr. Mothar.

Well, adieu, dr. Mother Yr aff son A K Anselm

Events in the spring of 1862 were to regain for the Army some of the prestige lost by those of the preceeding winter. The Louisiana Brigade, under General Taylor, had been transferred to "Stonewall" Jackson's command in the beautiful Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, where a series of brilliant maneuvers and spectacular battles were to take place which would make the world take note, and, for that matter, were to be such an important display of military tactics as to be conscienciously studied even to this day—and particularly by the German high command prior to World War II—By historian and strategist alike.

In May, Jackson launched his campaign to rid that valley situated between the Blue Ridge and the Allegeny Mountains of its invaders and, indeed, to drive them back into Maryland and Pennsylvania, Because of its well-know marching abilities and fighting qualities, the Louisiana Brigade was consistently chosen as the pace-setter for the advance. They started, as General Taylor remarked "over 3,000 strong, neat in fresh clothing of gray with white gaiters, bands playing at the heads of their regiments, not a stræggler, but every man in his place, stepping jamitly as on parade...", and covered 26 miles the first day. Battle after battle was fought, each as victorious as the last, releasing the overjoyed valled populace from control by their northern invaders.

Camp near Port Republic Rockingham Co., Va June 16th., 1862.

Mrs. E. Anselm My dear Mother

Opportunities to send a letter seldom come since the downfall of New Orleans, but I have written every opportunity — once by Geo. Hudspeth, once by Karl Hoyt, Mr. Vanoy of Big Cane in Offur's company is going home by whom I am agoing to send this. We have had a hard time since we left Manassas, in the last 40 days we have marched upw ards of 400 miles without any exaggeration — fought 4 battles, successful in all of them — captured 3,500 prisoners & millions of dollars worth of stores.

I would state I am still amongst the living, I have been struck by one ball which was spent and did not hurt me — went through my cost & shirt and made a little sore that is now entirely healed up and the scab off, If I had time I would give you a full account of the fights & marches. The battles were fought these days — Battle of Front Royal May 23rd., Winchester May 25, New Church June 9th., Port Republic June 10th. In our company Lieut, A.G. Moore & Mr. Cohannan were killed, S. Andrus, Edmond Guidry, Jno. Hudson, Mr. ———, Rott, Macklin — some were taken prisoners, I am not

**Old Sandefur Place** 



THE OLD SANDEFUR PLACE--On the border of Avoyelles & St. Landry Parishes at Gold Dust "the Old Sandefur place", once a thriving pre-Civil War plantation, is remisicent of the way of life known to the Old Scuth. Mr. and Mrs. Richard Lailaye (Mrs. Lailaye is the former Inez Sandefur) live in a modern home on the plantation, and the old two-story brick house sits further back on the banks of the Boeuf. Ancient cisuerns and festoons of Spanish moss falling from old oaks add to the sur roundings. Mrs. Lailaye has in her possession some documents found in the old house. One is a letter writted to one Thomas Mc-Crary, Esq. by E.C., Milburn, backduring the Civil War. The other is the Amnesty oath taken by J. M. Sandefur after hostities ceased. They follow:

"Mr. T. McCrary,
"Dear Sir
"I leave tonight—I think it is best as my wife is very anxious to go. If my negroes do not leavel wish you would come over occasionally and see what they are doing — and advise them what you think best — If Mr. Fanches (?) has not left and will come and live in my house I will be very glad, or any one that you can get to stay in it that you think will do any good — I guess that the most of my negroes will go with the Yankees — You will please do all you can for me and I will be under everlasting obligations to you — I will leave my storehouse key with Andrew and for him to stay in my house — with my best wished I remain your friend.

12 o'clock P. M.

E. C., Milburn "I send you an ounce of cal-

"I send you an ounce of cal-omel, if my negroes get sick please doctor. Thanks--

"Addressed: Thomas Mc-Crary Esq. At Home."

"AMNESTYOATH
"Washington, La.
August 11, 1865
"I, J. M. SANDIFUR do
solemnly swear, in presence
of Almighty God, that I will
henceforth faithfully support,

portect, and defend the Constitution of the United States and in the union of the States thereunder; and that I will, in like manner, abide by and faithfully support all laws and proclamations which have been made during the existing rebellion with reference to the emancipation of slaves. SO HELP ME GOD.

"J. M. Sandefur "Sworn to and subscribed at Washington DC this 11 day of August, 1865, before me "Franklin Brown

"Franklin Brown 2nd Lt. 98 U.S. C. I

2nd Lt. 98 U.S. C. I
Provost Marshal
"Description:
"Age 33
"Height 5 ft. 7"
"Color of eyes Dark
"Color of hair Dark
"characteristics

"HEADQUARTERS United States forces "Washington, La. Aug 1p, 1865

"I hereby certify, that the Amnesty Oath prescribed by the Proclamation of the Pres-ident of the United States was duly administered to J. M. Sandefur of St. Landry La. by my order, this eleventh day of August 1865.

Robt. F. Atkins Lt. Co 98 U. S. C 1 Commanding. (lost)"

able to give their names.

When you don't hear from me, just think I am top up &c, Remember this --we whipped the enemy clean our every engagement, Fighting is hot & disagreeable work.

Well, Ma, I must close. I told you all the news, I must take this to Vanoy, I will ask him to call on you, Mr. Foot is agoing too-that big tall fellow I saw at Mr. King's, if you remember.

Adieu.

Yr aff son A K Anselm

The Federal retreat continued, but casual-ties were heavily inflicted on both sides. A mong them, during that illustrous campaign, was one Amos K. Anselm, eighteen, killed slightly more than a year after his first letter away from home — "Tought is my last night's sleep in St. Landry Parish."

Then, a short time later, in the hand of one of his bereaved survivors, was penned the following:

We shall meet, but we shall miss him —
There will be one vacant chair;
We shall linger to caress him
While we breathe our evening prayer.
When a year ago we gathered,
Joy was in his mild blue eye,
3 ut a golden cord is severed,
And our hopes in ruin lie.

At our fireside, sad and lonely, At our inreside, sat aim forely.
Often will the bosom swell
At remembrance of the story
How our noble Amos fell:
How he strove to bear our banner
Through the thickest of the fight,
And uphold our country's honor
In the strength of manhood's might.

We shall meet, but we shall miss him.
There will be one vacant chair;
We shall linger to caress him.
While we breathe our evening prayer.

True, they tell us wreathes of glory
Ever more will deck his brow,
But this soothes the anguish only
Sweeping o'er our heartstrings now.
Sleep today, O early failen!
In thy green and narrow bed:
Dirges from the pine and cypress
Mingle with the tears we shed.

We shall meet, but we shall miss him -There will be one vacant chair; We shall linger to caress him While we breathe our evening prayer.

Thanking you for your courtesy, 1 am Yours Sincerely, Robert D. Helmer, M.D.

# 'No Man's Land' --

# Fabled Bellevue Grant

(Staff Compiled)

A "no man's land" exists in southern St.

Landry parish, the fabled Bellevue Grant,
some 1,231 acres of land approximately three
miles southeast of Opelousas, east of Shuse-

some 1,231 acres of fand approximately three miles southeast of Opelousas, east of sumerston,
Nobody owns it but "the people," although a number of people are today claiming acreages in it and are attempting to secure title to the property from the U.S. Department of interior.

The facts of the case date back to the days when Spain owned Louisians.
On March 10, 1779, a group on residents of the area petitioned the Spanish government of allow them to cut timber in that area. Petitioners were Louis Lavergue, Charles Comeau, Joseph Bourque, Siliere Sonnier and Cyril Thibodeau.

The group set forth that they had lost a lawsuit — they did not say to whom or what property was involved — and that in consequence they had lost their right to cut wood for their use in the Bellevue area. They would have to abandon their farms, they said in their petition, unless they succeeded in obtaining a source of timber. (In those days wood was a vital necessity, it was the only fuel for cooking and heating, and farmers in a pratire area such as Bellevue had to have an available source of wood nearby or else they could not exist.)

Their petition was granted. The Crown, anxious to settle the rich prairie, was quite willing to grant timber—cutting rights so as to encourage the farmers.

CAPTAIN ETIENNE Robert dela Moran-diere, commanding the military guarrison of the Poste des Opelousas

Accordingly, the people of the Bellevue area were granted the "Bellevue Grant" of land on which they could cut timber. This right, referred to by the French speaking people as "Le Droit de Hache," emanated from King Charles IV of Spain. Baron Carondelet, governor of the territory, as representative of the crown, ordered the survery made in compliance with the grant authorized by the king.

The Louisiana Territory remained under Seatch domination from 1763 to 1803, a which time Spain granted it to France, which held it for a few weeks during which its sale to the United States was negotiated.

This portion of the "Louisiana Pigchase" -- Bellevus Grant lay just insie the purchase-was incorporated into the "Territory of Orleans," and in 1812 became the state of Louisiana.

A mumber of people have taken over tracts of land, some having fenced it and are farming or otherwise using it. A group of them have a case today pending before the linterior department seeking patents, or grants, to the land.

One of the issues on which ownership hinges is whether the king of Spain intended to reserve title to this land. Claimants contend that the king, who granted it to the people, did not keep title for the Spanish government. Thus the treaties turning over the territory could not give title to the United States, they claim, and the national-government does not own it.



FELICITE ROBIN

Her husband Charles Henry Bonneval served in the Confederate Army, and died a few days after his return home in 1866.

Madame Bonneval was the grandmother of Edmond Dupre, as her daughter Felicite married Lastie Dupre (young Lastie), son of Dr. Edmond Dupre, Young Lastie was Edmond's father.

Several other portraits in crayon done at this same time must have made by the same artist, who signed none of these sketches, Madame Bonneval told the family that he was "a teacher" - evidently a tutor who lived here at a home or a teacher who took private classes.

De la Morandler was married to Married

private classes,
De la Morandier was married to Marguerite Gradenigo, daughter of Juan Gradenigo and Marguerite Krebs,
The portrait of Ettenne dela Morandiere
II and his wife, Felicite Robin, and a child,
Marguerite, were all executed on a single



CAPTAIN ETIENNE Robert de la Moras

large sheet of paper and preserved by Madame Charles Henry Bonneval, who was born Lavinia dela Morandiere, daughter of Etienne II. Madame Bonneval lived to be very old, dying in 1932 at the age of 103, tait sketched in meticulous detail, showing the uniformed officer. This and other portaits by the same artist are in the procession of Edmond Dupre, a direct descendant of the captain.
(Daily World Photo by Deville).



EARLY TOLL FERRY on the Atchafalaya river at Meivilie. This ferry was operated by Ros Duputs, who had the franchise for ferry operation at the time. Mr. Dupus now resides in Lafayette and is a member of the firm of Parkerson & Dupuis. (Photo property of F. J. Dietlein Sr.).



CIVIL WAR DOCTOR'S KIT is owned by Mrs. S.B. Wolff of Opelousas, it's a freing thing, looking more like a woodworker's outfit than tools to use on human being kit, manufacture in 1854, was the property of the late Dr. D.L. Todd, who pract washington. It is beautifully and sturdily built, and lined with red velvet. There saws, a large one for hig bones and a smaller one for little bones. There are sufficient sizes, made just like ordinary mechanic's pliers, several of different sizes and shapes, a tourniquet with metal tighteners (rolled up at left several empty slots evidently desgned to hold scalpels and probes. (Daily World Phopeville).



SUGAR FACTORY on Augusta plantation at Barbrech, silent since 1946, stands toda relic of Old South. The plantation dates to Spanish grants. It was formerly a part of St. ter's plantation, Augusta plantation was owned and operated by August Hamilton de I seps from about 1900 to 1905. Plantation got its name from his wife, who was Aug Story, Upon August's death the plantation was operated by an investment company, his son, Hamilton delesseps, as president, Hamilton converted old syrup mill into srefinery and continued operations until 1910, augusta then went into hands of the Havestment Co., with Dr. W. D. Haas of Bunkle at the head. The Augusta sugar faceased overations in 1946. Sam Haas is now president of the Haas investment Co., owners of Augusta. Other members are W. D. Haas, Jr., Mrs. Roy Harrison and Franklin Mikell.



HOME OF A PIONEER MERCHANT of Opelousas, this charming gingerbread how on North Court was built in the late nineteenth century by Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Dardeau, their residence. They had bought a very old store that stood on the corner of North a Court, Later on the old store was torndown, and a new store built in its place - the preent Dardeau building on the corner.

The home has a central portico, to which wings were later added, making a long gallet frosted with lacy gingerbread. It is charming and thoroughly attractive old place, whice woodwork, louvered simiters, and French windows. In the interior is a lovely a jalousie opening onto the back porch.

Mrs. Herschell Roberts makes her home here at present. (Daily World Photo by Deville).

# econd Lake-Half Century of Pleasure

institution that has brought almost a natury of pleasure to outdoorsmen of ndry parish and their families and — the Opelousas Rod and Gun Clubontinues in existence today, now under une Second Lake Pleasure Club, its sichubhouse is on Secondi.ake, south-f Melville. The club name was changed 3 when it was reorganized after World

o Opelousas Rod and Gun Club was zed on April 6, 1907, at a meeting in 1988. The group adopted a motion by 88 H. Lewis as to the club name, 1988 and objectives. The purpose was id a clubhouse on grounds beside "one lakes west of Melville and on the line Opelousas Guif and Northeastern R.R." object was: "to afford to its members eir families the pleasures of hunting, and boating, and also rest and recrea-tr some conveniently accessible and

is some conveniently accessible and o spot."

e first board of directors, named at ganizational meeting, included:

j. Dossmann, John A. Heas, R. L., sws, E.T. Lewis, S.L. Hebrard, and Charleville, president; E. A. Kulledge, president; A. S. Brown, secretary, and Perrodin, treasurer.

e charter was signed April 13, 1907,

charter was signed April 13, 1907,

Charleville, E.D. Stillette, W.J. San-R. Mornhinveg, M. Vileseca, Thos. H., A.J. Bercier, F. Cliff. Allen, Leonard cks, E.T. Lewis, L.J. Dossmann, H. S., G. R. B. Christman, R. LeBourgeois, ee Garland, J. A. Hass, B. Bennett, Budd, A.L. LaCombe, J. K. K. Bastham W. Lewis, P. A. Rutledge, S.L. Hebraleon S. Hass, J. G. Lawler, R. L. sws and A. S. Brown. Witnesses were Chachere and D. F. Smith. Notary was ret. Rdwards.

Chachere and D. F. Smith. Notary was ge T. Edwards.

ge T. Edwards.

in May 20, 1907, the board approved hase of 40 acres of land from Howard as, as per a survey made by R. Holler, be per acre. They accepted the bid of A. St. Cyr at \$288 to erect a club house, are lodge, etc.; agreed to buythe lumber the club house from Hewes at \$20 per sand feet, delivered; directed the presur to have the grounds cleared, and to thase supplies necessary to complete the lings. They elected Frank Dimmick to

membership.

And the club was in business.

The only logical way to reach the club for many years was by rail, Parties would board the "OG" railroad here, be let down at the camp, and flag the train for the return home. Fish and game were plentful, and for years it was a mecca for sportsmen of the area.

Interior by

area.

Judging by the minute book, activity at the club was high until World War I, when it was not used for a time. At one of the first meetings someone proposed a rule to prohibit gambling, and the minutes reported that the motion lost, Initial dues were 75 cents per month.

No full list of the membership was includ-

per mouth.

No full list of the member ship was included in early minutes, but these members attended the first annual meeting in April 1908:

L. S. Haas, J. A. Haas, R. M. Coltrin, Adolph Jacobs, P. A. Rutledge, M. Vileseca, J. P. Saizan, J. M. Mornhinveg, J. J. Perrodin, Jos. Firnberg, Louis Hebert, T. H. Lewis, A. L. LaCombe, L. J. Dossmann, Sam Evans, J. A. Budd, L. Blenvenu, E.T. Lewis, A. J. Bercier, Frank Dimmick, Dr. R. L. Walker, S. L. Hebrard, A. S. J. Campbell, Mason McBride, L. S. Isacks, A. S. Brown, and, by proxy——

E. D. Estilette, B. Bennett, G. H. Cretin, M. L. Swords, R. Lee Garland, G. R. Baillio, H. E. Storge, R. LeBourgeois, Y. Andrepont, F. Charleville, R. L. Andrews, J. B. Clements, W. D. Lewis, R. Mornhinveg, Arthur Veltin, F. Dietlein, J. W. Lewis, J. G. Lawier, Issac Roos and E. G. Richard. The club grew and prospered. Members added in early years, most of them having bought stock of some other member, as the club was full, included: 1908, Dr. L. Daly, Oct, Durlo, S. B. Dubuisson, D.M. Fontenot; 1909, Cliff Allen, Theo. Daigle, J. W. Jordan (and the club made Gov, J. Y. Sanders an honor ary member), A. D. Steward, J. P. Trosclair, R. B. Christman, A. S. Simpson, John Ware, P. Alexis Sandoz and Willle Burr; 1910, Jesse Barnett, Henry Larcade, J. S. Lemec, F. L. Sandoz, E. T. Bercier and Sidney Amy; 1911, Dr. J. A. Shaw and Herbert Creswell 1912, Willle Ardon; 1913, August Amy, J. J. Welle Ardon; 1913, August Amy, J. J. Welle Ardon; 1913, August Amy, J. J. Lornel, Leonce Littell 1914, George Bienvenu.

in April 1911 the club had the governor and the state fish and game commission as its guests, chiefly in an effort to get help to rid the streams of water hyacinths. In July 1914 the club house was enlarged, costing \$500. In May 1916 a tornado struck the club house, the repairs costing \$50. The final meeting of the "Opelousas Rod and Gun. Club" was held July 1, 1916. A list of stockholder's as of March 10, 1917, handed us by a friend, shows the following had shares in the Opelousas Rod and Gun Club at that time, prior to its reorganization:

reorganization:

Lionel Bienvenu, Racul Leß ourgeois, J. B.
A. Stagg, M. L. Swords, Frank Dimmick,
I. R. Evans, Louis Hebert, W. J. Sandoz,
S. J. Campbell, S. L. H'ehrard, E. T.
Lewis, G. R. Baillio, R. L. Andrews, E. D.
Estilette, J. J. Perrodin, A. S. Brown, John
W. Lewis, J. M. Boegni, Paul Hosalin, Jos.
Firnberg, A. L. LaCombe, A. Moresi, H. E.
Estorge, R. Lee Garland, R. L. Walker
J. B. Clements, J. T. St. Cyr, E. B. Dubuisson, Octave Durio, R. Cliff Allen, A. D.
Stewart, L. T. Castille, R. B. Christman,
Alexis Sandoz, Sidney Amy, E. T. Bercier,
Will T. Stewart, Jno. J. Henderson, J. A.
Haas, C. W. Roy, Charles Thibodeaux, G. H.
Cretin, L. A. Guidry, George Blenvenu,
C. J. Thompson, C. P. Dunbar, Lester J.
Williams, T. H. Harris, D. L. Guilbeau,
B. A. Littell, L. L. Perrault, J. A. Budd,
Isaac F. Litton, Robert Sandox, L. A. Fontenot, C. A. Emory, B. W. Clopton, A. J.
Richard, S. W. Dunbar and L. G. Hicks.
That was a total of 60 members.
REORGANIZED
The "Second Lake Plessure Club", was reorganization: Lionel Bienvenu, Raoul LeBourgeois, J.B.

That was a total of 60 members.

REORGANIZED
The "Second Lake Pleasure Club" was organized Feb. 21, 1918, during a meeting at the LaCombe Hotel, with the following charter members present:
H. E. Estorge, L. Bienvenu, J. A. Budd, George Bienvenu, S.R. Garbo, J. B. Clements, G. H. Cretin, C. P. Dunbar, Frank Dimmick, John Mornhinveg, A. L. Dejean, E. B. Dubulsson, J. R. Evans, R. L. Garland and W. T. Stewart.
Dimmick was named president, Lionel

Dimmick was named president, Lionel Bienvenu, vice-president, and J. A. Durio, secretary-treasurer.

The club grew during the ensuing few years, in 1920 the membership limit was increased to 65. Officers elected in July 1920

were Frank Dimmick, president; Lionel Bienvenu, vice-president, and Edwin Stags, secretary-treasurer.

Officers elected in 1921; Armand L. Dejean Dimmick and J.A. Durio, who served through June 1924. The club then elected Dejean, Dimmick and A.J. Bercier Jr., and continued them in office until july 1932.

In 1926 the club was enlarged to a maximum of 75 members.

The depression must have been tough on secretary-treasurers, for in 1932 Edwin Stags, elected that year to the office, directed this letter to Archie Dunbar, president:

"I hereby tender you my resignation as Secretary and Treasurer of the Second Lake Pleasure Club, as I do not care to officiate further with the messed up affairs of this club."

The club cominued in existence, however, asthough, activity, daindied has credually.

The club continued in existence, however The club cominued in existence, however, although activity dwindled, but gradually picked up through the years. Membership had declined, and in 1939 the club voted an "active member" setup whereby by the payment at that time of a fee the member

"active member" setup whereby by the payment at that time of a fee the member became an ownership stockholder.

Through the years many of these have passed away, leaving at this writing only seven. They actually own the club. The membership limit, including the active and the associate members, is now 50, and the club is full with a waiting list.

But as those active members dwindle one man —— the longest lived —— will end up owning the club. The seven such members are A.V. Pavy, Frank Trosciair, Lawrence Thistlethwaite, Vincem Savoy, LeoLaFleur, and L. Austin Fontenot Sr., of Opelousas, and Kenneth Reed of Mamou, Pavy is president, LaFleur is vice-president and George Galennie is presently secretary-treasurer.

For many years the "OG" railroad was the only convenient way to reach the club, house, roads being what they were. Later, the OG could still be used but its schedule became erratic, and the best way to reach Second Lake was by car to Bayou Petite Prairie, at the Atchafalaya river leves, and by host to the lake, although it could be reached in dry weather by driving through the woods.

An oll company some years ago built a road to a well near the club house, and to

woods.

An oil company some years ago built a
dt to a well near the club house, and it
readily accessible by automobile now.



Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF LOUISIANA. District Court St. Landry No. 5233. Philip Carroll.

Y virtue of a writ of alias fi. fa., is sued in the above entitled suit, by the District tt, in and for the Parish of St. Landry, to me directed, will be exposed to Public to me directed, will be exposed to Public for Cash, at the Court House of this Parson Szurday the fifth day of February 53, commencing at the hour of 11 o'clock, M., and from day to day if necessary, all right, title, interest and demand of Philiprotol in and to the following property, sei: I to satisfy said writ, to wit:

The part of a House and Let of ground sitted in the Town of Opelouses, on the Corner Court street and Landry street, formerly cupied by Lewis and Abraham Andrus as there.

HARRISON ROGERS, Sheriff.

HARRISON ROGERS, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office St. Landry, January 1st. 1852.

Notice to the Public.

ton, wishing to close, their beames in town, and discove the partnership and their barress to the partnership and their barress took of Goods at cost but my far cash. ly for cash. Persons indebted to them are requeste to

one and scale in the shortest delay.
GOLDMAN & KAUFMAN
Washington, 11th Dec 1852—1y

CHARLES HENRY BONNEVAL was an Opelousas veteran of the Confederate Army whose untimely death came just a few days after he had returned home in 1866 from the war. This excellent crayon portrait, done in meticulous detail, is owned by Edmond Dupre, a descendant. His wife was Lavinia de la Morandiere, daughter of Etienne de la Morandiere II, who lived to be very old, dying in 1932 at the age of 103, Bonneval was the grandfather of Edmond Dupre and the ancestor of many other residents of St. Landry parish. His daughter Felicite married Lastie Dupre, son of Dr. Edmond Dupre and not the earlier Lastie Dupre who was extremely wealthy, and Lastie was the father of Edmond Dupre. The artist who made this and several other portraits of the family was "a teacher," Madame Bonneval told her family-probably a tutor who lived her for a time or a teacher who gave private classes. (Daily World Photo by Deville).

#### NOTICE

THE undersigned having received his commission as a Public Auctioneer, for this Parish, offers his services to the public and to

He takes the opportunity to offer to all administrators of successions who shall employ him as Auctioneer, to make for them, without extra charges all the necessary tableaux to render their accounts.

ROBERT BENGUEREL.

Opelousas, February 7th 1852-1y

St. Landry No. 5233 Philip Carroll.

Philip Farroll. No. 5233

Ny virtue of a writ of alias fi. fa., issued in the above entitled suit, by the District Conit, in and for the Parish of St. Landry, and to ne directed, will be exposed to Public Sale for Cash, at the Court House of this Parish, on Saturday the fifth day of February 1853, commencing at the hour of 11 o'cluck, A. M., and from day to day if necessary, all the right, title, interest and demand of Philip Carroll in and to the following property, seitsed to satisfy said writ, to wit:

The part of a House and Lot of ground situated in the Town of Opelousas, on the Corner of Court effect and Landry street, formerly occupied by Lewis and Abraham Andrea as a store.

HARRISON ROGERS, Sherif. Sheriff's Office St. Landry, January 1st. 1852.



THAT THE The Dean and Faculty of

THE MEW-ORLEAMS SCHOOL OF MEDICINE. - In the Estate of Louisiana. United States of America

Tempiana Matthew P. Vernon.

And have found him duly qualified and capable to Science and Art of Medicine in all its branch Doctor of Medicine consect the terminen seal of the School to be hereinter afficient dated the Thirty First day of March-the General Secret on thousand light hundred and Six Ty

A. F. Filmer, W. Prof Throng & Pract Med



DR. MATTHEW PARK VERNON, great-grandfather of Publisher Matthew P. Vernon of the Eunice News -- the only other newspaper published today in St. Landry Parish -- and grandfather of Mrs. Bessie V. Fairley of the Opelousas High School faculty, and a native of old Imperial St. Landry Parish, was a member of the first graduating class of the New Orleans School of Medicine. Publisher Vernon of Eunice is the fifth in direct line to bear his name. Dr. Vernon's diploma, making him a Doctor of Medicine, is shown above. School was founded May 1856. Dr. Vernon was graduated March 29, 1860. The diploma is huge, measuring 16 x 22 inches. The Vernon family were pioneer settlers in the northern St. Landry and southern Avoyelles parish areas, and the family plantation near Bola is still operated by them.

#### EARLY NEWSPAPERS (Continued from Page 204)

JAN. 21 --- Elbert Gantt was named parish tax collector by the police jury, vice Franklin B. Reeves, deceased.
The auction of slaves was a lively business in Opelousas at this time. We counted on the front page of The Courier of Jan. 28, 1854, a total of eight sales advertised, for a total of 108 slaves.
"Where is the railroad?" walled The

a total of 108 slaves.
"Where is that railroad?" wailed The
Courter of that date. The warehouses at
Washington were completely overwhelmed
with produce and the water was so low no
stea. boat could get within 40 miles of the
town.

stea. boat could get within 40 miles of the town.

FSB. 11, 1854 --- Navigation at last opened up and the steamboat Sarah Gordon made it to Washington via Bayou Plaquemine. There were to be five boats in the Washington-New Orleans trade that sammer, the others being the Rock Eyer. Alice W. Glaze, Sydonla, and "the faithful Opelousas." The captains, respectively, were O. Hinckley, Gustave Louallier, Capt. Johnson, Capt. Davis and Capt. Neal.

aillier, Capt. Johnson, Capt. Davis and Capt. Neal.

The Courier lauded a bill introduced into the legislature by Sen. B. A. Martel of St. Landry, calling for removal of all obstructions in the Atchafalaya river, including those at the mouth of Bayou Courtableau. FEB. 18, 1854 --- The Courier backed a bill before the legislature establishing statewide yellow fever quarantine laws.

FEB. 25, 1854 --- The Town of Washington, through a notice inserted by S. D. Allis, president of the board, and William H. Bassett, clerk, publicly thanked the entire countryside for the great assistance rendered during the terrible yellow fever epidemic of the previous year.

The population of Louisiana at that time was reported as 22,253, of which 10,140 were white, 1,242 were free colored, and 10,871 were slaves.

was reported white, 1,242 were free control was reported at the control was rapidly approaching Opelousas, aithough residents had not subscribed well to the stock, \$5,000 being needed from St. Landry. "In a few months," said The Courier, "we hope to hear from New Orleans in a few minutes,"

hope to hear from New Orleans in a rewminutes."

MARCH 25, 1854 --- The Courier called upon Opelousas residents to give more support to their small fire company, and to reorganize it, and deplored the fact that the "working class" made up the company, with virtually no property owners belonging.

APRIL 8, 1854 --- Charles Thompson was re-elected Opelousas constable by a large majority. Other candidates: Eugene Bercier, Francois Sansat, Don Louis Lejeune and william Mason. Elected to the Opelousas town council were Andrew Meynler, A. M. Perrault, Michael Mussand, Simo? Richard, Charles N. Baler, C. Mornhinveg and C. Hollier.

Or. Vo
St. Lar of that horse behin.
He was tors him pon portion overtook him and 'made overtook him and 'made adoctor,' The Courier reported, is a married man with several children.

him pon. ... adoctor, The Courier reported, is ... married man with several children.

APRIL 22, 1854 - F. ... divertisements in The Opelousas Courl. ... see people were engaged in these pursuits at the time: Robert Benguerel, a public auctioneer, K! & Hawkins were selling out their mercantile business; J. L. Couret was buying wool and hides, and wax and tallow as well; A. Garrigues was parish clerk; Desbrest & Taylor had opened a new store on Main st. between Grolee and north. .. J. B. David was sheriff and tax collector ... Charles Thompson's light bay American mare had strayed. Evte. Debaillon was also a public auctioneer ... And he was to auction off the Rail Road Hotel, located at at Main and Bellevue, through the block to Union (where J. B. Sandoz statistics of the second statistics of the second statistics of the second statistics and second sec

Marie Clementire, daughter of Mr. Vallero Roy and Diving Hollier Roy, died . . . The plantation of the late Leandre Bourque was to be auctioned, along with a tract of wood land and two other separate tracts of land, it slaves, 10 gentle Creole horses and a large number of cattle and plantation tools N. Quatrevaux announced that as he had a long lease on the Rail Road Hotel, being offered for sale by its owner, he would continue to operate the establishment . . T. Lastrapes & Co. announced arrival of a large assortment of dry goods. They also had on hand ready made clothing, shoes, boots and hats for gentlemen, Listades, Lowell and Virginia Cotton, hardware, ploughs, "all kind of suitable goods for planters," saddlery, harness for buggy and carriage . . . Mrs. Renaud (born Traber) announced plans for her BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies, to begin its term of 10.1/2 months in November. Rates for the earn, boarding, \$100; nution \$48; lower classes \$40; states, pencils paper, pens, ink, \$6; washing \$20; music, by the month, \$6; courses offered to include memory exercises, writing, reading, grammer and the exercises of style, French, English, arithmetic and bookkeeping, geography and the use of the globes, sacred history, mythology, ancient history, history of the Middle Ages, history of the United States, elementary ideas of philosophy, "chimistry" and natural history, all kinds of needlework and embroidery, music, plano and singing. The uniform was a straw hat with winter ribbon and, for winter, a grey merino dress trimmed with black velvet, and, summer, a rose coloured dress and a table kinfe, one tumbler . . . . Jesse Hutchings advertised; "Notice ——All those indebted to the undersigned are invited to come and settle with him immediately, if they wish to avoid costs. He has need of all the money that is owed him to answer to his own engagements." . . C. Medicis had just returned from New Orleans with a full stock of all kinds of goods . . . J. P. Tucker was distributor here for the new Leavitt's portable

"GOOD NEWS" trumpeted the Courier of April 22, 1854: "On Thursday of last week 200,000 pounds of rails were landed at Wash-ington, fin this parish, by steamer Fuselier, belonging to the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad Company, Goods"

Also:
"IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE! WAR! WAR!
"IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE! WAR! WAR! Also:

"IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE! WAR! WAR!

WAR! --- War has beenformally declared by both England and France, and actual hostilities commenced .- Fifty thousand Russians had crossed the Danube at three points .-- At Oltenitza there was a most desperate conflict in which the Russians were repulsed with a loss of 3,000 men .- Russia was making immense preparations for defence in the Baltic. The Czar was assisting in person, The rupture between Turkey and Greece is complete. .- In Italy, the Duke of Property of the Czar was assisting and the same agreed by the time as the same assassinated. .- There had been agreed by the time been laid from New Orleans across the "Floating Prairie" (marsh) almost to Bayou Lafourche. .- Three steamboats now served the area, the Red River, Alice W. Glaze and Sydonla. .- The war in Europe was now in a stage of negotiations .- MAY 13. 1854 -- New police jurors el-

Three steamboats now served the airs, we Red River, Alice W. Glaze and Sydonia...
The war in Europe was now in a stage of negotiations...
MAY 13, 1854 -- New police jurors elected were: Joel H. Sandoz, Solomon B. Harman, F. C. Devilliers, Mark W. Harwell, Charles Bouroue, J. Hardy Huffpower, Andone B. Carte, Simeon Fontenot, Elbert Gant an James M. Thompson.

'AY 27, 185. -- An "Opelousas creole," Joan Spense, Daguerrectype artist, was due for a visit, a "igh light, and The Courier recommended patrionizing "one of our own," The state House and Senste directed, and Gov. P. O. Hebert signed the order, that the state engineer layout a road from Opelousas to a point on the Mississippi river near Baton Rouge.

JUNE 3, 1854 -- A w rehouse and grocery at Barre's Landing (Port Barre) was established by L.A. Deskin and Alfred Louallier. Dr. Pilate, dentist, established himself permanently here. The steamboat packet Red River resumed plying regularity from Washington to New Orieans. The Courier editorialized that the Opelousas markethouse was supplying insufficient meat of the worst quality at the high rates of 10 "and sometimes 12" cents a pound, and lashed the town council for not improving the situation. In Burope, Bngland and France were fighting Russia. Stanislas Garrigues opened a new general store in Opelousas.

JUNE 10, 1854 -- The Widow Valery Roy of "near Opelousas' advertised a runaway slave, and B.F. prewett of Mallet's Woods, St. Landry, a stray horse. Reward for the salve was \$10. Jesse Hayes of the Bagle Hotel in opelousas had just employed a "go d French Cook." Eugene Wartelle became state receiver of public monies, vice Henry L. Garland, "Esgr." Arsonists in

Washington, in their sixth attempt, destroyed by sfire the Mayo. & Posey drug store in Washington, the building being owned by Edmond Richard. Apparently the culprits were Richard's enemies. The Opelousas council set a ceiling of 7 cents on meat sold at the market.

JUNE 17, 1854 - Some 200 St. Landry citizens went to New Orleans and travelled in the "splendid and commodious cars of the Opelousas Railroad Co." from Algiers to Bayou des Allemands, 32 miles, averaging 32 m.p.h. Bell-Chaney Springs resort, operated by Masrs. Daigle & Beauchamp, reopened.

Bayou dee Allemands, 32 miles, averaging 32 m.p.h. Bell-Chaney Springs resort, operated by Missre. Daigle & Beauchamp, reopended.

JUNG 24, 1954 — The only steamboat then serving the area, from New Orleans to Washington, the Alice W. Glaze, suffered an accident coming down Bayou Plaquemine, at Devil's Elbow, took on water, and damaged much of the cargo, including most off he Courier's printing paper. The packet Opel-usas was to replace her. A petition demanded that the police jury improve the Opelousas-Washington road, and a special jury session was called. JULY 1, 1854 — A contract was to be let by the state engineer July 22 for improvement of Bayou Courtableau and the Atchafalaya river, by a levee on the south bank of the bayou and channel clearing in the river. Genin & Potret had a big sale at their store. JULY 8, 1854 — Fire destroyed the stables at Bell-Cheney Springs resort, including two wasgonloads of provisions, totaling \$2,000 but the owners were to carry on. The editor of The Courier, having heard, along with the citizanry, that the teaching of the English language was being neglected at the Franklin Institution in Opelousas, went out to a public demonstration of the students' skill. He was gratified to find that although it was hot, and although about four-fifths of the English classes were comp.sed of 'luvenile Creoles' of 10 to 14 years of age whose native tongue was French, they did well and reflected credit on Principal Valade and Mr. Hoare, the English teacher. Prizes were won by in order English, Alphonse Kennison, Alcee Dupre, Thomas Mornhinveg and William Carpenter: dictation, Alphonse Kennison, Bugene Quatrevaus and G. Melancur; spelling, Joseph Richard and Edward Pilate: Recitation, Edward Pilate: Recitation of Health Prizes were listed only on the French (tronf) page of the Courier. There was trouble adocting between squads of pa

seven squads of patrols of citizens be created to pair of the streets was defeated. George Luther notified that he was to reopen his day and boarding school in Washington on Aug. 1, JULY 15, 1854 — A huge public sale of the plantation of Adelise Nerault, deceased widow of Joseph B. Castille, was to be held July 20, including '33 likely slaves'', a sugar house, and much property. Runaway negroes, hiding in woods around Opelousas, were making serious depredations and had killed negroes on several plantations, including that of P. J. Pavy on Bayou Derbonne S. Wikoff. Cholers had struck two plantations near Thibodeau, Elbert Gantt was elected president of the police jury. Nicholas Amy, 50 died.

JULY 22, 1854 — The Russians were beaten at the Battle of Silistria, and were in retreat. The police jury fixed their per diem pay at \$3.50. It also rescinded its hounty for "wolf and tiger scalps."

JULY 29, 1854 — The Courier urged Opelousas residents to contribute to the Washington Monument, now at a height of 160 feet. The "liberal citizens of Lower Bayou Boeul" raised "the very handsome sum of FIFTEEN DOLLARS" for the mamment at a July 4th picnic, A huge public sale of the plantation estate of the late Jacques Leopole Rocquet, in Prafrie Laurent of this parish, was announced by Sheriff Jean Bie, David, including 3,090 arpents of land with sugar crop 62 slaves, and the full plantation equipment.

AUG, 5, 1854 — The telegraph line was rapidly approaching Opelousas, and The Courier urged residents to come forth and buy enough stock, handled here by B A. Martel, Esq., to insure opening a local office. Opelousas streets were described as "almost impassable," and the council was begged to remedy the simuation. One Noel announced that he had bough as "Herse" and waild "undertake burtiale". The packet Alice W. Glaze was leaving Washington for New Orleans every Sunday marting. AUG, 12, 1854. — "Professional cards in The Courier of this date included: Franklin Institution (formerly Mr. Ch. Thieneman's) T. Valade, principal, andM

William Mouton, J. H. Sandoz; public James Reed, George Rainer & A. (house and sign painter and paper he Hector Launey; bricklayer & Jobber V. Chachere; painters and glaziers, isidoxe Hollier.

The police jury, after receiving a perition, appropriated \$1,000 to make able the Opelousas - Washington roanamed as commissioners to take bids mon B. Harman, Dr. M. Campbell and Andrus. The jury also forbid any slave to parmit any of his slaves to bear a mark or brank other than the owner's a same to hold true of any animals owner \$25.

same to hold true of any animals owned \$25.

AUG. 19 1854--With a great happine, a sense of "I told you so" The Courie nounced that the New Orleans, Red Riv. Texas Telegraph Line had not only re Opelousas-as they had recently initheir readers it would-but that the "wire" was in operation in the telegrafice. A crowd assembled and at "a signal" Mr. Chute, the line's promote nounced that he had communications offices already established in "Washir Cheneyville, Alexandria, Natching Shreveport, &c." The first piece of news the wire, addressed to The Courier some of the returns of an election for a sociate supreme court justice from the courier to the courier of the courier some of the returns of an election for a sociate supreme court justice from the courier of the courier some of the returns of an election for a sociate supreme court justice from the courier of the courier some of the courier some of the returns of an election for a sociate supreme court justice from the courier of the courier some of the courier some of the courier some of the returns of an election for a sociate supreme court justice from the courier some of the courier some of the courier some of the courier some of the returns of an election for a sociate supreme court justice from the courier some of the courier some Some or the returns of an election for a sociate supreme court justice from r District. The Courier reported sadi for want of financial support in Wash the line was in danger of closing its

there.
AUG. 26, 1804-Lightning struck and one of "the best and finest subjects," a ron the plantation of Dr. George Hill, w group of them were "busily engaged in ing cord wood."

Frightening rumors were reporte

on the plantation of Dr. George Hill, wing group of them were "busily engaged in ming cord wood."

Frightening rumors were reported work on the Opelousas railroad had ce The Thibodaux Minerva reported officith that all works had ceased except that het Lafourche and Algiers. Residents of The datus, by a two-hour walk could go by ridding the control of the work and the work at the work of the work at the work of the work at the work at the work at the work of the work at the wore work at the wor

widow gets a new mate.

SEPT. 23, 1854 -- P.T. Barnum was bring his famous menagerle, wax statuts and General Tom Thumb to Washington a one-day grand showing. The parade we led by eight elephants drawing the me ster Hindoo car. Heavy daily rains he made the roads "awfully" had", swept as bridges, and are ruining the crops. "Richat a negro-man well know in our town, the prefet of Mr. Landry Hollier," was founded in the field of Louis Prudhomme, an appare suicide. Building and repair of roads a bridges, taxes and their collection, and pipers continued to be the chief business of police jury.

bridges, taxes and their collection, and paupers continued to be the chief business of the police jury.

SEPT. 30, 1854 -- After several deaths in Washington it was generally felt that yellow fever exists there, although The Courier refused to state so positiviely, as it would provoke a "newspaper discussion" of me fruit. An anonymous letter writer took to task the council of the Town of Washington for establishing a quarantine against people coming from Opelousas, acting on a rumor that there was yellow fever here. He charged they acted from "an abundance of precaution," as it was well knownthat in the past every single case of yellow fever in this area was traced to Washington as the origin. A "distinguished portrait painter" from New Orleans, Octave Adorci, was in Opelousas, and The Courier editors, having seen his works, highly recommended him. A telegraphic dispatch from Washington, at pressitime, reported that doctors there saidyellow fever did exist in the town and it was useless longar to hide the fact. The police jury approved the laying out of a road from Ville Platte to Bayou Nezpique and ordered \$50 peptid jonathan Harris, the surveyor. McHenry Husband advertised that he has a set of fine hounds "for rumaway negroes" in his (Continued on page 223)

(Continued on page 223)

#### ARLY NEWSPAPERS Continued from Page 222)

Continued from Page 222)
ossession, available at any time.
OCT. 7, 4954 -- Opelousas authorities esablished a quarantine against persons comaces infected with yellow fever. Dr. Thomas
. Cooke of Washington wrote a long, detaild letter contesting a previous letter in The
ourier that he had denied existence of yellow
ever there in 1853 and that this year he had
alled some cases of illness yellow fever
then they were not. In the latter case he
aid that some illnesses--and he named patms--were strongly similar to the disease

and that some illnesses—and he named parmts—were strongly similar to the disease
it that in many cases it is hard to tell
ellow fever from "billious" fever. He also
ad letters signed by seven other people
scking him up, Wm. Offutt, Cyrus Thompon, S. D. Allis, John Lyons, Wm. S. Reed,
M. Anderson and R. B. Hardesty,
OCT. 14, 1854—Washington citizens voted
two to one to outlaw retailing of spirituous
luors by the drink, and the St. Landry police
ry was expected to put the question to the
arish in January, by wards. Boartight &
wayze began sugar-making the previous
unday, and other planters are about ready to
art. Dr. B. J. Salle's wrote a long letter,
companied by two others, taking issue with
r. Cooke's letter on yellow fever (someody evidently is lying).
OCT. 21, 1854—Thoo stingingly abusive
tters from Washington residents Cryus
hompson and S. D. Allis were published reltive to the argument between the doctors.
It's letter on pred Courter on well.
It's letter on pred Courter on well.

CCT. 21, 1834-"Two stingingly abusive teers from Washington residents Cryus hompson and S. D. Allis were published relive to the argument between the doctors. Itis letter hopped on The Courier, as well. he Courièr editors commented that they ere publishing them because Dr. Salles ade a severe attack on the pair's reputions, but that in the future no such letters and the severe attack on the pair's reputions, but that in the future no such letters are as an experience of the severe attack on the pair's reputions, but that in the future no such letters and the severe again be published. Further, they seded no lessons in public journalism from lite. The steamship Arctic bound from Iverpool to New York ran into a boat and ank, losing all but 31 of the 431 passengers and crewmen. Among the last seen on deck the ship was J. Cook of Opelousas, and Theourier hoped he was in one of the five boats sunched, only one being found, and will be tecked up. "Only 39 persons were present at Sunday at the Catholic Church at Opelausas, Reason: Most of our population have AMOCSED, on account of yellow fever." here was great loy at Thibodeaux: The pelousas railway has been completed from legiers to Bayou Lafourchel OCT. 28, 1854--An "awful murder" was ommitted on Bayou Courtableau near Bayou 2arbonne. According to an affidavit made lefore Justice of the Peace Guy H. Bell sq., the body of a man named Maxville Zenon, alias Mac Laplante, was found floating, the body of a man named Maxville Zenon, alias Mac Laplante, was found floating, the body of a man findavit made lefortal, Yellow fever was epidemic in Franknam and Bayou Sara. The contract for the pelousas railroad from Berwick's Bay to ashington was definitely signed. Abroad, he battle of Sebastopol had been fought, ecording to telegraphed word, the Russians resulted to suprender their shattered armured.

oner, the French and English 10,000 killed, he city was razed but the Russians reused to surrender their shattered army, NOV, 4, 1854-Robert Benguerel of Opeluses was named by the president Register of the Land Office at Opelousas, relacing James C. Fitzgerald, deceased, Aliost everybody had fled Opelousas and the chools were closed due to the "yellow ack". Justice Bell heard testimony in the fenon murder and bound the three defendances over to the district court. The Courier sported with wonderment that a young renchman was experimenting with transfuting the voice by wire, and predicted that as will eventually replace the telegraph. afayette was trying to get a telegraph into their town.

NOV. 11, 1854 -- The Courier gave public ommendation to the police jury for the splendid road" now going from Opelousas of Washington: Nore than 40 feet wide with atches three feet wide and as deep. Two lore yellow fever deaths in Opelousas; frost se sagerly awaited. Lt. Gov. W. W. Farmer led in New Orleans of yellow fever.

NOV. 18, 1854--Frost visited Opelousas fonday and Tuesday. Said The Courier: Goodl We now invite all the Opelousas SSSRTRSRS to come back to their homes, sthere is no more danger now for them. Come one, come all, and in a hurryl But istrict court was adjourned from Monday on the first Monday in December.

The Opelousas railroad, now complete from Algiers to Bayou Lafourche, four miles from Thibodeaux, was doing as much as 163 a day in passenger and freight busness! The Opelousas railroad, now complete from dolern would be sold in town, Abner B. Mc-lelland and Miss Emma L. Andrus were married.

NOV. 25, 1854-The public school of this the French and English 10,000 killed.
ty was razed but the Russians re-

NOV. 25, 1854-The public school of this ard has been reopened, under direction of or. Spencer, and children of the ward will admitted on application to one of the dirtors. Although citizens in Washington voted to 23 to outlaw the selling of liquor there the drink, the Washington correspondent inton, reported that "friends of these pop-

war resorts (bars) have prevailed on our very accommodating town council to pronounce the election illegal and have the race run over, strange proceeding, indeed. ."
Dubuisson & Stagg opened a store in Washington. Abroad, the Russians won a huge battle at Balaklava, the British and French suffering huge casualties.

battle at Balaklava, the British and French suffering huge casualties.

DEC. 2, 1854—Wm. A. Moriarty was a new public crier in Opelousas. With this issue The Courier was two years old. The sugar being made this season around Opelousas was of excellent quality. Tomorrow, Sunday, a mile race of untried creole ponies was scheduled at F. Pitre's Track. The steamer New Era was shipwrecked off the New Jersey coast with a terrible death toil of 275 persons.

DEC. 9, 1854—Opelousas voted wet in the election. That is, the citizenry voted 55 for and only 34 against continuing to license sale by the drink of liquor in the town. And the police jury called a parishwide election on the issue for Dec. 26, to determine whether each of the wards wished to outlaw sale of liquor by the drink (or in quantities less than a gallon). Lastic Dupre advertised that if persons owing him money did not come forward and settle up by April, 1855, he was going to sue.

DEC. 16, 1854—Harrison Young, "a young man of fine appearance," was found guilty in district court of horse stealing and will be sent to the state prison at Baton Rouge. Abroad, the Allies continued the siege at Sebastophel and were getting ready for an assault.

DEC. 23, 1854—"GOOD NEWS, TRE-

bastophel and were getting ready for an assault.

DEC. 23. 1854 -- "GOOD NEWS, TRE-MENDOUS NEWS," headlined The Courier. A telegraphic dispatch from St. Martin-ville at press time reported that "Messrs, Cade, Baker and Mouton have left for New Orleans to sign the contract for our rail-road." Opelousas was now connected by telegraph, with Vermilionville (L. fasyette) and St. Martinville, and will be soon with New Iberia and Franklin, and with, New Orleans before long. Joseph Escoubes was convicted of the murder of Max, L. aplante and given a life term, auctioneer Evte, DeB aillon advertised the forthcoming sale of the huge plantations of P. J. Pavy on Bayou Courtableau, five miles from Washington, known as Valansart's Plantation, also on Courtableau. The Pavy place measured 1,329 acres of land, has a sugar house, purgery, &c., a steam mill and bagasse burner, an excellent home, negro cabins, stables, corn cribs, &c., and enough seed cane for next year's crop.

The other plantation measured 580 acres

&c., and enough seed cane for next year's crop.

The other plantation measured 580 acres, with about the same equipment. The sale would include 65 slaves, mules, horses, oxen, milk cows and horned cattle, fodder, and much other property including household furnishings.

DEC. 30, 1854—The Courier wished their readers a Happy New Year, "and at the same time we would like to see them in our office with their pockets full of rocks to pay their subscriptions and advertisings." The Courier also reported: "Christmas was joyously celebrated in Opelousas, in a single house, so we were told, \$118 worth of champagne was destroyed and about 50,000 crackers fired. Any more wine or crackers left for Monday next?" Returns on the parishwide liquor election were not yet in, but it tied 16-16 at Grand Coteau, continuing to license rettal sales carried in Plaquemine but was voted down in Mallet Woods. Abroad, Austria had at last joined England and France in the war with Russia, Marriages of the week included those of Maximilian Kennison and Miss Emilie Genin, and Theodore Chachere and Miss Clementine Benguerel.

JAN, 6, 1855—Liquor license election

Benguerel,

JAN, 6, 1855-Liquor license election
returns still not available. The telegraph
office at Vermilionville (Lafayette) was
closed due to lack of patronage, Abroad,
Omar Pacha, with 40,000 Turkish troops,
was embarking for the Crimea, The ninth
ward elected Simeon Fontenot to the police

ward elected Simeon Fontenor to the party jury.

JAN. 13, 1855—Members of the Opelousas town council at this time were Simon Richard, president, and C. N. Baler, C. Hollier Jr., A. Meynier, C. Mornhinvez, M. Mussand and A. M. Perrault, Aboard, in the Crimean War, the siege at Sevastopol continued, with great sickness among he troops and with terrible weather hampering action. The St. Landry parish police jury's anticipated budget for the year was \$37,145.26, and taxes will be levied accordingly.

\$37, 145,26, and taxes will be levied accordingly.

JAN. 20, 1855—The oldest son of Joseph B. Andrus Esq. of Plaquemine Brulee, 17 years of age, was pitched from his horse when it stumbled while driving a parcel of hogs. The animal rolled over the youth and he died within two hours. Election returns showed the following places voted for keeping the retail sale of liquor: Washington (40-10), Grand Coteau (16-16, tied), Faquetaique (21-0). Chataignier (18-0), Ville Platte (17-0), Pine Woods (12-3), Old Grand Prairie (13-0), Plaisance (26-0). The following voted against: Mallet (0-3), Bayou Chicot (21-33), Mountville (4-10) and Mamouth (1-8). In New Orleans, the celebrated horse LeComte continued to burn up the race track.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO in Opelousas

ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO in Opelous as the dentist was Dr. Pilate. "Call on him if you want a perfect job done on your teeth," editorialized The Opelousas Courier.

## LOOKING BACK

A daily flashback to St. Landry Parish news of 100, 50 and 25 years ago will be henceforth a regular feature of the Daily World.

The task of going through the ancient newspapers was too time-consuming and voluminous for this work.

The Daily World has files on microfilm of the complete available newspapers of Opelousas from Vol. 1, No. 1 of the Opelousas Courier, Dec. 11, 1852, to date. The files and microfilm viewer are available at the office and readers wishing to check any material, do any research, or otherwise use them are welcome to do so at any time during business hours.

--- THE EDITORS.

Police Jury . Special meeting the 6" Octaber 1837.

Resolved, That the prepart of the Summipioners appoints Jam the Parishes of the Mary - Stillarten Sufayette and St. Lawrey - Stillarten Sufayette and St. Lawrey to examine the Bayou plaguemina in the Parish of observable and to into the Same more to prevent the antioner of despersion therein and to improve the municipation thereof water all I stational the 39 the deplacement 1327! De and the summe is adopted in extense.

Also Wed That George Ming Esquire Parsisant of this Juny. As and has is hereby authorized and one our with his bass cities if in your most in behalf of this Juny. You such number of shares in the Plagueroriers . Navigation Company, in proportion to the state Sax pad by this Parish as well amount to the Sotal capital estock of sale company, inited in the same proportion among the Parishes of May I Murtin and Safayatlas on

Resolved That Mepinus André Senault and Joseph André Senault and Joseph Andres to magnetate a loan, to an empowered to magnetate a loan, to an emount sufficient to pay the shares that this Parish may be entitled to have in the Playuemine Navigation Company, — the James of the parish being hereby pleased for the reimbursement of such loan, and the mount there abtained to be paid over to the Novectors of the Land.

Resolved That Mepieurs Sparger olling. Mason Neroult; and Higher to Mittelfs be and they are hereby or amount and appainted the broxies of this sury to wate for direction of the polaquemin traingation bompany, at the meeting of the strathholders of said company to be held at d'Mastiniville the 9th Delator Instant.

Resolved, That this Juny as stockholders in the said Navigation Company. As amsent and after, and branch amparers.
He Niverton of said company, to waive and dispense with the powerious of the act of 32° March 1827, as martined in the report of the amount of the grant of the same.

Resolved That Mepium George King Andrie Nexault, and Stephen 10. Wikafil bo and they are builty appoints in behalf of this fury to meet such persons as may be afron printed by the Parisths of Fellowy - I Harter and chapyates for the free for of diagrams that amendments to the let of 22 March 1887 as are mentioned in the report aforesaid of 29. Teptember 1887

Atrue copy Jut Jusy et Bell black of the

PARTICIPATION in the projected Plaquentine Navigation Company by the St. Landry Parish Police Jury was voted by this resolution adopted Oct. 6, 1827, some 128 years ago. The company was being formed with representation from St. Marry, St. Marrice Lafayette and St. Landry parishes to devise means to keep driftwood from the entrance of the bayou at the Mississippi river, and to improve the bayou channel. Guy H. Bell, clerk of the jury, had a fine handwriting; this is reduced only 25 per cent in size.

AN ANCIENT road controllating to 1811 that may be of the first — and undoubted is — of its kind was found the file in the office of the St. Land clerk of court by Herbert Castille, abstracter here.

The contract was awarded on, William B. Jackson of the Terrory of Orleans, to trace a open a public road between B at Rouge and Opelousas. Jackson section to be laid out was frought of the bouse of Charley Barre the Bayou Courtableau to Bar Rouge by the shortest and higher route."

It specified certain bayou crossified and the specified certain bayou crossified the section of the section o

It specified certain bayou cro sings, and ordered that a tree marked at each mile, and who no tree was available, to put

marked at each mile, and when on tree was available, to put a mile post.

Jackson's fee, to be paid afi an inspection of the route at hexpense, was to be \$1,000.

The contract was awarded the Parish of St. Landry and the Territory of Orleans. Georging was the commissioner from St. Landry and William Wikeling was the commissioner from St. Landry and William Wikeling of Baton Rouge, represented the territory. King and Jackson signed the document, and it was witnessed by Benjam Johns and Jos. Hayes.

The building of roads an bridges was the principal protlem of governmental bodies; the entire 1800s, judging by of St. Landry parish and Opelousa minutes, and legislative account from newspapers.

At any one meeting of the

minutes, and legislative accoure from newspapers.

At any one meeting of it police jury the building of many as 20-odd bridges wo be ordered, during the mile0os. And the laying out roads from one place to anotiwas continually being order too.

too.

But this is the oldest road building record we have.

We also had a list of St. Lar dry road overseers, but lost somehow, after all the copy his been set in type to go under it so you will find this copy else where in this edition but with out the illustration. Each over seer had a specific section of given road to look after.

Chief means of long distance travel, however, was by steam boat, it lasted until the sweath track layers came along and puthe boats out of business with steam engine that rolled on rail.

Without the railroad Opelous would never have grown to it substantial position, and there no doubt but that Washington had boat travel continued in importance, would have been the dominating city of the territor. In fact, in the 1850s when it Opelousas railroad was being laid from Algiers north and wes the Opelousas papers were pullishing numbers of notices. Washington merchants going of business. They must have see the handwriting on the wall.

The rail builders did Wastington another disservice, to The original route of the line targets had the search but the contract of the line targets had the contract before the contract of the line targets had the contract before the contract but the contract business.

The rail builders did Washington another disservice, too The original route of the linwas to go north through Nelberia, St. Martinville, Lafayett and Opelousas to Washington, at cut west to Texas from ther But some other railroaders haundertaken a line west from Lafayette, or, rather, from the west to Lafayette, and when the Opelousas road got there the builder

to Lafayette, and when the Oplousas road got there the builde decided to use this partially laithen abandoned road for the western leg. Lafayette was then a hamle It had until only shortly before been known as Vermilionvill Becoming a rail hub it grew. At is still growing at an astonishir rate. That might have been Washington, had the original plan beautrused. Who knows?

## INDEX

Jos. of Hours

(Continued from Page 2) Steamboats first Steamboats last Steamboat last Students "secede" Wartelle family Washington - 1896 Washington Catholic Church Washington, then & now ... . . . . . . . . 4

In the event of the adoption of the Constitution, on submitted to the approval of the people of this late, we beg to suggest the name of the Hot. C. (Oorhies, of St. Martina, an a candidate for Anciata Justice of the Supreme Court. Bearing the Serval members of the Bar Santonber 11th 1862.

September 11th. 1882.

A SUGAR HOUSE burned to the ground at Ville Platte, then in St. Landry on Dec. 8, 1853, The owner, Cyprien Larose Fontenot, lost the mill, 120 hogsheads of sugar and "all the molasses, "according to contemporary news accounts.

### T. D. CARDINER

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW. BEING permanently located in Grand Co-teau (St. Landry.) will exercise his pro-fession in the Courts of 14th and 15th Judicial Districts.
Grand Ceteau, December 25th 1852—19

ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO the St. Charles Hotel, opposite the college at Grand Coteau, was a haven for travellers of the region, N. Grimmer was proprietor.



Jen con

OLD VOLUNTEER HOSE COMPANY No. 1 of Crowley. One of the members we Chachere, and the picture is owned today by Joseph D. Chachere, who has many family pictures. He is not sure which of the men above was a kinsman of his. the popularity of moustaches, and the hose cart, nozzles and axe.







